THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION | Copyright 1915 By The Christian Science Publishing Society | BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1915—VOL. VII., NO. 237 | PRICE TWO CENTS

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Thursday—The official statement from German army headquarters yesterday reads as follows:

Western theater of war: The situation is unchanged.

Northwest of Bapaume an English aeroplane was shot down by one of the German aviators.

Eastern theater of war, army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Battles east of the Niemen river are taking their course.

On the western front of Grodno the German troops are in front of the outer line of forts.

Between Odelsk, east of Shkolka, and the forest of Bieloviezh the Russians are being further pursued.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The upper Narew has been crossed. North of Grozana the Russians have been forced back across the marsh district.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The German pursuit continues. Wherever the Russians have made a stand they have been defeated.

Southeastern theater of war: The troops of Gen. Count von Bothmer in the face of stubborn resistance by the Russians, stormed heights on the banks of the Stripa, north of Zborow, overcoming a temporary delay after a repulse of the Russian resistance.

During the month of August, the number of prisoners taken by German troops in the eastern and southeastern theater of war, and the quantities of war materiel captured during the same period, totalled more than 2000 officers and 269,839 men taken prisoners, and 2300 cannon and 560 machine guns taken.

Of these, 20,000 prisoners and 827 cannon were taken at Kovno. About 90,000 prisoners, including 15 generals and more than 1000 other officers and 1200 cannon and 150 machine-guns were taken at Novogeorgievsk. The counting up of the cannon and machine-guns taken at Novogeorgievsk has not yet been finished, however, while the count of machine-guns taken at Kovno has not yet begun. The figures quoted as totals, therefore, will be considerably increased.

The stock of ammunition, provisions, and oats in the two fortresses cannot be estimated.

The number of prisoners taken by German and Austro-Hungarian troops since May 2, when the spring campaign in Galicia began, has, therefore, increased to considerably more than 1,000,000.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Thursday—Further gains for the allied forces on the Gallipoli peninsula are set forth in an official report received from Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, commander-in-chief of the British forces operating against the Turks. The report says:

Further fighting on the 27th and 28th on the northern section of the line has resulted in the capture of an important tactical point commanding the Buvuk-Anafarta valley to the east and north, and an appreciable gain of the ground occupied by the Australian and New Zealand army corps.

The fighting was almost entirely hand-to-hand and of a severe character. Very heavy losses were inflicted on the Turks, and three of their machine-guns, three trench mortars, 300 rifles, 500 bombs and a large quantity of small arms ammunition were captured by the allied forces.

Thursday—The colonial secretary announces that Gashaka, in the Cameroons, German West Africa, was occupied by British forces on Aug. 15 without opposition. On Aug. 29 an enemy position near Gashaka was surprised and the enemy forced to retreat.

Gashaka is about 50 miles from the Nigerian boundary and 140 miles west of Ngaundere, occupied on June 29, and 65 miles southwest of Koncha, occupied the previous day.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Thursday—The following official communication was issued by the war office last night:

Artillery actions have occurred in the sector to the north of Arras and in the regions of Roye and Quennevieres.

The Germans have thrown some shells on Soissons and Rheims, and the French artillery has directed a very efficacious fire against the German trenches on the front of the Aisne and Champagne.

In the Argonne the Germans during the course of the day bombarded the French front on several occasions with bomb throwers and guns of various calibers, particularly between the Ravine and La Houyette and La Fontaine-aux-Charmes. The French batteries and trench guns replied and silenced the guns of the Germans.

In the Vosges there has been a rather violent cannonading in the Ban-de-Sapt and at Combekopf. On the night of Aug. 28-29 the French aeroplanes bombarded the German installations at Ostend, the cantonments at Middelkerke and the station at Thourout.

German aeroplanes have dropped bombs on Luneville. It is reported that there were some casualties among the civil population.

The war office yesterday afternoon gave out a statement as follows:

Several artillery actions were reported in the course of the night around Neuville St. Vaast, in the region of Roye and in that of Ouberive, on the Suippes.

In the Argonne there was violent cannonading yesterday to the north of Fontaine Houyette and on the Chevauchee heights. During the night it was calm.

In the Vosges, after a bombardment with asphyxiating gas bombs, the Germans last evening launched against the French trenches at Linge and Schratzmannele a violent attack. The French maintained their positions. At midnight a new German attack was repulsed.

Thursday—The marine ministry announces Island Ruad between Latakia and Tripoli has been occupied by the French without resistance, the French sailors receiving a hearty welcome.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Thursday—The official communication made public by the war office last night says:

On the Riga-Dvinsk front the Germans during the course of Aug. 30-31 only showed activity in the region of Friedrichstadt, where there is no important change in the situation.

On the right bank of the Viliya the Russians have continued to advance successfully and during the 30th captured four guns and machine-guns from the Germans. Between the Viliya and the Niemen the Germans, developing their offensive, occupied Orany.

On the right bank of the Meretchanka river the fighting is still of the same severe character. One of the Russian regiments which had been surrounded by the Germans broke through and annihilated a German battalion, taking 70 prisoners, including one officer.

In the district west of Grodno on the 31st the Russians repulsed a series of vigorous attacks by the Germans.

On the remainder of the front there is no important change in the disposition of the Russian forces as far as the Pripet river.

In the direction of Lutsk and in Galicia the Russians are holding the Austro-Germans while withdrawing to a less extended front, but at the same time inflicting heavy losses on the opposing troops.

The total of Austro-Germans made prisoners exceeds 100 officers and 7000 men, of whom one third are Germans, including some dozens of subalterns.

The Austro-Germans made most stubborn attacks during Aug. 30 and 31 in the districts of Radziechow, Zolvtcheff, Zborow and Bourkanoff on the Stripa, and at Boutchatch. They were repulsed everywhere, suffering enormous losses.

In the region of Zborow the Austro-Germans made a series of attacks which were followed by counter offensives on the Russian side. The fighting in the region of Bourkanoff and Boutchatch also has been remarkable for its severity.

Here the Russians repulsed numerous attacks by their fire and at the point of the bayonet. At some points the Austro-Germans were unable to stand the hand-to-hand fighting and withdrew to their trenches, leaving prisoners in Russian hands.

Wednesday—The Petrograd report yesterday says:

The Russian armies operating in the Caucasus have taken prisoner 84 Turkish officers and 5129 men and of the Austro-German troops there were lost 2000 in recent operations.

In the loot taken by the Russian troops were 100 camels, 12 cannon, six maxims, 90 caissons, two convoys and supplies, a number of mules, 1000 cattle, and much ammunition and other equipment.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Thursday—The following official communication was made public yesterday:

The fortress of Lutsk has been in Austrian hands since yesterday. Archduke Rainer's 59th infantry regiment, in a bayonet attack, dislodged the Russians from the railway station and from the barracks north of the town, where they penetrated simultaneously with the flight of the Russians. In the evening the town was cleared of Russians and they retreated toward the south and southeast.

Near Bialy-Kamien, Notheast Galicia, Gen. von Böhm-Ermolli's army broke through the opposing lines on a front of 20 kilometres (12½ miles). This double defeat compelled all the Russian forces still fighting west of the Styr river to retreat beyond the river.

During the course of this morning the Russian backward movement extended also to the front near Zborow, which town General von Bothmer's army took yesterday.

On the river Stripa fighting is still proceeding. Yesterday, in the region of Korzowa, one of the Russian counter-attacks was repulsed by one German and one Austro-Hungarian brigade and the Russians were driven back some kilometers. The Austrian troops started a flank attack in order to disperse the Russians, but before it was delivered the Russians hurriedly retreated on the east bank.

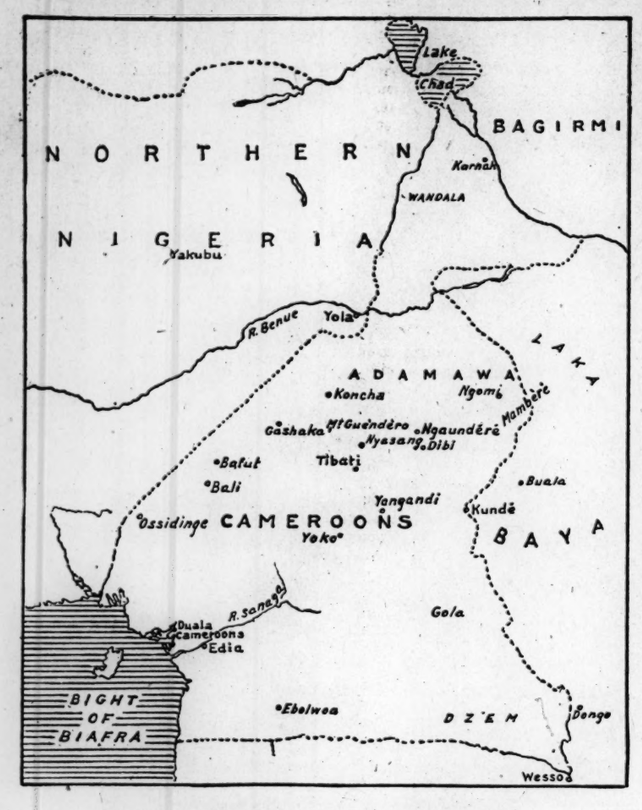
North of Buczacz the Russian attacks were repulsed and they sustained heavy losses.

The number of prisoners captured in the last few days in East Galicia and east of Vladimir-Volynskyi rose to 36 officers and 2200 men.

The total number of prisoners captured in August by the allied troops under Austro-Hungarian command amounts to 190 officers and 53,290 men. The war booty taken was 34 guns and 121 machine guns.

The total of prisoners and booty captured by these forces since the beginning of May amounts to 2100 officers and 642,500 men, and 394 guns and 1275 machine guns.

Italian war theater: The situation is unchanged.



Map of Cameroons, German West Africa

Illustration shows Gashaka, Koncha and Ngaundere mentioned in dispatch from London

SOUTH WALES COAL DISPUTE NOW SETTLED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CARDIFF, Thursday—At the miners delegate conference at Cardiff yesterday the settlement arrived at in London was practically unanimously accepted and the coal dispute is therefore definitely settled.

LONDON, Wednesday — An official statement announces the settlement of the trouble in the South Wales coal field. After conferences yesterday in London the coal owners expressed their willingness to agree to the following proposition, the award to stand and the main agreement based on it and on the Cardiff settlement, to be signed forthwith. This having been signed the owners undertake to conclude with the Miners Federation another agreement supplemental to the principal agreement and to run for the same period under which they will agree to pay a bonus as from July 22 last to the enginemen, pumpmen, mechanical staff, stokers and banksmen who perform work on afternoon and night shifts and who are not included under clause 13 of the principal agreement.

The miners' representatives unanimously undertook to recommend this proposal to the men for acceptance. The miners' representatives asked that the next determination of wages under the principal agreement should operate as from July 22, the date of the resumption of work. The coalowners offered Sept. 1 and eventually both parties agreed that any change shall date from Aug. 21.

FLEET CHANGES HANDS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LIVERPOOL, Thursday—Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co. have acquired from Messrs. T. B. Royden & Co. their fleet of India liners which run between New York and the far east.

ENTERING WEDGE TO END WAR IS DIPLOMACY HOPE

Certain High German Officials Look to President Wilson as the Mediator in Negotiations Which May Lead to Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Germany's submarine warfare concessions to the United States have been made, this bureau is reliably informed, in the hope that they mark the beginning of the end of the war. It is the belief of some high German officials, at least, that if President Wilson can once get started as a mediator, even on a minor issue, he will keep at it until he has brought about a settlement of the major issues, ending the war. The difficulty has been to find an excuse for an entering wedge, and these German officials think the "freedom of the seas" issue, in which both belligerents have been offenders and against which offenses the United States has been the chief objector, offers an excellent opportunity for the President to test his ability as a peace-maker.

Some of these German officials even go so far as to say that if Germany and England could only get together in a conference the war would end—but who dares propose the conference?

"It can be." These are the three words in the American note of July 21—the final warning against a repetition of the Lusitania act—that caused Germany to concede the American demands.

This short sentence, which is found in the penultimate paragraph of the note, informed Germany that an agreement for the freedom of the seas could be accomplished during the war. It was followed by a tender of this government's services as intermediary to bring it about.

In her last note Germany indicated that she would be glad to have the United States undertake settlement of the "freedom of the seas" question as between the belligerents, and in reply Secretary Lansing said in the above-mentioned paragraph:

"The imperial German government expresses the hope that this object (the freedom of the seas) may be in some measure accomplished before the war ends. It can be. The government of the United States not only feels obliged to insist upon it, by whomsoever violated or ignored, in the protection of its own citizens, but is also deeply interested in seeing it made practicable between the belligerents themselves and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to offer a way."

These three words, "It can be," were regarded by the German government, this office is informed, as the most important in the whole note.

Germany's concessions are said to be her answer to this American mediation offer. Her purpose was to "comply handsomely" with the American demands so the United States could press with redoubled vigor the demands for British blockade modifications. In fact, the informant, who surely is in a position to speak from intimate knowledge of the situation, expects that the German action will result in some immediate British concessions, even before the American note goes to England.

If the United States succeeds in extracting concessions from the Allies, the informant says, Germany will then make further concessions, the mediation

(Continued on page four, column six)

CARDINAL GIBBONS WHITE HOUSE CALLER

Special to The Christian Scie ce Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Cardinal Gibbons was to see President Wilson today at 2 o'clock and Secretary of State Lansing later in the afternoon. The purpose of his visit is not known. The conferences were arranged by the President's secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, Wednesday.

SWEDISH EXPORT RESTRICTIONS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Wednesday — The Swedish government has decided to issue a decree prohibiting the export of live cattle, preserves, sausages and fresh, salted and smoked meat.

MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

Business and Finance .....Pages 14-15
Stock market quotations
Western Union's dividend outlook
Grain crops surpass last year
Weather report
Children's Page .....Page 6
Editorials .....Page 18
New York's proposed constitution
Nationalizing the liquor traffic
Teachers as civil servants
War tax and other revenues
Labor interest in suffrage
For lack of a middle class
Appreciation and the standard
Notes and comments
European War—
Germany grants U. S. demands 1
Diplomats hope for peace 1
Developments in war..... 1
Oversea troops at the Dardanelles..... 2
General News—
Higher unused land tax urged..... 1
Women's clubs plan community sings.. 1
Trade in Ispahan region..... 3
City council again lacks quorum..... 4
Brookline playground fete 5
Aberjona river improvement continues 5
Massachusetts I. O. O. F. grand lodge installs officers 5
Minimum wage law in effect..... 8
Grand army reunion 8
Schools open Wednesday 9
Women voters to work for Anthony bill 9
Political News—
Bulgaria's stand explained..... 2
Kavala center of Balkan struggle..... 3
Real Estate Shipping, Sailings....Page 10
South and Central American Affairs—
Yale professors work in Peru..... 7
Daily record of Mexico City events.... 7
Special Articles—
The universities of the world..... 5
Ideals among Americans..... 8
Washington building 600 miles roads annually 9
Comment by other editors 13
Sporting .....Page 16
National golf
Tennis championship
Wakefield shoot
The Home Forum .....Page 17
Worship
Lenbach in his studio

(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from book "Men Around the Kaiser," published by the Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.)

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, German imperial chancellor

HIGHER TAXES ON UNDEVELOPED LAND ADVOCATED

State Forester Frank W. Rane Wants to Force Owners to Use Waste Areas for the Growing of Timber or Other Purposes

Higher taxation of much of the unused land in Massachusetts as a means of forcing the owners to use it for timber or other purposes was advocated by State Forester Frank W. Rane today at the hearing given at the State House by the special commission on taxation.

One difficulty encountered in arousing interest in the reforestation of land has been to convince owners of bare land that it has a potential value, said Mr. Rane. So long as there is a low tax there is little to prompt many owners to develop their land, but once the taxes begin to go up, he continued, then the owner is forced to do one of two things, to utilize his land or to sell it to some one who will.

In general, Mr. Rane's recommendation to the commission was that land suited only for forestry purposes be taxed according to its potential value and not according to its present use.

"The trouble is that land which is not being put to any use is not taxed high enough," he said. "The land stands idle with neither a return to the owner in profits or to the town in taxes to any extent. Let the taxes be raised and im-

(Continued on page four column six)

FINANCIAL SITUATION IN RUSSIA OUTLINED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Thursday—In a discussion in the Duma on the bill extending the right of issue of paper money by state bank, M. Ghingareff, the reporter, showed that according to an official return in 1915 the total expenditure was £1,000,000,000 including a war expenditure of £724,300,000.

The state had already borrowed more than £600,000,000 and in the coming period of war would, perhaps, borrow a larger sum, but it would continue the war to a victorious end without fear of enormous expense. Russia was sufficiently industrious and rich in natural gifts to insure payment of her debts.

AUSTRALIAN WAR LOAN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MELBOURNE, Thursday—The subscription to the first £5,000,000 installments of the £20,000,000 Commonwealth of Australia 4½ per cent war loan issued at par totaled over £13,000,000. The highest single subscription was £1,000,000.

BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE AND THE PRE-WAR ISSUES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Thursday—Regarding the report of the final interview between Sir Edward Grey and Prince Lichnowsky published recently in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung a representative of The Christian Science Monitor European bureau learns on inquiry at the foreign office that the interview was purely private, was held in a private house, and that no record was made of it. Sir Edward Grey is, however, certain that he never made the statement attributed to him with regard to the decisive factor in Great Britain's participation in the war nor did he speak of mediation in favor of Germany. A fuller statement may be made in Parliament on the matter.

It is also pointed out that in recent statements regarding the origin of the war, the Germans maintained that it was the mobilization of Russia which led to the rejection of the proposal for a conference. In p[illegible] of the white book, Sir E. Goschen reported a conversation with the German secretary of state who declared a conference impracticable because it would practically amount to a court of arbitration and could not be called together except at the request of Austria and Russia. He further said that if Russia mobilized against Germany the latter would have to follow suit.

As in refusing the conference he referred merely to the possibility of Russian mobilization, the foreign office insists that it cannot now be maintained that the reason for refusal was the fact that Russia was, in fact, mobilizing.

The final proposal for a conference was made on July 26, 1914, and was refused by Germany the following day, while orders for the general mobilization of Russia were not given until July 31. On that day, Germany presented an ultimatum to Russia requiring that the Russian forces should be demobilized within 12 hours.

The foreign office further pointed out that the immediate cause of the war was the Austro-Serbian dispute which turned into an Austro-Russian dispute, yet it is worth noting that it was Germany that declared war against Russia and France. The Austrian ambassador remained in Petrograd after the German ambassador had left and Austria declared war on Russia five days after Germany.

PARTICULARS OF BRITISH CARE FOR GERMAN WOMEN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Thursday—The press bureau has issued a statement replying to the German allegations of maltreatment of German women and children in London, said to be based on London information. The home secretary states in reply that every German woman wishing to return to Germany is given facilities for doing so with her children, arrangements being made for assisting those wishing to go who have not sufficient means to take the journey.

Nevertheless, thousands of German women have appealed to the British government to be allowed to stay.

No instance is known of any ill-treatment of any German women or children, even during some rioting in the poorer parts of London, and the destruction of property of some German shopkeepers after the loss of women and children by the sinking of the Lusitania.

Even the popular indignation aroused by dropping of bombs upon harmless civilians has caused no disposition to take personal revenge on German women and children in the neighborhood. Finally, no instance is known of German women begging in the streets, German women having the same claim upon local guardians of the poor and receiving the same measure of relief as English women in similar circumstances.

BERLIN GRANTS U. S. DEMANDS AS TO THE LINERS

Count Bernstorff Notifies State Department His Government Accedes to Fundamental Points in U. S. Subsea Arguments

SILENT ON FREIGHTERS

Position of Germany Respecting Neutrals Aboard This Class of Vessels Remains to Be Determined Between the Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The German government yesterday announced their intention to comply with the principal American demands regarding submarine warfare. The German ambassador, Count Bernstorff, called at the state department to advise Secretary Lansing and later, at the secretary's request, sent him a letter stating that "Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of non-combatants, provided that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance."

Secretary Lansing announced that this "appears to be a recognition of the fundamental point for which we have contended." It would seem, therefore, that the danger of trouble with Germany has passed.

There is one important reservation in Germany's announcement however, which keeps it from being a complete acquiescence in the American position. That is the use of the term "liners" for "merchantmen." The United States government insists upon the right of Americans to safety upon freight ships

(Continued on page four, column five)

COMMUNITY SINGS UPON FEDERATION MUSIC PROGRAM

Women's Clubs of Country Are Advised to Promote Public Choruses as Civic Feature

Community sings are given a prominent place in next season's program of the General Federation of Women's Clubs department of music, of which Mrs. L. S. Wardwell is chairman, as a result of the success several individual clubs had with public choral singing last season.

Choral work done by the Monday Musical Club of Portland, Ore., and its influence on the community is reviewed by Mrs. Chester Deering of the club as help to other organizations planning such activities.

Preliminary details were arranged by a committee, such as obtaining publicity, securing patrons and patronesses as well as the good will of the city officials and the support of leaders of various organizations, getting in touch with professional and amateur singers, and procuring the services of a band.

Upwards of 3000 persons participated in the first sing. While the crowd was assembling there was a band concert. Club members acted as ushers and printed copies of the songs sung were distributed. At the second sing the program of familiar songs was varied by competitive chorus singing by high school pupils.

On the programs were such titles as "Old Folks at Home," "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Old Kentucky Home," "Dixie," "America" and the "Star Spangled Banner."

"We certainly feel that the effects of these community sings is far-reaching, in that they are reviving an old custom of singing in unison as well as stimulating a pride and interest in our own songs," says Mrs. Deering. "We believe that community singing will be a regular feature in the city's and state's musical activity. From our experience it is doing more than any one single event to promote harmony and good fellowship."

Further recommendations for the study of music by Mrs. Wardwell include the study of women in music, their place in musical composition, their influence on the lives of the various great composers and upon their music, study of the lives of the great woman singers of the world and the giving of a recital of compositions by women. A Shakespeare program containing compositions to be used in connection with Shakespeare's works in celebrating the tercentennial which comes next April is provided, together with progress of modern music, and music typical of different countries.

TURCO-BULGARIAN TREATY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Wednesday — German official wireless news states that according to Sofia reports, Bulgaria has postponed the formal signing of the Turkish treaty, as the quadruple entente has declared signing at the present moment would be a willfully unfriendly act. An agreement between Bulgaria and Turkey is, nevertheless, complete.

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

PARTICULARS OF OVERSEA TROOPS AT DARDANELLES

British Writer Says Area Extended and Interior Position Changed—Road to Trenches Now Comparatively Safe

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—In his latest dispatch, E. Ashmead-Bartlett, writing from the "Eastern Mediterranean" under date July 16, gives an interesting account of the operations of the dominion's forces in Gallipoli. The position occupied by the Australian and New Zealand army corps, he says, remains practically the same as when I last visited them some six weeks ago. The area of ground occupied has not been materially extended, except along the seashore towards the north, where an advance post has been thrown out some 2000 yards. But the interior position would hardly be recognized now by those who knew it after the first landing four months ago. From the very first the colonials realized the nature of their task, and have concentrated all their efforts on making their fire trenches impregnable. From these they have never yet been driven, and the period of danger may now be said to be past. They have sometimes lost a section of a trench, but the Turks have invariably been driven out again with heavy loss.

The last great attempt to make a general assault on the position, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett continues, was an utter fiasco. But it must not be supposed that since then comparative quiet has reigned along the lines. There has, in fact, been continuous heavy fighting, involving heavy casualties on both sides.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett then goes on to give an interesting description of the nature of the work carried on by the dominion's troops. I have, he says, in previous dispatches, described the Shrapnel valley which runs to the center of the position dividing the outer from the inner perimeter of defense. Our outer line does not form a complete semicircle, for the Turks hold a section right at the top of the valley. Six weeks ago it was an extremely unpleasant visit to Quinn's, Courtney's and Pope's Posts, but today the indefatigable energy of the men from "down under" has changed all this, and it is possible to reach the fire trenches in comparative safety. In addition, the New Zealanders and the Australians, who are now holding this section of the line, have obtained such a fire supremacy over the Turks that they no longer dare expose themselves for a second over their parapets.

For a long period Quinn's Post was sometimes occupied and sometimes a no-man's land, with both sides waiting for a suitable opportunity to seize it and hold it. It was the skilled miners of the New Zealand brigade who finally got possession of it for good, and who have held it ever since.

As it was impossible to live above ground, they proceeded to dig under ground and these underground trenches are very popular with the men, for they are cool and shaded and the cover is excellent. It is an extraordinary sight that meets the eye if you look through the periscopes along any section of the line embraced by Pope's, Quinn's, and Courtney's Posts. A maze of trenches and barbed wire confront you only a few yards away, and scattered over the neutral ground is all the customary débris of war. Yet, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett adds, in spite of the enemy's proximity, you do not see a man, and at times you believe the positions must be deserted.

Going on to describe how the men work Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett says: They work as a rule in little groups drawn together by home ties or a mutual regard which has sprung up in the trenches or on the battlefield. These groups discipline themselves. Supposing stores have to be carried up from the beach or water taken to the trenches, A group told off for this purpose will not march smartly down under an officer or N. C. O. and carry out his orders as to how it shall be done. They saunter down slowly, and sit down contemplating the work before them. There is very likely a millionaire, a cowboy, a doctor, and a clerk present.

Each gang has its unofficial leader, who has come to be recognized by the others, and after a time he will rise slowly and say, "Well, boys, it's got to be done, so the quicker we get it over the better." Then they start in and work like niggers, never stopping or slacking until it is finished. The other day a group of four millionaires were working at a mine-shaft. The task was not done when another regiment came to relieve the one to which they belonged. These four men, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett adds, refused to go down with their battalion until they had finished their job, as they wished it to be known as their job and no one else's.

LECTURES IN ITALY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Journal des Débats announces that the French Institute in Florence is giving lectures in various parts of Italy on the work performed by the French army and the French people during the present crisis. The lectures are illustrated by lantern slides. A similar series of lectures organized by the same institute, dealing with Italy, her army and her people, will be delivered in France.

SCOTTISH SINKING FUNDS IN WAR TIME

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—In a letter to the secretary for Scotland, J. L. Officer, W. S. agent and clerk to the convention of royal burghs, embodied a recommendation adopted by the annual committee of the convention of royal burghs to the effect:

(a) That in special cases the postponement of capital repayments by local authorities for reasons specially due to the war, and on good cause shown, might be favorably considered by the Scottish office.

(b) That the depreciation fund provisions of the Burghs gas supply (Scotland) act, 1876, and the corresponding provisions of other acts of Parliament under which gas undertakings are administered should be suspended for the duration of the war, and until the first term of Whitsunday occurring not earlier than one year after the close of the war.

In reply, a letter from the Scottish office says that Mr. McKinnon Wood is glad to note that the annual committee do not advocate a policy of general suspension of sinking funds, but limit their recommendation under this head to special cases. The recommendation that relief should be afforded in relation to the depreciation fund obligations in connection with gas undertakings seems, however, to have a general application. It appears to him that it would be most regrettable, even in a single case, to deviate from the sound rule that the current obligations of each year must be provided for and discharged as they arise, and not passed on to the rate payer or consumer of subsequent years, who will have his own liabilities to bear, in circumstances of possibly greater financial stress than exist at this date. In this connection the position of the national finances cannot, in Mr. McKinnon Wood's judgment, be left out of account. The present proposal of the convention seems to proceed on the assumption that in the years which follow the war easier financial conditions will prevail, when obligations which are burdensome now will no longer press with the same weight. There may be some ground for expecting a certain measure of relief in the case of gas or other undertakings which are so largely dependent on coal supplies; but, to select only one matter of importance, the fact that the war has necessitated borrowing on an unprecedented scale, which will mean enormously increased national debt charges for many years to come, appears to preclude any general assumption of the nature indicated.

The secretary for Scotland trusts, in all the circumstances, that the convention will use their influence in the general interest of local authorities, as well as the national interest, to secure that all statutory obligations in relation to sinking funds and depreciation funds, the postponement of which would merely mean heavier burdens on future years, shall be fully met as they arise.

LIBERTY OF SMALL NATIONS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—In the course of an eloquent speech at a meeting of London Irish Nationalists, held at Holborn hall on the anniversary of the declaration of war, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., said the teaching in which the Irish Nationalists were brought up, was the love of liberty, the fact of nationality, the rights of small nations, and the hatred of militarism. This teaching they did not learn in books of philosophers, but in the tragic realities of their own history and their own country. Small as their little isle was, they had been the pioneers of some of the greatest triumphs of civilization. If today the fact of nationality were recognized by every one of the Allies fighting side by side, they had some right to claim that they always had held aloft, through centuries of suffering, sacrifice, defeat and failure, the flag of nationality, and their struggles imposed on them the sacred obligation of securing for others the triumph of the same cause. Of all the things I am proud of in my political career, Mr. O'Connor added, is my association with that section of our race to which I belong, the Irish of Great Britain. On this occasion as on all others, my countrymen in Great Britain have shown their sound political instinct. Faction has broken itself against the stone wall of our indestructible unity. Folly has appealed in vain to the trained intelligence of our people and organizations. Standing side by side with England and France, Belgium and Russia, Italy and Serbia in this fight for human liberty and human civilization, I can confidently declare that we, the Irish in Great Britain, stand enthusiastic, inflexible and united.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND WAR

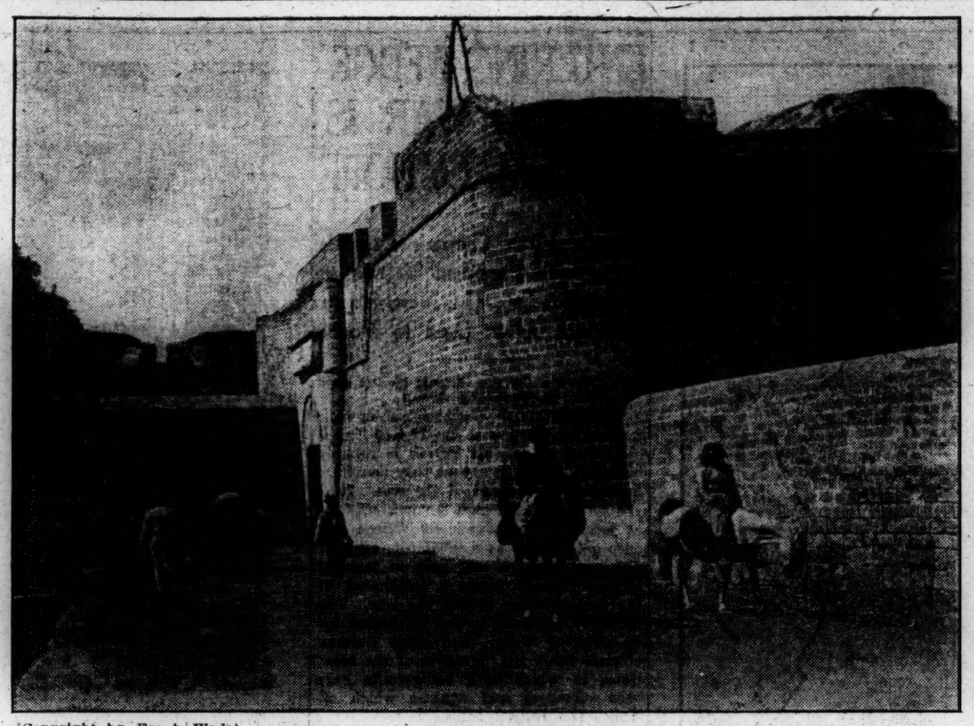
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The secretary of state for the colonies has received the following telegram:

The Governor-General of Canada to the secretary of state for the colonies.

Following telegram for the King has been received from the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia:

"On the anniversary of the decision of the British peoples to take up arms in defense of liberty and justice, the people of British Columbia in mass meetings assembled today throughout the province, solemnly pledged themselves to maintain unflinchingly their attitude of rendering the fullest measure of assistance in the task of prosecuting to a victorious conclusion the struggle in which Great Britain and her allies are engaged. F. S. Barnard, Lieutenant-Governor." Arthur.



(Copyright by Frank Wade)

Only entrance to the walled city of Acre

HISTORIC NOTES ON FRANCE AND ALSACE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—M. Paul Deschanel calls the attention of the French public to some historic documents relating to France and Alsace, facsimiles of which have recently been published by M. Rodolphe Reuss. These documents consist of the declaration of the official recognition by the town of Strassburg of Louis XIV. as "her sovereign and protector" on Sept. 30, 1681, and the declaration made to the National Assembly in Bordeaux, on Feb. 17, 1871, by the deputies representing the Bas Rhin and the Haut Rhin, the Meurthe and the Moselle. Lessons useful to France of today are comprised in these documents and M. Deschanel defines them in his article published in the Temps. The whole of Alsace, with the exception of Strassburg, says the president of the Chamber of Deputies, was ceded to France by the German empire in 1648, at the time of the signing of the treaties of Westphalia, in exchange for services rendered by France in protecting the northern Protestants against the house of Austria. This cession was confirmed in 1679 by the treaty of Nimegue. From this time, it was easy to foresee that Strassburg, one day or another, would finally detach herself from the vast empire, made up of such diverse elements, to become part of the French kingdom. It is a matter of history that on Sept. 30, 1681, Strassburg, by its representatives, handed in its capitulation in the camp of Illkirch, and the French King and his minister Louvois, who had been preparing for a siege, had to content themselves somewhat regretfully with a mere state entry into the town. The régime which the French imposed on Strassburg was of so mild a nature that, 100 years later, the inhabitants took the opportunity of the celebration of the centenary of their entry into the kingdom of France to make a public declaration of the tranquillity and the prosperity which they enjoyed, and which had been completely unknown to their forefathers. Respect for the traditions, the customs, the beliefs and the institutions of the country had characterized the French rule in Strassburg, and with regard to religious freedom which was granted at the very outset, it was all the more remarkable for the fact that Louvois was simultaneously instituting his famous "dragonnades" against the adherents of the reformed religion in France. "Respect for all things Alsatian," had been the motto of French Kings and their prime ministers, it is a motto which M. Deschanel wishes to bring to the notice of France, since she will, in the near future, once more count Alsace among her provinces.

The second document, that of the protest made before the National Assembly in sitting at Bordeaux on Feb. 12, 1871, by Keller, the deputy of the Haut Rhin, is interesting apart from the momentous events which caused it, since it recalls the mistake which the Assembly made in allowing the protest to be discussed at such a time, and by voting in such a manner as to show that she would rather lose the provinces than carry on the war. M. Deschanel remarks that "in the case of assemblies as in that of negotiators, the preservation of a calm attitude is an essential condition of clear-sightedness. In diplomacy as in war, patience and time are the indispensable elements of success."

NEW GERMAN DISCOVERY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—According to the Vorwärts, a discovery has recently been made by a firm in Frankfort which will reduce the cost of manufacture of photographic plates, films, and paper, the price of which has risen 20 per cent since the war. The firm in question has discovered a means of preparing silver sulphate, which is usually extremely difficult to dissolve, in such a manner as to render it particularly suitable for the manufacture of photographic appliances. A large number of makers of photographic paper have been able to adopt the process straight away, and are using silver sulphate in the place of silver nitrate.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Temps correspondent in Cairo states that the movement which aims at securing the independence of the Arabs from Turkish rule has been found to be very much more widespread than was at first suspected. The existence of numerous societies for the establishment of an Arab government has been discovered by the Turkish authorities; Tyre and Acre were the headquarters of a secret committee which had gained a strong influence over the surrounding regions. Twenty-six of the leaders of the movement have been arrested and brought before a court-martial sitting at Aley in the Lebanon.

BEAN TRADE OF DAIREN IN 1914

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The British consul at Dairen, Mr. H. G. Parlett, reports that the value of beans exported during 1914 was £1,779,865, an increase of £800,568, of bean cake £2,347,098, a decrease of £249,475, and of bean oil £763,370, an increase of £43,293. The year's export of beans amounted to 255,112 tons, being 100,533 tons in excess of that for 1913. Japan was the heaviest purchaser, with 139,222 tons, followed by South China with 65,498 tons. Exports to Europe amounted to 25,806 tons, an increase of 23,644 tons as compared with 1913. In bean cake there was a decrease of 32,605 tons, compared with the previous year. The bean crop for 1913-14 was estimated as being a 60 to 70 per cent crop, in other words, a normal yield, and as the demand was steady and prices ruled high, farmers were encouraged to put more ground under beans in 1914. Last year's crop was a heavier one than usual, estimated in fact at about 80 per cent, and prices were lower owing to the plentiful supply. The 1913-14 beans came down from the interior slowly and regularly, at an average of from 30 to 40 cars per day; but those for 1914-15 have been rushed down, 80 or 90 cars per day being perhaps even below the average. The former season was thus long drawn out, and the beans when they finally reached Dairen were in good condition and dry. This year, on the contrary, they are said to be moist, and it is expected that the season will not be a long one. The question of dryness appears to be a matter of some importance, not only for the dealer shipping beans in bulk by sea, but also for the mill owner. It is estimated that whereas 48 piculs of the 1913-14 crop yielded 4.7 catties of oil, only 4.1 catties could be expressed from the same quantity of the 1914-15 crops. (Picul 133⅓ lb.; catty 1 1-3 lb.)

THE "INTERNATIONAL"

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—A further attempt is being made to reconstitute the "International," in spite of the fact that France and Belgium have definitely and formally declined to take any part in the proceedings. The Swiss and Italians who endeavored to arrange for a Socialist conference to be held in September last and were foiled in the attempt, are again taking steps to bring about an unofficial meeting of those Socialists who wish immediately to reconstitute relations between members of the "International." The only Socialist parties who will be officially represented are the Italian, Swiss, Rumanian and Bulgarian. Neither Dutch nor Scandinavian Socialists will be present. There will be a small number of Poles and Russians, some Serbs and a few representatives of the English Labour party.

SWEDISH WAR MATERIEL

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The Swedish government recently decided to appoint a commission whose object it will be to bring about co-operation between the military authorities and industry, in order to facilitate the manufacture of war materiel, in the event of war. The commission consists of representatives of the army and navy, the iron trade, and other branches of the metal industry, and has power to appoint experts, if necessary.

VIEW EXPRESSED ON SITUATION IN GALICIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

FRANKFORT, Germany—Subsequent to the publication of its own remarks upon the subject, the Frankfurter Zeitung received an interesting communication from Vienna with regard to the change in the governorship of Galicia. The Vienna correspondent agreed with the German paper that, although it had been expressly stated that General von Colard was not to be regarded as a military governor, the change was more than a merely personal one, and also considered it extremely significant that the work of restoration in Galicia and the Bukowina had been intrusted not to the local authorities, but to the central administration in Vienna.

In order to comprehend both measures, ran the communication, it is well to keep in view the present situation in Galicia. Even before the war the province was torn by manifold political controversies, and the Russian invasion greatly accentuated some of these. It was, therefore, obvious that tasks having so important a bearing on the future as the political administration of the province at the present moment, and its economic restoration, must be absolutely taken out of the hands of these parties. This was all the more necessary seeing that with one section of the population the main point at issue concerned its general attitude towards the state.

The writer noted that Herr Glombinski, a member of the Democratic-National (All Polish) party had recently found it necessary to reaffirm the loyalty of his party to the monarchy, and to repudiate certain individual utterances and the claim of the Slowo Polski to be regarded as the party organ. The paper in question, observed the Frankfurter Zeitung's correspondent, is a Lemberg organ, whose staff, with other political personages, voluntarily left Lemberg with the Russians. In order to obtain a general view of All-Polish tendencies, however, it must be remembered that the All-Poles are a Radical-Nationalist party, consisting not only of Galician, but also of Russian and Prussian Poles, whose most prominent leader is Roman Dmowski of Warsaw. The latter's subservience to Tsardom is notorious, and if the party has not followed him in this, the circumstance has nevertheless caused much confusion among Galician All-Poles. In this connection, the writer continued, the relation between Poles and Jews is deserving of mention. Russian Anti-Semitism has not only found willing converts among the Poles of Russia, but also among those of Galicia. During the period of the invasion the Russians did all they could to deepen the gulf between Pole and Jew, and their efforts were not altogether unsuccessful. At least that section of the Poles which was not utterly opposed to the idea of the cession of Galicia to Russia had reason to distrust the Jews, because in certain circumstances it might have cause to fear them. . . . Hence it is clear that "rebuilding" will also be necessary after the war in connection with the relations between Pole and Jew.

COLLECTIONS FOR WAR NEEDS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

SYDNEY, Australia — Unparalleled scenes were witnessed in Sydney at the collections on behalf of the wounded from the Australian troops now engaged in the Dardanelles. The streets were hung with festoons, flowers and bunting, and at hastily organized street concerts, the National Anthem was sung with great fervor. Businesses were practically all closed for the day, and auction sales were held at which the articles were sold over and over again. The street collecting stalls were deluged with coins from passing cars and other vehicles, as well as from the windows of the houses. The Australian public surpassed itself in this unique opportunity for generosity to its own countrymen. Various functions were held at which Sir Gerald Strickland, the governor, and Mr. Holman, the premier, were present. The same scenes were witnessed all over the colony and it is expected that the total returns will be about £400,000. In Adelaide another £100,000 was collected.

RECENT BALKAN WAR EXPLAINS BULGARIAN STAND

Country Ended Struggle With Strong Sense of Injustice at Hands of Europe

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Revue de Paris publishes an interesting article in the shape of a letter written by a Bulgarian explaining the reasons for the present attitude of his country towards the war. The key of the situation, says the writer, must be found in the Balkan war of three years ago. It must be remembered that to Bulgaria fell the lion share of the burdens of the conflict and that though the second war was brought about in a great measure by a mistaken policy on her part, yet the responsibility must also be shared by the other allies. The close of the Balkan war left Bulgaria weakened after her great struggle, dispossessed of the territories for which she had fought, and with a strong sense of the injustice with which she felt she had been treated by Europe. This, however, does not mean that Bulgaria is now actively hostile toward the Allies; on the contrary the writer declares that Bulgaria has faithfully kept her neutrality and has not attempted to deceive any of the powers by promises and engagements. King Ferdinand, it has been said, is the chief obstacle to an alliance between his country and the Allies, but this is the greatest mistake, for the King, though related to Germany and Austria, had a French mother in the Princess Clementine d'Orleans and is French in his tastes and culture. But though strongly in sympathy with France, he is above all a Bulgarian, and has no other considerations than the interests of his country. One of the strong reasons which has dictated Bulgaria's policy of neutrality is the great exhaustion of the people after the wars in which she was so recently engaged. Nothing but the complete assurance that the reward of further fighting would be the possession of Macedonia, which is to the Bulgarians what Alsace-Lorraine is to France, would induce the people once more to take up arms. Macedonia has for years been the aim and object of Bulgarian efforts and of Bulgarian policy, and in Macedonia the Bulgarian includes the district which lies between Mt. Char, Albania and the mountains which, to the south of Monastir, form a line of demarcation to the valley of the Bistritza. Another demand which Bulgaria must needs have satisfied before she would consent to engage the Turks, is that for the possession of Kavala with the district of Drama and Seres, so that she may have a more extensive access to the Aegean sea and may provide Macedonia with a port further to the west than Dedeagatch. The writer of the letter points out that the military effort which Bulgaria would be called upon to make against Turkey would be a serious one. The courage of her troops has been too well proved to be doubted for a single instant, and they would certainly enter Constantinople with the help of the Allies. But for such a success she would have to make the enormous sacrifice which a modern battle entails, and she therefore desires the assurance, beyond any possibility of doubt, that the results achieved would be commensurate with the sacrifice demanded. In 1912-1913, concludes the writer, Bulgaria placed her trust in two treaties, the Bulgaro-Serbian treaty and the treaty of London. The one guaranteed her the possession of Macedonia and the other that of Thrace. She obtained neither the one nor the other, and today she is making up for her excess of confidence by a circumspection which she is again carrying to extremes.

MILITARY TRAINING IN SCHOOLS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Various German communities have been encouraged by the educational authorities to reduce the instruction given in continuation schools to two lessons a day for the duration of the war, the rest of the time being devoted to military drill. The scholars are also expected to drill on Sunday afternoons. Two pupils who recently refused to take part in the military exercises, on the ground that they did not figure on the regular educational program, were fined by the magistrate, whose decision was confirmed by the court of appeal. The pronouncement of the latter court was to the effect that the purpose of continuation schools was not only to fit scholars for a particular calling, but to extend their general education, and to strengthen their sense of patriotism. The educational authorities therefore had an unquestionable right to enforce military drill, and to compel pupils to exercise on Sundays, even beyond the bounds of their particular district. It will be remembered that in Germany attendance at continuation schools is not optional, but obligatory.

SWISS NEUTRALITY AFFIRMED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—At the recent celebration of the national fête throughout Switzerland, M. Motta, President of the Federal Council, said that the preservation of Switzerland was a European necessity. Their policy could only be one of strict neutrality, carried out openly but impartially, by an unceasing and watchful guard over their frontiers. This could not be interpreted as an act directed against any one nation in particular, and it would amply satisfy the demands of national defense, while being the course dictated by their duty to other nations.

SIR EDWARD CARSON ON UNIVERSAL SERVICE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

HOVE, England—On the anniversary of the outbreak of war a meeting was held at Hove at which, amid much enthusiasm a resolution moved by the attorney-general and seconded by Captain G. C. Tryon, one of the borough members, was adopted, expressing inflexible determination to continue to a victorious end the struggle to maintain that ideal of liberty and justice which was the common and sacred cause of the Allies.

Sir Edward Carson, who was the principal speaker, said the inflexible determination which the meeting was asked to record must be founded on a knowledge of the justice of the cause and a resolve to submit honestly, patiently and courageously to any and every sacrifice which might be involved. We cannot but recognize, he said, that even the temporary suspension of Russia's help lays a great and additional burden upon the efforts that we must make. Do not let us minimize the work before us. We must as a nation ask ourselves this: Are we doing every thing that is possible to surmount these gigantic and herculean difficulties? I suppose you think we are doing a great deal, but what are France and Russia doing? At the present time every man and woman in France and Russia is at war. What I want is that every man and woman in this United Kingdom and empire should be at war. We must educate ourselves to a due sense of proportion, and men who are in employments vital to the war must begin to learn that they are disciplined soldiers in the fight just as much as the man in the trenches. How can a logical distinction be drawn between the men in the trenches and the men in the workshop supplying them with the munitions. If the men in the workshop would only think of it, how could they reconcile it with their conscience to imagine that the country could go on with the idea that if the man in the trenches "downed tools" he would be shot, while if the man in the workshop "downed tools" his wages would be raised. It was the duty of any man who professed to try to lead to appeal to the men not on miserable personal grounds, to ask them whether they were going on with their course of action when it caused not merely the loss of money, but the loss of their brother fighting for them while they were wrangling for petty rules. Exactly the same arguments applied to the employers who wanted to make money out of the war.

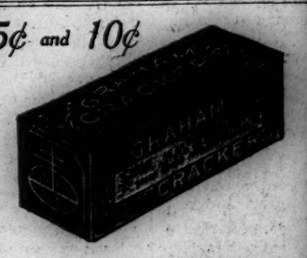
Referring to universal service, Sir Edward said when he spoke of universal service he did not necessarily think of a man joining a regiment. He meant universal service in the sense of being able to place every man in the country to the best advantage. He asked those who said that in no circumstances would they ever agree to compulsory universal service: "If you are told that you cannot win the war without it do you still say the same thing?" There was one man in the country at all events on whom the country looked with absolute confidence to do everything that was necessary to finish the war—Lord Kitchener. "I desire to say this emphatically that there is no single thing in the organization of the country for the objects of the war which Lord Kitchener would ask us for that he would not get within 24 hours." He hoped that such methods as were necessary would never from any political idea or purpose be postponed one hour beyond the time when Lord Kitchener wished them.

SCOTTISH SHIPBUILDING

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—The mercantile output of Scottish shipbuilding yards continues small in comparison with those of corresponding months of previous years. The total for Scotland during July consisted of only five vessels of about 15,930 tons, while there were launched on the Clyde only three vessels of 15,630 tons, one of them, however, being a large first-class liner. For the seven months of this year the total output on the Clyde consists of 53 vessels of 154,603 tons, a decrease of 129,290 tons compared with the first seven months of last year, and of 222,667 tons as compared with the same period for 1913. The fact, however, that no government vessels are included in the totals this year deprives the comparison of any real value. There is plenty of work in the yards, and the labor available is hardly able to cope with it. No fresh mercantile contracts were reported during the month. The big liner launched was the Aotearoa, a vessel of 15,000 tons, built by the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Glasgow, for the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand.

5¢ and 10¢



ONCE you have tasted the goodness of these Graham Crackers, you will do as thousands of other families do, keep them on hand for daily use.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

KAVALA CENTER OF STRUGGLE IN BALKAN STATES

Ancient Port Believed to Figure Largely in Representations of Entente Powers—Greek and Bulgarian Problems Grow

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—Although the entente powers, where the Balkans are concerned, are sitting in council not only with closed doors but "walled up," it is quite evident from what little is given to the world that a great final effort is being made to arrive at some solution of the Balkan problem. There is something about the simultaneous representations which have been made in the three capitals—Athens, Sofia and Nish—and especially about the manner of its making, which creates the instant impression that this time all concerned are determined to reach some sort of decision. Never, perhaps, in the long-drawn-out history of these negotiations has the censor been so strict, and never perhaps did the statements official and unofficial, inspired and uninspired, of the various states concerned, afford less evidence of any agreement. "The representatives of Russia, Great Britain, Italy and France, with a view to reaching a settlement of questions in dispute in the Balkans, made a collective démarche to M. Pashitch, the prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, yesterday. Explaining their position, they pointed out that their démarche was of an entirely friendly nature and was taken in the hope of avoiding friction between the Balkan states, of establishing an entente between them and of so bringing nearer the final success of the Allies in the war." So ran the official statement issued at Nish. The same information, in effect, has arrived from Sofia and Athens. The admitted intention is a big one, practically no less than the reconstruction in some form of the Balkan league, with the ultimate object, frankly indicated, if not actually expressed, of securing the support of the league on the side of the Allies. The great question with the student of Balkan history is how is all this going to be accomplished. Serbia insists that she is not prepared to make the concessions to Bulgaria; Bulgaria, through every channel open to her, has made it abundantly clear that she absolutely declines to consider the question of intervention on the side of the Allies, or to give any kind of definite promise, unless she is assured of receiving in return the "lost lands" in Macedonia, and the port of Kavala. This, for certain, with something more than a tentative hint that she might expand her demands so as to include the district round Monastir with the ultimate hope, no doubt, of securing the longed-for Albanian wedge between Greece and Serbia. The bare mention of Kavala in the hearing of Greece is still as a spark to a powder barrel. Bulgaria does not only want Kavala, insists the Greek diplomatist irritably, she wants Kavala as a stepping-stone to Salonica, just as she demands the Vardar valley and the districts round Monastir, as a base for future operations, at any rate diplomatically, to secure a way west. We will make no concessions, says Serbia bluntly. Neither will we, Greece joins in. Well, then, I don't move, says Bulgaria, as truculent as ever.

So the matter appears, on the surface, to rest. Once let the careful inquirer, however, move outside the immediate circle of those most intimately concerned in the matter, and he is at once conscious of a distinct lessening of the tension. Discussing the whole situation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, a prominent European diplomatist with many years' acquaintance with Balkan affairs, gave it as his opinion that matters were not as dark as they seemed. Serbia, he said, will make concessions. She may not grant all that Bulgaria demands, but then Bulgaria is demanding more than she intends to take. Greece, no doubt too, will make concessions and Rumania also.

Although, as has been said, nothing definite has been stated officially as to what solution the entente powers are offering, there is good reason to suppose that the entente proposals do not differ greatly from those which were made in the early days of the present war. What exactly those proposals were, so far as they affected Serbia, is not generally known. In so far as they affect Greece they are known practically in detail from M. Venizelos' now famous memorandum to the King on Jan. 24 last. It is seldom, indeed, in the history of international diplomacy that so full a revelation of high deliberations has been made as was contained in this memorandum. M. Venizelos, with an impulsiveness which in any other statesman might be regarded as calculated, revealed much of the inner history of the negotiations with the great powers through a most delicate period. The entente, he said quite bluntly, had striven to secure Greek intervention, had offered Greece enormous concessions in Asia Minor, concessions which would have more than doubled the size of the present kingdom, and in return had bargained for general coöperation and active Greek assistance to Serbia. As in the case of so many similar negotiations in history, the struggle centered finally round one point, in this case it was Kavala. Should Kavala be Greek or Bulgarian? It is Greek and it shall never be Bulgarian, said the Greek patriot stoutly, but M. Venizelos was found to urge that a far-seeing policy would be ready to relinquish Kavala, if by so doing Greece might achieve her main objective of practically encircling the Aegean. As all the world knows, M. Venizelos went out of office on this question. It has been urged by his followers ever since that he never advocated the cession of Kavala to Bulgaria. It has been urged, indeed, that he only put it forward as an illustration of what might be done, just as was urged in the case of a certain English writer who advanced the idea of the internationalization of Gibraltar as a proof of British liberal policy. The fact still remains that the struggle centers in Kavala, and it can scarcely be doubted that this ancient port figures largely in the representation made at the three capitals recently by the representatives of the entente powers.

There are, of course, for Greece, many complications ahead, and the problem with which M. Venizelos will be faced when he returns to office, as now seems practically certain, will be by no means the same as those which obtained when he suddenly relinquished the premiership last March. Since then Italy has intervened in the struggle, and the position as between Italy and Greece in the Aegean is one of extreme delicacy. Greece has always looked with distinct disfavour upon Italian occupation of the Dodekanesos, and every indication of Italy settling herself permanently in these islands almost entirely peopled by Greeks has inevitably occasioned fresh anxiety at Athens. The story of the occupation of the Dodekanesos is one of the most instructive episodes of the troubled history of the last few years. It is indeed a fact fully recognized by statesmen of all countries that the promise to evacuate territory once occupied is immeasurably more honored in the breach than in the observance. The instances where this promise has been kept, or indeed where it has been found possible to keep it, are few, but the instances where it has not been found possible are very many. The latest instance of this latter is the Dodekanesos. Italy was bound by treaty with Turkey to evacuate the Dodekanesos immediately the last Turkish officer and the last Turkish trooper was withdrawn from Cyrenaica. Italy has always claimed that the Turkish obligation has never been fulfilled, and so she remained in possession. The relationship existing between Turkey and Italy became steadily more strained and Greece, it cannot be doubted, must have been viewing this drift from friendliness with acute concern. War between Italy and Turkey means the tearing up of the treaty of Lausanne, the releasing of Italy from all obligation to evacuate the Dodekanesos, and so finally destroying Greece's last hope of securing possession of these islands.

The latest telegrams to hand are typical of the Balkan condition. From Bucharest comes the statement that, thanks to Rumanian diplomatists, a Serbo-Bulgarian accord is a question of hours only. From Sofia, by way of Paris, comes the statement that a definite solution of the Balkan problem is not possible at present, because none of the states affected wish to abandon their aspirations, whilst from Athens, by way of Turin comes the information, signify what it may, that M. Venizelos has had a lengthy conversation with the King.

NEW CLUB FOR CANADIAN FORCES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—Rudyard Kipling and Sir Robert Borden have visited the newly opened club for the men of the Canadian forces on furlough in London. The club has a well-equipped recreation room, a large dining-room, and a number of bedrooms holding 65 beds. Many prominent men and women have interested themselves in the club, among them being Sir Edward Grey, Lord Milner, and the Marchioness of Salisbury. Replying to a speech of the Canadian premier, Mr. Kipling said that the club was intended to satisfy a need that had been created by the war. They had found that a Canadian soldier in the interval between his discharge from the convalescent home and his return to the front often found a lack of some place in which to meet his friends and enjoy the companionship of his fellow countrymen, being so far away from home. The aim of the club was to satisfy this need, and a great deal of love and goodwill had been expended in the making of it, and it was to be hoped that the brave who would use it would gain all the happiness and solace from it that the providers of it wished them. He hoped his hearers would convey to the people of Canada what he had said.

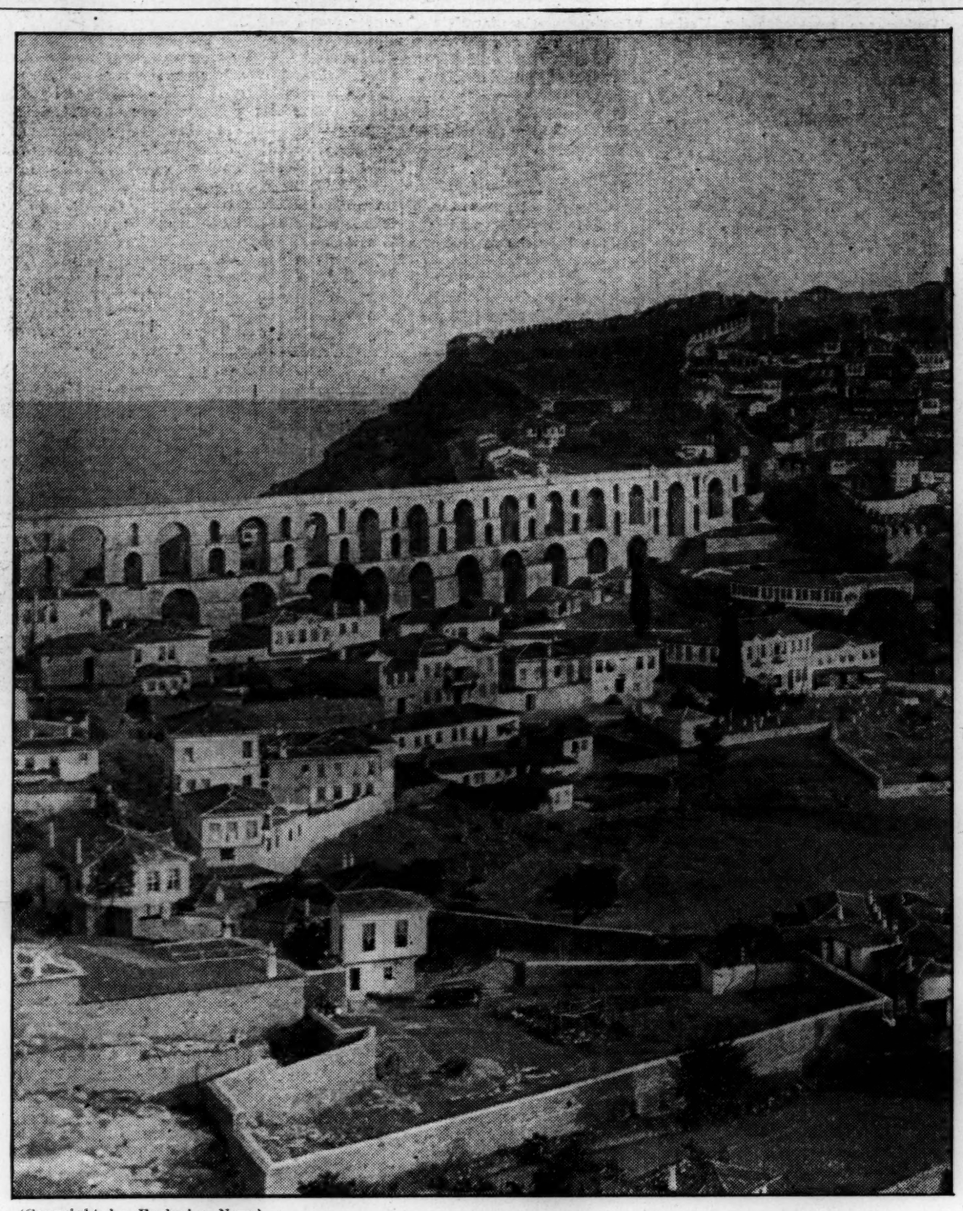
BRITISH COTTON PROBLEM

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MANCHESTER, England—The monthly meeting of the Central Executive committee of the Employers' Parliamentary Association was held in Manchester. Mr. W. Peter Rylands (vice-chairman) presided, in the unavoidable absence of the president, Sir Charles W. Macara, Bart. The following subject was, inter alia, discussed:

COTTON

The committee were strongly of opinion, that as cotton was a practically irreplaceable constituent of modern propulsive explosives, it was manifestly imperative in the national interests that strong and decided action should be taken by the government, to insure that supplies of this commodity should be completely cut off from enemy countries. It was realized that the promulgation of any scheme would, of necessity, have to provide for safeguarding the American cotton growers against grave financial loss consequent upon the stoppage of such supplies, and the secretary was instructed to forward a proposed scheme to the Liverpool Cotton Association, for their consideration.



(Copyright by Exclusive News)

General view of Kavala

JOHN REDMOND AND IRISH ACHIEVEMENTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

THURLES, Ireland—In an address to a convention of Nationalist delegates from the county of Tipperary, John Redmond, M. P., who, with John Dillon, was the recipient of an address expressing confidence in the Irish party, asked for unity and for the renewed confidence and trust of the people, in spite of pessimism, discouragement, and critics.

The Irish party had got the ownership of the land for the people. They had seven millions of money spent for the erection of laborers' cottages. They had restored 4000 evicted tenants to their old homes or to other homes equally good. They had a million of money expended on the congested districts in the west of Ireland, in dividing the grass ranches and in creating economic holdings, in making harbors for the fishermen, and in stimulating industries, and even within the past few days the crowning work of the congested districts board had been accomplished in the complete disappearance of Lord Clanricarde as a landlord in Ireland. During those 15 years there had been inaugurated a system of legislation for the housing of the working-classes in towns by the machinery of Mr. Clancy's act, under which a million of money had been applied for and half a million had been expended in this magnificent and necessary work. They had also won a national university, and hundreds of thousands of pounds for the benefit of primary education. They had abolished the insulting coronation oath, whereby the Sovereign of these countries was called upon at his coronation to insult all his Catholic subjects. They had abolished the veto of the House of Lords, and, finally, they had placed the home rule act upon the statute book.

Where, he asked, he thought with justice, were the sneerers, the doubters, and the cheap criticisms of the hurlers on the ditch of 15 years ago? All that had been got in the past had been got by men of strong faith and courage and hope, men who had refused to look upon the black side of things. We are here today. Mr. Redmond added, because as reasonable and prudent men, we feel that we must not allow our strength to be dissipated in this crisis. We must preserve our national organization until our national Parliament which we have won, has opened its doors in College Green.

There never was a time, I believe, in our whole history, when dissensions and quarrels amongst ourselves were so absolutely criminal as at the present moment. So far Ireland has magnificently risen to the necessities of the crisis. She realizes with a perfectly clear vision that her whole future liberty and prosperity depend upon her courage and her loyalty to her pledged word today. She realizes with a perfectly clear vision that she cannot come into the full enjoyment of her national inheritance at a moment when the whole civilized world is engaged in a struggle with despotism and barbarism, and her courage her spirit of sacrifice, her self-restraint, her patience, her unity, and her fidelity to her own honorable obligations will be the certain measure, when the war is over, of her national prosperity and freedom. A victorious ending of this war is, then, the first necessity to Ireland. I say to you, "Let us help to bring that about, not alone by our courage upon the battlefield, but by scrupulously maintaining the political truce, and by promoting and inculcating wisdom, toleration, and unity amongst all classes of our people at home."

FIGURES ON INDIAN TRAFFIC IN OPIUM

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—In the annual statement "exhibiting the moral and material progress and condition of India during the year 1913-14," issued recently as a Blue Book, some interesting figures are given relating to the decline of the opium traffic.

Towards the end of 1906, the statement recalls, edicts were issued by the Chinese government ordering that within 10 years the growth and the consumption of opium in China should be suppressed. In 1907 an agreement was made with China for an annual reduction of the total amount of opium exported by India; in 1911 it was further agreed that, of the annual exports thus limited, only a certain quantity, to be reduced annually, should be certificated for export to China, and provision was made for an earlier cessation of the export to China in the event of the native Chinese production being suppressed before the expiration of the period of 10 years. In 1913 the sale of opium thus certificated was suspended, and it has since been decided that the trade with China shall not be resumed.

The net opium revenue during recent years has been as follows:

1907-8	£3,575,545
1908-9	4,648,700
1909-10	4,424,528
1910-11	6,275,305
1911-12	5,231,826
1912-13	4,524,863
1913-14	612,438

The Bombay opium department was abolished from Jan. 1, 1914, owing to the stoppage of export to China.

DANISH-AMERICAN TREATY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The governments of Denmark and America concluded a treaty on April 17, 1914, with regard to the appointment of an International Investigation committee, which has now been selected. The treaty is of the same nature as similar treaties arranged between America and other states, both American and European. It was ratified by both countries in January, 1915. The committee is composed of five members, two appointed by each of the two countries from their own government, with two chosen from another country and one other chosen by mutual agreement. The present committee is as follows: Dr. Deuntzer, Danish minister of foreign affairs, and Mr. Trolle, a former Swedish minister of foreign affairs, have been selected by Denmark. America has nominated Judson Harmon, a former Governor of Ohio, and Dr. Jose Carlos Rodriguez, of Brazil, editor of a well-known paper. The member appointed by both states is the Dutch minister of foreign affairs, Dr. J. Loudon.

SCOTTISH MASONIC INITIATION SCHEME

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—A quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of Scotland was held recently in the Free-[illegible] Edinburgh, Brother Colonel R. King Stewart of Murdostoun, grand master Mason, presiding.

The interesting fact was mentioned that there had been placed in the grand lodge museum a mallet cut from the cedars on Mount Lebanon, presented to grand lodge by Brother Dr. Tweedie, of H.M.S. Hogue in 1864. This mallet had since that date been used by the grand master Masons in grand lodge.

Mr. A. A. Hagart Speirs of Elderslie, P.G.M., Glasgow, reported that the 41 lodges in the province had been duly visited during the year. The universal keenness shown to earn the highest marks of approval was most satisfactory. They had been justly earned in every instance. The number of initiates was 185 less than last year—1492 as against 1677—but this could be accounted for by the fact that the country had been forced into war, and also by the fact that there had been a general increase of fees in the province. The financial position of the lodges was thoroughly sound, despite a reduced income, and, while maintaining their usual grants in benevolence to the full, they had, without exception, contributed generously to the various funds for the alleviation of distress caused by the war. He was glad to be able to report further that the province would very shortly hand over a motor ambulance to the authorities.

Mr. Joseph Inglis, senior grand warden and provincial grand master for Kincardineshire, moved, and Mr. A. A. Hagart Speirs of Elderslie, provincial grand master, Glasgow, seconded that a law in the following terms be added to the constitution: "No lodge in Scotland shall be entitled to initiate into Freemasonry any applicant whose domicile is not Scottish (other than a person serving in any branch of His Majesty's imperial forces), unless such applicant has resided or has had his place of business for at least 12 months immediately preceding the date of his application within the province in which the lodge is situated, or unless, on special cause shown, a dispensation is granted by the grand master."

The motion was remitted to the grand committee for consideration and report.

SCOTTISH FARM PRODUCTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The board of agriculture for Scotland recently prepared provisional estimates of the acreage of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes and hay, and the numbers of each class of live stock in Scotland based on a proportion of the returns made on June 4 last. Wheat and oats show an increase of 18,000 and 77,000 acres respectively, barley on the other hand showing a decrease of 44,000 acres. The increase of the total area under these three crops is thus 57,000 acres. The total numbers of cattle, sheep and pigs show slight increases, although certain classes of live stock have diminished.

TRADE SLIGHTLY IMPROVES IN THE ISPAHAN REGION

Money Easier in Persian Mercantile and Banking Circles in Year 1913-14

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The British consul-general at Ispahan, T. G. Grahame, reports that the year 1913-14 ending March 20 shows only slight improvement on the previous year in the matter of trade conditions in that region. Prices of grain and other foodstuffs remained high, and only the smaller government pensions were paid. Money was slightly easier in mercantile and banking circles, chiefly owing to rather less insecurity than usual on some of the main trade routes, notably those from Ispahan to Ahwaz and Teheran, respectively.

Exports appear to have been considerably reduced, both to places abroad and to other towns in Persia. A certain amount of insecurity in the town and environs resulted in the continuation of the sense of unrest prevailing previously.

The import trade of the district is fully exploited by European merchants' firms with established offices or representatives in Ispahan. It is only occasionally and among the minor imports, e. g., bicycles, stationery, enameled ironware, and so on, that some small opportunity may offer for an independent importer.

Cutlery and leather goods of United Kingdom manufacture are much appreciated, but the Persian buyer is seldom willing to pay higher prices for superior quality of goods. Moreover, the enormous rise since 1908 in the price of cereals and other prime necessaries continues greatly to cripple the purchasing power of the province for imported articles.

Illustrated catalogues in English have occasionally led to small orders for British goods; but it may be taken as a general rule that a personal representative to push these on the spot is a sine qua non. When a native of the country is employed in this capacity, strict previous inquiry may prevent subsequent disappointment.

In the backward condition of the country, and with the inadequate means of transport available, there is at present no demand for elaborate machinery, electrical apparatus, and all the luxurious and complicated by-products of an advanced civilization, catalogues of which frequently reach the British consulate-general. The occasional purchase of a motor car, oil engine, bicycle or iron bedstead must not be construed to mean that there is any regular demand for these goods.

Regarding the cotton piece-goods trade in 1913-14, Mr. Graham states that, owing to overimportation the prices of cotton piece goods during the year ended March 20, 1914, fell 5 to 8 per cent, the market being very dull, and money so extremely tight that it became a matter of the greatest difficulty for sellers to recover even the smallest amounts from purchasers. Demand was distinctly below the normal. Perhaps one fourth of the normal business was transacted between March and June, and yet, in this first quarter, the market, although far from being bright, was better than during the remainder of the year. In the autumn the usual demand was absolutely lacking, but in December it revived slightly. Business, however, was at a complete standstill during the penitential months of Muharram and Safar when little is doing at the best of times. It should be remembered, however, the report points out, that the great scarcity of food and the abnormally high prices of commodities prevailing at the time played a conspicuous part in demoralizing the piece goods market. Several caravans of piece goods arrived from the north during the summer, the total imports for the year being estimated at 3000 bales, valued at something like £55,000. Russian goods competed during 1913-14 more successfully than before with British goods, several local merchants having imported direct from Russia in small lots. The total imports of Russian piece goods amounted to about one seventh of those from the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

GERMAN ATTACKS ON FRENCH MONUMENTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The council of the Royal Institute of British Architects recently addressed to the two principal architectural societies of France, the Société des Architectes Diplômés par le Gouvernement and the Société Centrale des Architectes, a letter expressing sympathy and protesting against the destruction of Rheims Cathedral, and other historic examples of French architecture, by the Germans. The letter, which was in identical terms in the two cases, is as follows:

We, the members of the council of the Royal Institute of British Architects, beg you to receive and convey to your colleagues of La Société des Architectes Diplômés par le Gouvernement our profound sympathy with you, our confrères, and with the whole French nation on the wanton destruction by the Germans of so many examples of French architecture, many of which, such as the Cathedral of Rheims, were treasured by the whole civilized world as representing the highest possible achievement of mediæval architecture. It is impossible to express in terms of moderation the feelings with which not only British architects, but the whole of our countrymen, have received the news of the ruthless destruction of noble buildings which have hitherto escaped the ravages of time and the violence of war. These acts of barbarism are in themselves another proof that the German aggression is in reality an attack upon the common civilization of Europe, and the knowledge of this fact has confirmed the British people in their determination to carry on the war, at whatever cost, until the fall of German militarism has gained for Europe some measure of security against so intolerable a menace to the peace and happiness of the world.

In reply, the president and council of the Société des Architectes diplômés par le Gouvernement wrote:

The members of the council of this society sincerely touched by the great sympathy you display towards them as well as towards the French nation in the face of the unspeakable deeds committed by the Germans against the beautiful monuments of France, unite in sending you the cordial expression of their profound esteem and unalterable friendship. . . . It is important to pursue without faltering the object which we have undertaken to achieve, that is to say, the crushing of German militarism. Confident in the issue of the sanguinary duel into which we have been dragged, we will fight to the end for civilization and the happiness of mankind, and the monuments we shall raise in the calmer times of peace will serve to celebrate the liberation of the peoples of Europe, and will sound the note of victory.

The president of the Société Centrale des Architectes also sent a cordial reply.

EACH Uneeda Biscuit is just like every other Uneeda Biscuit — perfect as soda crackers can be made. Fresh from oven, they come to you in a protecting package with all their crisp goodness intact.

5¢

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

MOHAWK
MADE WITH SLIP OVER BUTTONHOLE TIE SLIDES EASILY
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

Macullar Parker Company
Clothing
Men's and Boys' Furnishing Goods
400 Washington Street, Boston

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
ALWAYS FRESH, PURE, SWEET
Awarded Gold Medal San Francisco Expo. —the highest honor on Imptd. Olive Oil.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
32 KILBY ST
BOSTON
THE MOST LIBERAL FORMS AND LOWEST RATES WITH EXPERTS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT
Tels. 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 4065 & 4139 Main

White Puff Flour
should be used by every cook for Biscuit, Cake and Pastry. You save shortening and get better results than with other flour. Order from your grocer or direct from us.
WM. S. HILLS COMPANY, BOSTON

Wards
BOSTON
FINE STATIONERY
High Grade Engraving, Leather and Brass Goods, Office Supplies
57-61 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.

MILLINERS HEAR THAT HATS ARE TO BE PRACTICAL

New York Designer Says They Will Be Sensible in Form and Adjustment, but a Little Eccentric as to Their Trimming

Hats will be practical and sensible in form and adjustment during the coming season but a little eccentric as to trimming, announced Ora Cne, designer, of New York, to those gathered at the New England Retail Milliners' Association in Ford hall yesterday afternoon. Each hat, he said, will be becoming to six women out of 10.

M. Cne proceeded to tell of the great change that has been made in the millinery situation by the European war. Previous to that all the feminine world looked to Paris for its headgear but last year, when the usual decrees failed to be sent forth, American designers, manufacturers and merchants generally saw that they would have to depend upon their own efforts. They got together to discuss the situation and from this have come several important departures from the regular order of things in the past.

Chief among these is the color card. It was found, for instance, that there were some 50 different shades of navy blue on the market with a resultant confusion that can be appreciated only by the professional dealer in colors but is faintly understood by anybody who tries to match anything. The manufacturers proceeded to classify and standardize and as a result have established a color system that will be good for the next 50 years. There are nine basic colors: No. 1, white; 2, red; 3, orange; 4, yellow; 5, green; 6, blue; 7, violet; 8, gray; 9, black; 0 signifies no change of color. From these are produced many varieties. Each one is named and numbered.

The color card furnishes the key that he who will may read. In addition to the original group of numbers is a second and third; No. 1, lightest; 2, second lightest; 3, light; 4, medium light; 5, medium; 6, medium dark; 7, dark; 8, second darkest; 9, darkest. Each color has four numbers. The first indicates the color, as blue, the second the shade, third, the color admixture, and fourth the strength of color. A color specified as 6153 can be easily ascertained by one using the key as turquoise blue.

The real advantage of this comes in the matching or the combination of colors. All manufacturers use this key. Whatever the material, whether it be silk, velvet, lace, cotton, linen, leather, turquoise blue will be always turquoise blue. Instead of taking a sample to match, the one who has materials to combine needs but the number. She may travel the city, the country or the world over and buy what she will of a given number without once comparing the different articles, and when they are assembled all will match, dress, trimmings, hat, flowers, feathers, stockings, shoes, gloves. At present 120 colors are on the color card.

Colors will not be restricted to the color card, however. Some colors America cannot produce. There are certain ones that can only be made in France and Germany. The difference is caused by the water used, but just what quality this must possess to make the particular color has not been ascertained.

M. Cne proceeded to tell what was most becoming to women of different coloring. The woman with gray hair that once was brown, he said, should wear taupe. The best for a blonde is Italian green; for the red or Titian-haired, brown, matching the eye when the eye is brown. Mrs. Leslie Carter, he said, leans to purple. The woman with gray hair that once was black looks best in gray or purple. The white-haired should wear bishop purple which, having a little red in it, is warmer than the royal purple, which is a blue purple.

The "allies," he said, will be a popular color this year. It is a mixture of gray and brown with a touch of green, and was made by Paul Poiret. When the war broke out this designer closed his great shop in Paris and went to the front. From the trenches he made many observations. Among them that red is not a good color for the soldiers. In this war to see is to attack and so the need to wear something that is not quickly discerned. Hence the new color and the contribution to warfare of the great Parisian designer. It will not be worn by women because of its significance in war but because it is a good color.

Black and white, M. Cne said, will not be a fashionable color, although it is being worn a great deal throughout England and Europe. Instead there will be the Belgian blue which is quiet; the Moorish blue which is bright; Garibaldi red, Italian green, which is bright, vivid; bishop and royal purple; mouse and cannon gray; African and roasted coffee brown.

Hats will be very small for street wear and large for dress. Here M. Cne gave some practical advice to the milliners. The woman who dines at a restaurant several times a week should have a hat with a medium brim faced with black velvet. The reason is that the light from above reflected by the tablecloth into the face hardens it. The black velvet absorbs this light and produces a soft glow on the face. Whatever the top of the hat may be, therefore, the facing should be black velvet. If the neck is thin the brim should be turned up. Beads will be used in ornamentation more than ever before. A popular hat promises to be the "versaglieri." This was practically taken from the head of an Italian soldier and put on that of the woman. It has a dome crown fitting snugly on the head, brim 2½ to 3 inches, slightly upturned and worn at an angle of 45 degrees. From the center of the crown hangs a cluster of coque (American rooster) feathers. A strap of leather or velvet holds it under the chin. This is but one of several fashion ideas furnished by the events of the day. Another is the "coolie crown" originated when the papers were filled with pictures of the Chinese following the assertion of Japan that she was going over into China to take care of it.

Trimmings will be put on eccentrically, up here and down there. Lizards will be seen reposing under toadstools and other queer things be in evidence. The United States, predicted M. Cne, will become a recognized factor in the fashion world. It is even now taking its place. The world not included in Europe is sending her representatives to New York for what is new, a thing never before known.

Mayor Curley opened the meeting with a brief address and George B. Gallup, president of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, talked on advertising. This program will be repeated at the same hour and place next Wednesday afternoon.

AMERICAN THEATER NOTES

"The House of Glass," a melodrama in four acts by Max Marcin, brought out at the Candler theater in New York Wednesday night, is said by the Times critic to resemble "Within the Law" and to possess all the marks of a popular success. The house of glass is that in which dwells a prosperous railroad magnate who, as he is sternly pressing the prosecution of a young employee caught stealing, learns at last through the detective whom he has employed that his own wife was once a convict. Mary Ryan plays the leading woman's part of Margaret Case, who is relentlessly pursued by her past. The company is judged to be equal to the usual Cohan & Harris standard.

"Just Outside the Door," which opened at the Gaiety in New York only last Monday, will be taken off at the end of the week. Ruth Chatterton and the original cast in "Daddy Long-Legs" will begin an engagement at this theater next Monday.

Of "The Ragged Messenger," brought out recently in that city with Walker Whiteside in the leading role, the Buffalo Express has this to say:

"London, social, gay, light-hearted London; London, sordid, sad, hopeless London; the London of Mayfair and the London of Whitechapel, are pictured and contrasted in the dramatized version of W. B. Maxwell's novel.

"John Morton, dreamer, fanatic perhaps, a tremendous personality certainly, moves in and out among the people of the play as he does among the personages of the book, dominating those with whom he comes in contact. Penniless, the Mad Messiah was a master of men; when untold wealth came to him, he lost his hold, not because his own zeal lessened or his own ambition failed, but because those he sought to help slipped out from his control. They grew mercenary, craving his wealth for their personal gain. So the money which had seemed to John Morton the open sesame to his glorious vision, became his undoing. Worst of all, it dragged him into marriage with a woman he trusted and loved, but who deceived him. The play embodies a sad and pitiful irony, for the Midas touch kills the achievement, the dreamer is shattered with his dream.

"But the reward comes, and in this, the finale, the play differs from the novel. Mary returns to him in the moment of his defeat, and the curtain falls upon a picture that holds in it much of inspiration and of hope for the future.

"The play is gripping. After two opening acts that are quite overweighted with dialogue and explanation and badly in need of cutting and adjusting, come two acts of power and dramatic strength, with a third-act curtain that roused the audience to intense enthusiasm and a conclusion that is most satisfying, although the preceding events have scarcely justified its promise.

"Mr. Whiteside gives a noble performance of the ragged messenger and he has a fitting mate in the portrayal of Mary Ainsleigh by Lilian Cavanaugh. Stephen Wright's George Griffiths stands out as a notable character interpretation and Maud Milton's Lady Tollhurst is the type to the life. Allan Thomas gives a faithful bit of acting as Bill Parks. Mr. Whiteside is too thorough an artist to be satisfied with the play as it stands, but the material is there, the last two acts need but little change, and the cutting of the two opening acts will materially strengthen the drama."

Salaries of motion picture stars have been the subject for popular discussion. But just as the salaries of actors on the legitimate stage are usually one third of the amount stated by their managers and press agents, points out Photoplay Magazine, the salaries of film stars are only a fraction of what the public is told they receive. Mary Pickford, the Maude Adams of the screen, does get $2000 a week, but with the exception of Miss Pickford, a comedian who is popular for the time being, and possibly Marguerite Clarke, there is no film star in America who receives more than $750 a week as salary. Many legitimate and vaudeville stars earn that amount in the aggregate. Such screen favorites as Clara Kimball Young, Florence Lawrence, Blanche Sweet, Norma Phillips, Anita Stewart and Ruth Stonehouse receive from $200 to $500 a week. The salaries of the men are smaller; from $100 to $400 is the weekly salary for leading men like King Baggott, Francis X. Bushman, Arthur Johnson, Maurice Costello and Carlyle Blackwell.

Andrew Mack is planning to appear in New York in a new play by E. E. Pidgeon.

The Lyric theater in New York will open its season Sept. 13 with "Two Is Company," a musical comedy which will be brought out in New Haven two nights earlier.

PRESS COMMENT ON GERMAN SUBMARINE WAR CONCESSIONS

Following are comments by United States newspaper and by the British press on the concessions of Germany regarding her submarine warfare:

The President's Success

NEW YORK EVENING POST—Able editors have explained how mistaken the President was in ever supposing that the German government would pay attention to mere "words." But somehow the bungling executive has got the result desired, and the country is mighty glad of it and satisfied with him. We don't think the people really mind having lucky Presidents. Moreover, fair-minded persons will concede that there is something more in it than favoring fortune when a statesman who has put away all other problems, so far as possible, and wreaked all his thoughts upon one great issue, finds the event shaping itself according to his hopes and plans. The full success is, of course, not yet attained, but the negotiations with Germany are now at such a stage that a complete adjustment seems almost assured. At all events, the predicted failure is today seen to be out of the question. And at the same time the British government is approaching our state department, anxious to please. All pure luck, we are told. The future historian, however, will have another name for it.

Victory for Truth

NEW YORK TIMES—President Wilson is in a position to say with the fervor of full conviction that "Truth is mighty and will prevail." The great diplomatic triumph he has achieved in the long controversy with Germany is one for which the world will award him great credit; it will bring him high distinction, but it is a victory as well of truth and of the "many sacred principles of justice and humanity" for which in the various notes dispatched to Berlin he has contended with so much firmness and ability. . . . Most fortunately Germany is able to say to us through her ambassador that the action now taken "was decided on before the Arabic incident occurred." Obviously that relieves the very great anxiety due to the destruction of the Arabic after we had told Germany that such an act would be regarded as "deliberately unfriendly." The case of the Arabic and the case of the Lusitania, as well, are now plainly in the way of honorable and friendly adjustment. Reparation will be made and the controversy will end in the only right and just manner.

Cloud Has Passed

NEW YORK SUN—Ten thousand words could add nothing to the simple announcement that President Wilson has succeeded in this controversy in preserving for our people peace with full honor. The strain is over, the cloud has passed; and it would be ungracious, in welcoming now the result for which the Sun has hoped from the first, not to recognize the debt of gratitude due to the value of American friendship which has prevailed at Berlin over the strongest temptations of military expedition.

Diplomacy Finds Its Mark

CHICAGO TRIBUNE—President Wilson's bold stroke in diplomacy has found its certain mark. He has stood unwaveringly for the best that is recognized in American ideals, and, for reasons which might be considered and weighed without important result, has succeeded in imposing the will of the American people upon the German people. Germany, whatever its ulterior reasons may be, has consented to conform its sea operations to regulations upon which the American government has insisted.

The German Surrender

NEW YORK HERALD—The German surrender—A great victory for American diplomacy. Verily, in the words of Chief Justice White of the United States supreme court, it is the "greatest victory for American diplomacy in a generation." The ultimate results, however, will be determined, not by Germany's words, but by Germany's deeds.

A Declaration of Independence

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL—The United States has won the only decisive victory that has been won since the war in Europe was inaugurated. President Wilson's note to Germany last February, proposing to hold the German government to "strict accountability" for the sacrifice of American lives, and the subsequent notes reiterating the principle that neutrals have rights which belligerents may not disregard, constituted a declaration of independence no less solemn or significant than the historic document known by that title.

Not a Closed Incident

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER—"It appears to be a recognition of the fundamental principles for which we have contended." Such is the comment of the secretary of state upon the note that the German ambassador sent to him yesterday. There could hardly be a better statement of the case. This is no definite explanation or disavowal of the sinking of the Arabic, no formal apolgy for a "deliberately unfriendly" act, but if Germany now redeems the pledge which the ambassador has given, then the point for which the administration has so earnestly contended, will have been gained. But the note of the German ambassador does not by any means make the submarine issue "a closed incident." The question of reparation still remains, the past cannot be blotted out.

Near a Friendly Understanding

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE—Instead of a conflict, we are nearer than ever to a friendly understanding with Germany, England, Russia and France, the countries whose actions caused such a stir in United States diplomacy. In so satisfactory a condition, the only atmosphere of militarism in America is the vaporings of the alarmists clamoring for preparation on a scale which might easily prove a direct incentive to participation in foreign disputes.

Conflagration Averted

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT—That this is a victory, a great victory, for the United States, for the American people and for President Wilson, cannot be disputed. All the elements of a conflagration were present and it needed but the touching of a match to set the countries aflame. That the match was not struck is largely due to the calm, deliberate course of the President. We opposed the German method of submarine warfare, not from selfish interests, but because it was wrong in principle, a wrong against civilization, a violation not merely of our rights, but of human rights, the rights of all people, the rights of Germany herself, and Germany will one day thank us.

A "Notable Point" Won

KANSAS CITY STAR—It appears to be a recognition of the fundamental principles for which we have contended, says Secretary Lansing of the German government's reply. If this still qualified characterization of Berlin's action is confirmed (as all Washington and Count Bernstorff seem confident it will), then President Wilson and Secretary Lansing have indeed won a "notable point."

British Press Comment Does Not See Absolute Settlement of Controversy

DAILY TELEGRAPH—It is difficult to imagine that President Wilson will accept Count von Bernstorff's proposal, since such a settlement would leave merchant sailors under the American or other flags still exposed to all the perils of submarine piracy. If there is any whittling away of the broad principle for which the United States government has been contending the world will be confronted with murderous conditions at sea as a permanent menace in time of war, for Germany has no monopoly of submarines.

DAILY GRAPHIC—The announced German position with regard to submarines is a greater trimph for Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg than for President Wilson. It is a clever concession which costs Germany nothing, because her power to repeat such atrocities as the sinking of the Lusitania has to a large extent been destroyed by the heavy toll Great Britain has taken of her submarines. If President Wilson is really in earnest, however, he cannot be satisfied with such a partial concession.

THE TIMES — The Times says it awaits with much curiosity the disclosure of the full instructions given to Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador at Washington, and expresses the belief that the motive for the capitulation of Admiral von Tirpitz to the politicians, "who are now so eager to display respect for American opinion," may be found in Great Britain's numerous capture of German submarines and the consequent difficulty in providing an adequate supply of trained submarine crews, which the paper says "may have induced Germany to make a virtue of a necessity.

The Times supposes that "the failure of the submarine policy will be hidden from the German public under cover of a new agitation against British policy—this time about cotton."

U. S. TAKES ANOTHER HAITI CUSTOM HOUSE

WASHINGTON—Two companies of American marines took possession of the Petit Goave, Haiti, custom house, Wednesday, Admiral Caperton reported to the navy department today.

Rear-Admiral Caperton reported to the navy department Wednesday that five custom houses in Haiti were in possession of American forces. The last one then taken over without disorder was at Gonaives, upon the arrival there of the United States gunboat Castine and the collier Jason. There are 10 custom houses in the republic.

PREMIER OF CANADA AND PARTY ARRIVE

NEW YORK—Herbert Holt, president of the Royal Bank of Canada, the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, premier of Canada, and Maj.-Gen. Sir Samuel Hughes, minister of militia and defense, were arrivals on the White Star liner Adriatic, which docked here today.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE OUTING HELD

About 2000 persons attended the outing conducted by the Roxbury Crossing Voters Anti-Suffrage League at Caledonian grove, West Roxbury, yesterday. Several sacks of peanuts and candy were distributed among the children. A baseball game between the Whitney and Fenwood teams, athletic contests and games were featured on the program for the grown people. Representative Dennis Reardon was in charge of the afternoon.

LARGER FARM EXTENSION STAFF

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—To meet the constantly growing demand for expert advice on all phases of farming, seven additions have been made to the staff of the agricultural extension department of Pennsylvania State College, says the Philadelphia Ledger.

STATE TO INDEX EMPLOYEES

TOPEKA, Kan.—A card index system that will keep a complete record on every state employee is to be installed by the state civil service commission, says the Capital.

BERLIN GRANTS U. S. DEMANDS AS TO THE LINERS

(Continued from page one)

as well as on passenger liners—American members of the crew or American passengers. It was intimated by a high official yesterday that much might depend upon the interpretation of the word "liners" and this government would have to reserve judgment until the German text of the note could be received to see what the German word was that the ambassador had translated "liners."

Means "Liners" Only

The fact is, however, that the English word "liners" was specifically used in the ambassador's instructions from his government and it means "strictly absolutely regular passenger ships" such as are generally known by the term liners—Hamburg-Amerika liners, Cunard liners, etc.

The German government, it is known, is not ready to concede immunity to Americans traveling on freighters laden with munitions, the apprehension being that the Allies might take advantage of this concession to "hire one or two ruined Americans" to sail on each ship to protect the cargoes from attack. Nor are they willing to grant safety to an American seaman who willingly signs for a voyage on a British munitions ship.

The American position is that an American seaman, sailing on a belligerent merchant ship in his "usual occupation," on legitimate business, has even a stronger claim to American protection than has a passenger on a passenger ship. "Enlistment" on a warship is quite different.

German officials think this is an unimportant question, practically speaking, however, because there are so few American seamen on foreign ships, as they can command higher wages on American vessels and have no risk.

Long ago Germany conceded protection to American ships; now she concedes protection to Americans traveling on regular passenger liners.

Attitude of U. S.

The United States government probably will assume, in receiving German's note of compliance with the American submarine demands, that it is a complete admission of the American rights which this government has asserted. Although it is known that Germany has yielded only as to passenger liners and not as to freighting ships, this government is likely to make little of this distinction in the expectation that finally Germany will concede this last point without much urging, having already accepted the fundamentals. It is felt that Germany cannot consistently do otherwise. The fundamentals having been agreed upon, not much difficulty is expected in working out the details.

As to reparation in the Lusitania and Arabic cases, if Germany desires to have this referred to The Hague this course will be satisfactory to the United States.

A hypothetical disavowal in the Arabic case will be satisfactory to this government if the hypothesis is satisfactory. If Germany says: "We have no information and cannot believe it true, but if our submarine commander did sink the Arabic without warning, in the absence of resistance or an attempt to escape, we disavow the act," this will satisfy the United States. But should Germany say: "If the submarine commander violated his orders in sinking the Arabic we disavow the act" this will not satisfy the United States.

Purpose Is Seen

It is apparent that Germany has been anxious to create the impression that she is completely yielding to the American demands. Her officials were disappointed that American newspapers did not "play up" her qualified disavowal in the Arabic case last week as a complete victory for the United States. The purpose is not far to seek—namely, to use this action to its maximum weight in forcing American action against Great Britain.

But the Arabic case is not settled yet, and this government has declined to reopen the Lusitania case or the general submarine discussion until the Arabic matter has been decided. Germany has asked the United States to defer action until she can report her side of the case, and until she reports, it was explained at the state department, "it is not our move." In the absence of the facts—for Germany has about abandoned hope of a report from the submarine, some "hypothetical disavowal" of the act probably will be offered.

It is learned authoritatively today, that settlement of the fundamentals of a controversy usually carries with it settlement of the specific cases arising under it, so this may solve the Arabic difficulty.

Then comes the question of reparation. Will Germany indemnify the families of Americans lost on the Arabic if it cannot be proven that a German submarine sank the ship? This question Germany may ask to be submitted to The Hague.

Germany has alleged grounds, also, for believing that the Americans on the Arabic did not pay for their passage, but were guests of the Cunard company.

Secretary Lansing conferred with President Wilson early yesterday, before seeing the ambassador. All appear gratified over the concessions, but this government's action will be determined only after receipt of the complete German note. At all events, it is believed that the danger is over.

HOME MARKET CLUB DINNER

United States Senators Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts and Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois and William A. Prendergast, comptroller of the city of New York, are scheduled as speakers for the Home Market Club at its annual dinner at the Copley-Plaza hotel on the evening of Sept. 20.

SOUTH BOSTON'S CARNIVAL OPENS IN MARINE PARK

Pageant to Be Feature of Program Which Concludes Monday Night With Illumination

South Boston's annual carnival opened today at Marine park. An address will be delivered by Capt. John E. Dillon, chairman of the park and recreation department, in front of the head house and Mayor Curley is scheduled to give a response. One of the features of the carnival is the pageant "At the End of the Rainbow," to be given tonight and repeated Friday, Saturday and Monday nights, with an afternoon presentation Monday.

Governor Walsh is to be a guest tomorrow and Saturday has been designated ladies' day. Monday night there will be an illumination of the pleasure yachts and clubhouses on the South Boston waterfront. A street parade will be held Saturday of which John J. Murphy will be chief marshal.

Other attractions will include free motion picture shows, band concerts, fireworks and an exhibition playout by the fire boats of the Boston fire department. Merry-go-rounds, scenic railways, ferris wheels and other attractions have been provided opposite the head house.

The South Boston Citizens Association has spent more than $25,000 on the carnival and expects more than 500,000 visitors will inspect the peninsular district.

With more than 1500 persons participating, either in chorus or the fancy dances, the pageant presents 30 principal characters. The play was written and is being produced by Ray W. Averill.

Miss Marian White will appear as the princess; John J. Murphy, the king; Miss Lillian M. Gorman as Kathleen, the lady in waiting; Joseph Smith as the prince, and Senator William J. Sullivan as Ingomar.

Miss Lillian Brown will be among the dancers and Mrs. Henry J. D. Small is head of the staff of patrons.

HIGHER TAXES ON UNDEVELOPED LAND ADVOCATED

(Continued from page one)

mediately the owners will see that the land has some value. They will make use of this value in some way. Many will take advantage of reforestation act passed several years ago or of the recent forestry taxation act.

"Even the poorest land ought to be taxed higher. If the owner thinks his property is not worth developing let him turn it over to the municipalities. We are trying to show that there is a good opportunity for towns to make long term investments in forest lands, such as is done in Germany."

In reply to questions from the committee, Mr. Rane stated that there were about 1,000,000 acres of land in Massachusetts suitable for forestry purposes and that the state has recently purchased a forest of 1600 acres in Winchendon as a beginning on a state forest system.

Mr. Rane considered the reforestation act a good one. Under this law a person might turn his waste land over to the state which would plant it with seedlings and care for it for 10 years or less. The owner had the option of taking it back at any time during this period by paying the bare cost to the state of its work. About 100 parcels of land were now held by the state in this way.

The forest taxation law had also worked well, he said. Owners of woodland had been encouraged by the assurance that their taxes would not be raised over the regular tax on the land, no matter how high the timber grew. Under this system the owner registered his land with the local authorities and when the timber was cut paid, in addition to the taxes on the land which were paid each year, an amount equal to 6 per cent of the selling price of the timber.

ENTERING WEDGE TO END WAR IS DIPLOMACY HOPE

(Continued from page one)

process to go on until finally all belligerents agree to make the declaration of London binding, with its code for maritime warfare guaranteeing freedom of the seas to all.

In fact the German ambassador's instructions go so far, it is understood, as to empower him to commit his government to the declaration of London if the Allies will do likewise. Germany has no course to recommend to President Wilson. She has yielded her position to him, the informant says, and in effect tells him, "Now go ahead and see what you can do with England."

TOWER CLOCK WORK PROCEEDS SLOWLY

It will probably be nearly the last of October before the clock on the new custom house tower will be ready to run. The work of electroplating with copper the eight hands needed on the clock is taking longer than officials had expected, as the process is a very slow one. The four hour hands are 10 feet long while the minute hands are 14 feet. It is expected that the row of electric lights on each of the hands will make them distinguishable for three miles, and with the aid of field glasses a radius of six miles is possible, according to an official in charge of the work. The mechanism of the clock is ready for installation at any time.

MAYOR AGAIN CALLS COUNCIL FOR SITE VOTE

Members to Assemble Next Tuesday When Chief Executive Hopes for Favorable Action on Probate Court Land Sale

Hopeful of securing attendance of two thirds of the membership of the city council so that legal action may finally be taken on the sale of the old Probate Court building site, Mayor Curley today sent out a call for a council meeting for next Tuesday at 3 p. m. Several times recently the mayor has called the councilmen together but on each occasion absentees have prevented action on the sale of the site, a proposition which the administration at city hall is desirous of expediting.

Lacking one member of having a quorum and two members of the necessary two thirds to approve a sale of property, the Boston city council, called together for a special meeting yesterday afternoon, was obliged to defer action on the proposed sale of the site to the Kimball Building Trust. After adjournment Mayor Curley met the members who were present in an anteroom and there told them plainly that he thought those absentees who could have attended were lax in their duties as councilmen and their obligations to the taxpayers.

In the absence of President Coleman, who is in the West, Councilman Ballantyne presided. When Clerk Donovan called the roll in addition to Mr. Ballantyne, Councilmen Storrow, Watson and McDonald were present. After adjournment had been taken in the absence of a quorum Councilman Coulthurst arrived.

In an informal conference in President Coleman's room afterward, Mayor Curley appeared and expressed his disappointment at the failure of the attendance of a sufficient number to consider the option on the site of the probate building. The mayor told the councilmen that the city's business was being conducted by the council in a "slipshod" manner that would not be tolerated in any other business.

The mayor remarked that the councilmen were paid salaries by the taxpayers to attend to the city's business. It developed at the short conference that all the councilmen present favored the sale of the probate court site. Mayor Curley said that he would communicate with Councilman Hagan, who is having his vacation in Vermont, asking him to come to Boston Tuesday for a session of the council. He said he would also try to secure the attendance of Councilman Collins.

The mayor told the councilmen he was anxious to have the matter of the disposal of the probate court building site settled either one way or the other. He said if the councilmen failed to approve of the option and eventual sale of the property that he would at once have the building of a school administration and police station structure begun so that the land could be in use. He said that a proposition of such financial magnitude would not be permitted to hang fire in any other business and that it should not be allowed to do so in this instance.

After the formal meeting and the conference Councilmen Storrow and Watson discussed the business men's military encampment at Plattsburg, N. Y. Councilman Watson told of how he had been accustomed to walk into the city with former Governor Foss when Mr. Foss was Governor. Later Mr. Watson proposed that he and Mr. Storrow walk. Councilman Storrow named 20 miles as a sizable walk with a dinner at the end. Mr. Watson promptly agreed and they set the date for the event as Saturday, Sept. 11. It was agreed to invite all of the other members of council to take part if they were so disposed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE GIVEN LAND FOR FORESTRY WORK

CONCORD, N. H.—A response to the recent request of State Forester E. C. Hirst for presentation of land suitable for demonstration of forest growths, much appreciated by the forestry department, was the gift to the state by the Joseph B. Walker heirs of a tract of land on Long Pond road. There are 50 acres in the lot. All kinds of trees can be grown there by virtue of the various soils which run from swamp to rock and sand.

The nearness to the State House is another thing which makes the gift desirable, as the forestry officials will be enabled to get out to the lot without inconvenience. One reason actuating the heirs in making the gift was the great interest Mr. Walker took in conservation of the forests. Mr. Walker was a member of the state forestry commission appointed in 1883 and his active interest in forest preservation continued as a member of the board of agriculture and the board of trustees of the state college.

Fire Warden David J. Adams has already set men to work clearing the land, in preparation for the tree culture to be undertaken by the forestry department.

SUFFRAGE RALLIES TONIGHT

Two sets of suffrage rallies under the direction of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association will be held in Boston tonight. One rally will be at the corner of Ruggles and Cabot streets, Roxbury, at 7:30, followed by one at the corner of Notre Dame and Bragdon streets. The second party of suffragists will hold meetings at the corner of Park and Tremont streets at 8:30 and at the Bowdoin square at 7:30.

ABERJONA RIVER IMPROVEMENT TO CONTINUE SOON

Special Dredging Outfit to Cut Channel 40 Feet Wide to Handsome New Bridge and Dam in Center of Winchester

Dredging of the Aberjona river, Winchester, is to begin shortly under the direction of the metropolitan park commission, and by the middle of October it is expected the picturesque but muddy and weed filled strip of sluggish water that now curves through the Wedgemere district will be changed into a 40-foot clear water stream four to five feet deep, depending upon the height of the water in the upper Mystic lake, into which the Aberjona empties.

This will complete the long projected improvement of the river as far as the handsome new concrete bridge and dam in the center of the town at Main street, and carries the betterment to the border of the district over which the metropolitan park commission has jurisdiction. The Main street dam has had the effect of raising the water level in the old mill pond several feet above the highest point the water used to reach, and in keeping the water at that height has greatly improved conditions for nearby house dwellers and for the town in general.

The broad Main street bridge with its graceful arch, and the crescent of water tumbling over the dam just above have proved a considerable addition to the good looks of the town since they were completed in the spring. Mill pond is a still sheet of water that reflects the buildings that surround it, and is particularly pretty at dusk when the tower of the town hall is mirrored at full length, together with the sunset-tinted sky.

Another step in the improvement of the Aberjona now in sight is to result from the proposal to have Mill pond cleaned out. This will cost, it is estimated, $4000. The proposal was voted down in the town meeting last spring, but is to come up again this fall and will be pushed more vigorously than ever by its proponents.

The town built the Main street bridge and dam, and the Waterfield road bridge, a short way down stream, which replaced an old wooden bridge that was long criticized by the local residents. Only the work on the Aberjona, then, from this point down to the confluence with Upper Mystic lake, a distance of some 3500 feet, remains to be done to complete the principal part of the scheme of improvement.

The dredging to be done calls for the removal of 15,000 cubic yards of material, according to the estimates of John R. Rablin, chief engineer of the metropolitan park commission, who planned the latest unit of the improvement.

The last Legislature granted the commission $15,000 for the work. The contractor has undertaken to do the dredging for $13,500 and the balance will pay for special work on the outlets.

Coleman Brothers, who have the contract, are now building the special equipment that is required to do this shallow water dredging. A small steam shovel is to be mounted upon pontoons, which are now being built. The plant will be carried by team in small sections to Winchester and assembled there in the river.

The large swampy expansion of the Aberjona, called Wedgemere, pool, and lying just in front of the Wedgemere railroad station, is to be partly filled in, leaving only the 40-foot curving channel flowing under the Bacon street bridge, around the edge of a half-acre reclaimed tract that may in time become one of the town's playgrounds. Residents of the Wedgemere district would like to see several public tennis courts put in there.

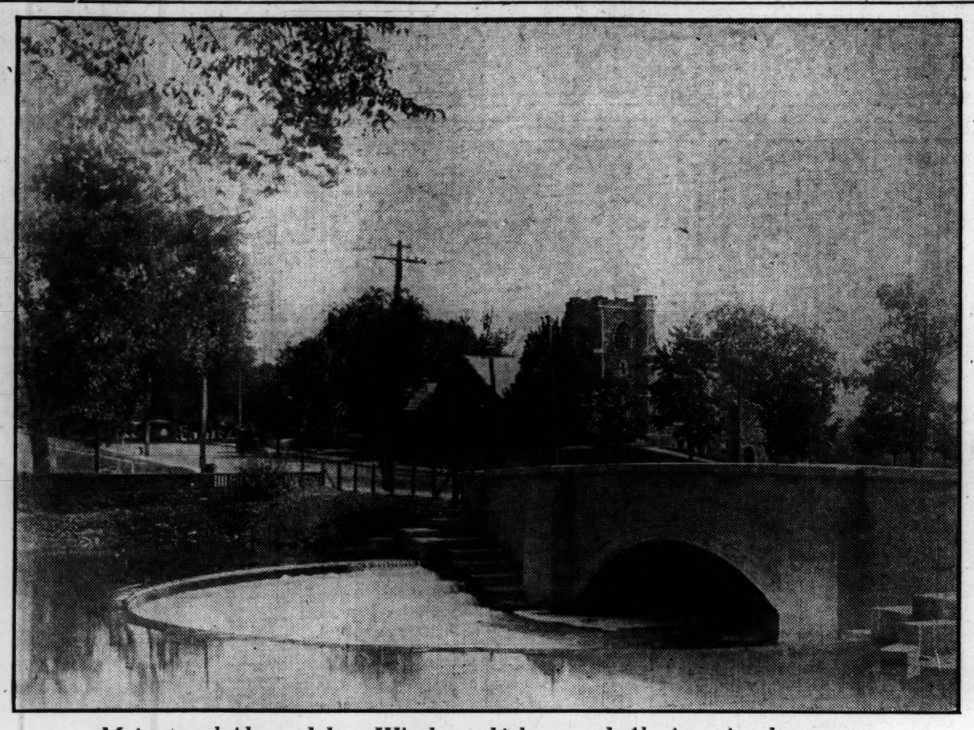
Above Bacon street bridge the dredging is to follow the present channel in general, leaving the rocky island that now exists near the Winchester playground, but filling in a shallow branch of the river near the Waterfield road bridge.

Next season, then, the Aberjona will be easily navigable for the first time for the many canoeists who now cruise about the Mystic lakes. At present it is difficult to push the canoe through the shallow stream much above the Bacon street bridge, unless there is an unusual amount of water coming over the dam. Nor are the waters agreeable to those in boats, because of the rank vegetable growth.

The Aberjona is regarded by canoeists as picturesque a short strip of river as is to be found anywhere around Boston, and the clearing of the channel will mean much to those using pleasure craft. Motor boats will be able to go up to the Main street bridge for the first time when the improvement is finished.

The improvement is being made chiefly for sanitary reasons, as the metropolitan park commission aims to transform all sluggish streams under its jurisdiction into water courses with channels deep enough to be self-cleaning, keeping down the weedy growths, and preventing the banks from becoming matted with rushes growing too rankly.

For a few years the Aberjona will not look so pretty from a distance as at present, but in time the cat-o-nine-tails will wave their reeds again along the banks in spots where the current is not too swift. The turf along the banks will be as firm and green as it is now, and the chief glory of the Aberjona's banks, the great plumy willows, and the wide branching oaks and elms that date back for a century will continue to make this long half mile of the public's playground in the center of Winchester as pretty a spot as may be found in the metropolitan park system, perhaps the only thing of its kind that is in the very heart of the residential section of a town.



Main street bridge and dam, Winchester highway and Aberjona river betterments

BROOKLINE SEES PLAYGROUND FETE GIVEN BY CHILDREN

Girls Give Singing Games, Boys Relay Games, Then All Join in Dances of Nations

About 800 children from the 10 Brookline playgrounds ended their summer's work last night with an exhibition consisting of a play festival and a pageant of the nations on the Brookline field before several thousand persons, under the personal direction of Samuel K. Nason, executive secretary of the playground commission and the playground supervisors and instructors.

The first part of the program, the play festival, at 7:30, consisted of games selected to show the summer's work in this line, and all the playgrounds taking part. The children in each group wore a special color. Beacon, red; Brookline avenue, dark blue; Coolidge, purple; Parsons, yellow; Sewall, dark green; Brook street, orange; Emerson, light blue; Heath, pink; Lowell, brown; and Cypress, light green.

The girls' singing games were: "Has Any One Seen the Tsar?" "Jolly is the Miller," "Looby Loo;" the boys' relay games were: "Zig-zag Relay," "Tug of War," "Land Sail Race," "Wheelbarrow Race."

The second part of the program, the pageant of nations, was a spectacular series of dances representing nations and arranged on the program as nearly as possible to accord with the settling of the different nationalities in Brookline from the time of the Indians to the present day. The arena was a large circle of 160 feet in diameter with a group of palms at one side where the band played.

The first on this division of the program was a processional with salutation of the flag. Elsworth Hagerty, a 10-year-old boy from the Coolidge playground dressed as Uncle Sam and carrying a large American flag marched to the center of the circle, then the other children, representing the nations marched toward him from regular intervals about the circle and saluted the flag.

The whole thing gave the idea of a large wheel with lines of children as the spokes and little Uncle Sam and his flag as the hub. Other features were the Highland Fling by a selected group of boys, the Irish dancing, the "Russian Snow Storm" and the "Greek Maidens Playing Ball."

During the dancing various colored lights were thrown on the field by calciums. There were also five searchlights to make the illumination brilliant. Music was provided by the American Cadet band. Most of the costumes worn by the children were made by them during the summer.

COAST ARTILLERY IS DOWN TO WORK IN BOXFORD CAMP

BOXFORD, Mass.—Close order battalion drill opened the work today for the 120 officers and men of the coast artillery corps, U. S. A., who are in camp here for two weeks of instruction in infantry and field work. This evening the second battalion will parade.

A conference of officers and non-commissioned officers was held yesterday afternoon followed by an inspection of the camp by Lieut.-Col. B. B. Buck of the ninth United States infantry. Later a band concert was given and many visitors were present.

At 5 p. m. the first battalion paraded under the direction of Major W. Chamberlaine with First Lieut. S. Jarman as battalion adjutant. Inspection by the commanding officers followed.

HAMPDEN COUNTY DAIRYMEN MEET

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Problems vital to the producer, middleman and the consumer were discussed at an all-day joint meeting yesterday of the Massachusetts dairymen's association and the Hampden county improvement league at the farm of George Clark in East Longmeadow.

The opening address was by J. H. Hills of the agricultural experiment station of Vermont, dealing with the report of the special committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to study the conditions of milk supply in New England. He urged the necessity of standardizing milk throughout New England and said that the farmers should get together and work together. Prof. W. P. B. Lockwood of the Massachusetts Agricultural College gave an address on the necessity of good stock, keeping records and general economic production. John C. Orcutt of the Boston Chamber of Commerce told of the reasons which led the committee to make its report and recommendations.

An interesting feature of the discussion was a statement of Harry Tait of Springfield, speaking from the point of view of the middleman. He said that the producer and the consumer should get together and say just what they wanted. Then the middlemen could do their part and would fall in with any plan.

LEXINGTON CLOSES PLAYGROUND SEASON

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Several hundred boys and girls are taking part today in the public exhibition of the Lexington and East Lexington playgrounds, which is being held on the Lexington athletic field as a closing feature of the most successful season since the playgrounds were first organized in this town.

A field and track meet, with events for boys and girls, opened this morning. This afternoon there will be a basketry exhibition in which several hundred baskets will be shown. Then comes a swimming exhibition with contests, to be followed by a wheelbarrow race, sack race and three-legged race, and the day is to close with folk dancing and games.

HOLYOKE STATEMENT EXPECTED

HOLYOKE, Mass.—The state board of conciliation and arbitration has announced that it may issue a report on the Holyoke car strike situation with recommendations. The board sees little prospect of an immediate break in the situation.

GRAND LODGE, I.O.O.F., INSTALLS GRAND MASTER

J. Herbert Simpson of Winthrop Formally Inducted as Head of State Organization at Annual Meeting Today

J. Herbert Simpson of Winthrop is to be installed grand master of the grand lodge, I. O. O. F. of the state of Massachusetts for the ensuing year at the closing exercises of the annual session of the grand lodge being held today at Odd Fellows hall, Tremont and Berkeley streets. Mr. Simpson will succeed James Bennett of Lynn. Clifford L. Mahoney of Arlington becomes deputy grand master.

Nearly 450 grand lodge officers gathered for the convention today. Following a morning session at which numerous reports were read and acted upon, the convention adjourned at noon and formed a procession which marched from Odd Fellows hall to Berkeley hall, where a dinner was served. At the conclusion of the dinner post-prandial exercises were held, over which Past Grand Master Joseph Belcher presided as toastmaster.

At 2 p. m. the grand warden confers the grand lodge and past grand's degrees in Covenant hall and the election of the new officers takes place at 2:30 p. m. The installation of officers comes late this afternoon.

Other officers to be installed follow: Grand secretary emeritus, John U. Perkins, Chelsea; grand secretary, George H. Fuller, Boston; grand treasurer, Alfred S. Pinkerton, Worcester; grand marshal, William S. Barker, Watertown; grand conductor, Samuel K. Walker, West Lynn; grand guardian, Leon Newman, Jamaica Plain; grand chaplain, James P. Simpson, Melrose; grand herald, Frank A. Gaynor, Roxbury; grand instructor, William M. Webber, Boston; assistant grand secretary, Rhotire S. Lovell, Boston; grand representatives, Horace M. Sargent (to September, 1916), Haverhill; James Bennett (to September, 1916), Lynn; trustees of funds, E. Bentley Young, term expires September, 1918; William H. Ralph, term expires September, 1917.

Numerous grand officers from other states and the maritime provinces were present today as invited guests. They were: Harry W. Reid, grand master, Augusta, Me.; William W. Cutter, grand secretary, Portland, Me.; Walter H. Tripp, grand master, Short Falls, N. H.; Frank Y. Way, grand secretary, Manchester, N. H.; L. C. Holcombe, grand master, Milton, Vt.; Orloff I. Ellsworth, grand master, Pawtucket, R. I.; Kirtland H. Wilson, grand secretary, Providence, R. I.; William S. Hutchinson, grand secretary, New Haven, Conn.; George E. Judge, grand master, Buffalo, N. Y.; Harry Walker, grand secretary, Buffalo, N. Y.; George W. Bechtold, grand master, Jersey City, N. J.; Harry S. Pine, grand secretary, Trenton, N. J.; R. W. Dickson, grand master, Montreal, Que.; T. J. Potter, grand secretary, Montreal, Que.; John A. Craig, past grand master, Yarmouth, N. S. The executive committee of the grand encampment I. O. O. F., of Massachusetts: Albert W. Bullock, grand patriarch; Robert E. Pray, grand high priest; Walter F. Johnson, grand treasurer and grand representative; George S. Wadsworth, grand junior warden; Herbert N. Kingsbury, grand representative; Bert J. Whitmore, grand representative-elect. General Zenas W. Lewis, department commander, Brockton, Mass; John O. Donogh, past grand master, Toronto, Ont.

HOMEMAKERS ARE OFFERED AID OF STATE COLLEGE

Massachusetts homemakers are being informed by the extension service of the Massachusetts Agricultural College that they have the same privilege of calling on the college for assistance in solving their special problems as have the farmers. To this end, the first Massachusetts bulletin for farm women has been issued.

The bulletin states that the extension service has two workers in home economics, who are ready to give talks at regular or special meetings on such subjects as individual organizations may select, including cookery exemplifications, to give consultations on school questions, plan courses on homemaking for groups of women, advise and assist the development of work among girls, and give help in the preparation of papers for lectures and debates. All persons desiring assistance along these or related lines may write to Miss Laura Comstock, extension service, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

The bulletin invites all persons interested to send Miss Comstock their names to be placed upon the free mailing list of the service, and thereby obtain the bulletins and other publications.

The bulletin also lists standard books on home management, as well as publications issued by the United States department of agriculture. Many of the latter works are free.

ALBANIA RELIEF SHIP MANNED

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—William Willard Howard of New York has secured a crew here to take the three-masted schooner Albania, laden with provisions to the starving Albanians. Capt. John M. Bengstellius and men will go to New York, where the Albania, formerly a Canadian schooner, is awaiting.

Fifty Cents for your Straw in exchange for your new Fall Hat (Stetsons excepted)

Fall Hats Ready

Style 5555 Our Special $2.00

New Soft Hats

Browns, Greens, Blues, Seals, Pearls, Grays

$2.50 $2.00

All the New Hats $2.00 to $5.00

Bring in your Straw

The Continental

Boston's Greatest Clothing Store

651-657 Washington Street, Corner Boylston

CHICAGO WILL DISCONTINUE ITS TEACHERS' UNION

Board of Education, by Vote of 11 to 9, Orders Disbanding of Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO—The Chicago Teachers Federation, the authorities have decided, must disband within the next three months. By a vote of 11 to 9, the board of education late Wednesday voted to adopt the resolution of Jacob M. Loeb, chairman of the rules committee, calling for abolition of the federation. The edict prohibits any teacher from membership in the federation or any kind of so-called labor organization.

The move against the federation was introduced by Jacob M. Loeb, vice-president of the board and chairman of the rules committee. It follows his testimony recently given before a state Senate investigating committee. Mr. Loeb takes the position that the federation transforms teachers into politicians, incites them to contempt for the board of education, and is not representative of the great body of school teachers in the city. He also protests against it as a union in a profession, declaring he heartily favors unions in the trades.

The Chicago Teachers Federation was organized in 1897 and has been active ever since. Its primary aim was to defend the teachers' pension law. Since then it has been instrumental in securing advances in salaries and has lobbied at Springfield for and against various measures. Miss Haley's influence has been so strong that she has been credited with paving the way to the retirement of Edwin C. Cooley as superintendent of schools and with defeating certain measures in the Legislature looking toward a systematization of the public schools.

The section passed by the rules committee which strikes at the federation is as follows:

Membership by teachers in labor unions or in organizations of teachers affiliated with a trade union or a federation or association of trade unions, as well as teachers' organizations which have officers, business agents, or other representatives who are not members of the teaching force, is inimical to proper discipline, prejudicial to the efficiency of the teaching force, and detrimental to the welfare of the public school system. Therefore, such membership, affiliation, or representation is hereby prohibited.

Three months time is given members of the federation to withdraw.

NEW COMMANDANT AT PORTSMOUTH YARD

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Rear Admiral Charles Fremont Pond has been appointed commandant at the Portsmouth navy yard, and in that capacity will fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Capt. Thomas Snowden, formerly in charge of the navy yard, to the command of the U. S. S. Wyoming, flagship of the Atlantic fleet.

Rear Admiral Pond, who relieves Commander John V. Klemann, acting commandant since Aug. 1, was appointed to the naval academy from Connecticut June 13, 1872. He comes here direct from the command of the Pacific reserve fleet at Mare Island, Cal.; prior to that he was station commandant at district 12, Mare Island.

For a number of years he was president of the naval examining and the naval retiring boards. In three more years he will be retired from active service.

PROTEST MEETING PLANNED

As a protest against the condition of the Savin Hill playgrounds a mass meeting will be held there on the afternoon of Sept. 11, under the auspices of the Savin Hill 1916 Club, which completed arrangements for the events at a meeting held last night. Letters in which they promised to address the meeting were read from Governor Walsh, Mayor Curley and others.

GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER MASONS IS IN SESSION

Organization Which Represents That Branch of Craft in United States Meets at San Francisco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The thirty-sixth triennial convocation of the General Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of the United States, assembled here today in the Masonic Temple for a three days' session. There was a special convocation of the grand chapter of California for a reception of the officers and representatives of the General Grand Chapter.

The special feature of the day was the address of the general grand high priest, Bernard G. Witt of Kentucky. In the evening a grand ball was given at the Palace hotel in honor of the officers and representatives of the general grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons and the general grand council of royal and select masters who were in assembly here Aug. 30 and 31.

In his address the general grand high priest said that the membership of the constituent grand chapters and subordinate chapters to the general grand chapter was 421,834, this being a greater gain than has ever been made in the history of the general grand chapter, amounting to about 15 per cent within the triennial period.

Adding to this the membership of Pennsylvania and Virginia, neither of which grand chapters is a constituent of the general grand chapter, gives a total active membership of 462,292 in the United States. He said that it is estimated that there are approximately 2,000,000 Masons in the United States. The formation of a chapter of Royal Arch Masons in the city of Santa Fe, Isle of Pines, West Indies, was reported.

FORMER GOV. FOSS CONTINUES HIS STATE-WIDE TOUR

Former Governor Eugene N. Foss continues to have good sized audiences in his state-wide tour as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. His schedule for today is a long one, starting at Chelsea square at 9:15 a. m., and concluding with evening rallies at Newburyport and Salisbury.

It was estimated that he talked to about 3000 persons in his 16 speeches on yesterday's tour through Norfolk, Bristol and Middlesex counties. As earlier in the tour, he pointed out the benefits to be derived from prohibition, dwelling particularly on the possibilities of greater output of material and of higher wages through prohibition.

There was the usual large gathering of politicians at the Barnstable fair yesterday, Governor Walsh, Lieutenant-Governor Cushing and Samuel W. McCall being among the more prominent candidates noticed about the grounds meeting the people and talking crops and cattle as well as politics.

MILTON VOTES $10,000 FOR ROADS

An appropriation of $10,000 for the highway department was voted last evening at the special town meeting in Milton. Chairman Russell of the board of selectmen proposed an additional appropriation of $20,000 for the roads, but this was refused. Appropriations also were voted of $3800 for motor fire apparatus, $2000 for miscellaneous expenses and $1000 for other improvements.

HIGH SCHOOL DROPS GREEK

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The public schools opened Wednesday and the total enrollment will be 3400, which is a substantial increase from last year. There were 120 in the freshman class at the high school. The high school drops the study of Greek.

MORGAN CAMPERS RETURN

There were 150 men, women and children in the Morgan Memorial party which returned yesterday from the fresh air camp at South Athol after a stay of two months. Relatives met many of the party at the North station.

THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE WORLD

How the Oxford Student Closes His Door and Is Shielded From Interruption—College Men as Teachers of Immigrants—Bowdoin Plan Applicable Elsewhere

There is a term in common use at Oxford University which is significant in connection with any comparison of the life of the American and English university; it is "sporting the oak," and refers to the shutting of the oak door of the student's room, indicating that the Oxford man has retired to the privacy of his own thoughts and his study. In the Common Room or in the students' general meeting places there is abundance of conversation and jollity, but when the youth goes to his "stairway" and "sports his oak" his room is his castle and no one disturbs him. There is, in fact, no knob on the outside of the protecting thick door that encloses the man and shields him from interruption.

It is in part because of this insistence upon having time to be alone that the American system of fraternity houses, wherein privacy is so difficult, would be unpopular in England. It has helped to cultivate and maintain the British reserve. It is one of the many customs that has impressed the Rhodes scholars who have been sent in such numbers from the United States to this old English university.

While it would be inadvisable to attempt to superimpose Oxford College habits upon the distinctive student life in America, salutary lessons might be learned, especially from this habit of "fencing one's self in" at times. Fine fellowship and college comradeship is strikingly characteristic of the American university. The memories of the friendship days of student association are indelible. Yet one cannot but feel the need of time for the cultivation of the quieter life of ideas and solitary study—"going home much," as Emerson would say—times to see life without dust and noise.

In the last college year there were more than a thousand of the university men of the United States engaged as volunteer teachers of the immigrants in college towns. A large part of these men were employed in teaching the new citizens the English language, though some taught in other branches.

The importance of interesting the student while in college in this work can only be recognized when one stops to think that last year more than 1,000,000 immigrants landed upon United States shores, and also that those who know best the problems of the immigrant say that the attitude of the native citizen is at present the most vital part of the problem.

A graduate of Brown University who has been working along this line with great devotion and success in Akron, O., writes thus of the progress of his work:

"During the last fiscal year we had enrolled 1525 scholars (immigrants). The average age of these men was about 25. Over 152 were aided in taking out their citizenship papers, which makes a total of 300 in the last three years."

This work was accomplished in connection with the City Christian Association, and the interest that the college graduate found in this endeavor in his student days had no small influence in the results he has been able to accomplish.

William DeWitt Hyde, president of Bowdoin College, outlines three distinct policies guiding their effort at this old New England institution.

In the first place, giving the freshmen the best of professors and not instructors marks an important difference between Bowdoin and certain of the larger institutions. The instructors are advanced rapidly to the positions of full professors on the maximum salaries. The teaching staff is from a third to a half smaller than at many other institutions with similar resources, but the motto is "fewer men, and those few better teachers on better pay, rather than more men and half of them inexperienced on inadequate pay."

The second policy is fewer courses, and those more intensively taught. The most fundamental subjects—like history, government, literature and economics—are taught in small groups of five or six students, where personal conference with the professor greatly enhances the value of the course to the student. In President Hyde's words, "In a college where the man and his development is the end, and the subject is the means, our policy is so essential that no false ambition of a university type of professor to spread his courses out in university fashion should be allowed to lure us from it."

There is also the policy at Bowdoin to offer a few limited courses open only to a selected number of students who are qualified to profit by them. These give the opportunity for scholarship to such students as the capacity of the man or his future vocation indicates. It saves time and expense to the institution and puts a premium upon high grade work.

This Bowdoin plan seems applicable to many an institution, particularly in the South and the West, where the small college or preparatory school aspires to the grade and the extensive reach of a university. Quality and thorough work in a few subjects under great teachers—this is an aim that needs to be written large over the policies of institutions of higher learning in the United States these days.

President Wilson has given the motto par excellence: "Is it not time that we remind the college men of this country that they have no right to any distinctive place in any community unless they can show it by intellectual achievement?"

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Corn-Husking and Jack-o'-Lantern Parties

Corn-Husking Bee—Late in October, when the corn has matured and been stacked in the barn, the following informal invitation may be sent out:

"You are cordially invited to a Corn Husking, to be held in Martin Mattice's barn, on the evening of October the thirty-first at eight o'clock."

Previous to the evening mentioned the ears of corn are stripped from the stalks and formed into two huge piles on the barn floor. Lanterns should be hung here and there on the beams to give the necessary light, and stools provided for the workers. The company, on arrival, is divided equally, one half being assigned to one pile, the other half to pile No. 2, and the contest begins, each division striving to finish its pile first. The husks must be entirely removed from each ear, and whoever first discloses to view a red ear is considered especially fortunate. After all the ears have been husked the winner of the red ear is escorted in state to the house, where a fire (always an open one, if possible) and a supper are waiting.

Decorate the walls of the room in which the supper is to be served with as much green as can be had. Procure a dozen pumpkins, remove the pulp, cutting a hole at the top of the shell; cut also four stars in the sides of each pumpkin, cover with light yellow paper and place candles inside. These lanterns, being set about the room and lighted just before the supper is served, shed a colored glow over the room. In the center of the table arrange a vase filled with any late autumn yellow flowers—dahlias, chrysanthemums or marigolds; place candles at each end of the table screened by yellow crepe paper shades. The refreshments may consist of egg and lemon-butter sandwiches, cornbread, chicken salad, sponge cake, gold cake, lemon ice cream and lemon water ice, cup custards, honey in the comb, lemonade and cocoa.

Jack-o'-Lantern Party—The little guests at this particular party were invited from 3 o'clock until 7, and when they arrived they found the rooms were darkened. The lamps had yellow shades, and as such an occasion would not be complete without pumpkin Jack-o'-lanterns, there were

"Pumpkins large and pumpkins small,
Pumpkins short and pumpkins tall,
Pumpkins yellow and pumpkins green,
Pumpkins dull and those with sheen."

They hung in every nook and corner. Even the jardiniéres filled with flowers were made of them. Wood was crackling and blazing in the large fireplace, as if anxious to do its part to make every one happy, and hanging from the chandelier was a branch of evergreen, with nuts suspended in such a fashion that they readily fell to the floor when given a slight shake. Before this was done, however, each child was given a paper bag to hold the nuts, which tumbled in all directions. Then a huge pasteboard pumpkin covered with yellow crinkled paper was brought in. Bright colored ribbons hung over the sides, and when the small boys and girls took turns in pulling them, out came all sorts of comical little toys and pretty knickknacks.

Before supper was announced the children were given packages in fringed paper, in which they found either a gay cap or apron. After putting them on they marched around the parlors, out into the hall and into the dining-room, while the mother of the little girl who had planned the party played a marching tune for them.

The greatest surprise of all awaited them in the dining-room, for the walls were covered with large branches of evergreens, making it seem like "real woods"; not a chair was in the room; the little ones were invited to seat themselves on soft cushions placed on the floor, in true picnic style, and they had the jolliest time eating their picnic supper from the yellowest of yellow gourds, which had been hollowed out, lined with Japanese napkins, and filled with just the things children like best. On top of each one was an apple—or at least they thought it was, until taking it in their hands, it proved to be a bonbon box filled with delicious nut candy. Then there were dainty sandwiches, pop corn balls and salad in orange baskets.

After supper they played games until 7 o'clock, when they went home, laden with their bags of nuts and toys and souvenir lanterns.—Bright Ideas for Entertaining.

Camera Glimpses: Sailing Canoe, Lake Pearl

This picture, writes Ruth Arnold of Dorchester, Mass., was taken by my brother. It shows the sailing canoe of Sumner Buck on Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Mass. Sumner is in the stern. He and his friend go out sailing frequently. Such a boat is only for those who can swim; but as Sumner and his sister Alice are expert swimmers they enjoy sailing in this little boat, sometimes going at a great rate of speed. Sumner is a reader of the Monitor and a very handy boy with tools, having made a temporary sail for his paddling canoe before getting his present sailing canoe.

Honorable mention: Ella D. Wilcox, San Diego, Cal; Harriette Wheaton, La Harpe, Ill.; Jeanette B. Williams, Pacolet, S. C.; Lalla Bedford, Caldwell, Ida.

In this department the most acceptable photograph received each week will be reproduced in the Monitor. The subject may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture it will be published. Write name and address plainly and inclose stamp if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page, The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass."

Boys Aid in Making a City Clean

Nearly 1000 boys, wearing the official badges of their organizations, are working with the police to make Cleveland (O.) a cleaner and better city. Backed by the city police department as thoroughly as any of the regular paid inspectors of the city street cleaning department, the boys are assured that their efforts will count, says the American Boy. It is lawbreakers through indifference or ignorance, owners of property who fail to obey the municipal ordinances to keep their lots clean, that the boy officers deal with. Besides the badge, the city furnishes each boy with a copy of the ordinances and regulations governing the powers and duties of the city street cleaning department. Every one of the juvenile officers is thoroughly familiar with the laws relating to sanitation and nuisances.

Enlisting the services of the schoolboys was the idea of Gus H. Hanna, superintendent of street cleaning of Cleveland, and he first outlined his plan to the pupils of the seventh and eighth grades in one of the public schools. Under his direction the Junior Civic League was organized in the school, modeled exactly after the city street cleaning department. Its officers are named after those directing the city work, and as nearly as possible have corresponding duties. When a pile of useless tin cans, a pile of boards, or any other nuisance is noticed, the district officer requests the owner to clean up the property. He is seldom met by a refusal, but often neglect to obey the request makes it necessary for the commissioner of street cleaning, a higher juvenile officer, to interview the offender. As a last resort, if the district officers cannot accomplish anything, the boy who is director of public service, endeavors to settle the matter. He nearly always succeeds in convincing the property owner that he owes it to the community to keep his lot from becoming a nuisance.

But occasionally the property owner overlooks the advice of the boy officers. Then the director of public service makes a report in regulation blanks furnished by the city street cleaning department and drops it in the locked mail box in the lobby of the school. The regular city inspector collects these reports at the school each day. Immediately, from the city hall, a city officer goes to the school and accompanies the juvenile officer to the place of the nuisance. The owner begins to realize it is not merely a boyish attempt to be officious when the police department peremptorily orders the property cleaned up within four hours.

Through the Junior Civic League a thorough sanitary policing of the congested districts of Cleveland has been possible without any additional expense to the city. The boys have gained a knowledge of the organization of the city government and a sense of civic duty. And not least, the zealous vigilance of the schoolboys in demanding clean streets and, if possible, beautiful yards, has awakened in the parents a slumbering sense of duty to the city.

Girl Superintendent of Great School District

Miss Fay Clark, a graduate of the University of Oregon, is to act as superintendent of schools in a county containing 9883 square miles and having only 15 out of 64 schools that can be reached by railroad. The county is Malheur, the southeasternmost county of Oregon, bounded by Idaho on the east and Nevada on the west. The superintendent of schools in this immense area faces problems that might puzzle a county superintendent in, say, Vermont, the area of the whole of which state is 9124 square miles; or in Massachusetts, the whole area of which is 1744 square miles less than the area of Malheur county alone.

In the southern part of the district over which Miss Clark has to travel, nearly 3000 square miles are included in two school districts. In both all the children live in small settlements, where the cattlemen and sheepmen keep their families while they themselves are in the hills. Most of the inhabitants of these two districts, according to the Philadelphia Public Ledger, are Spanish Basques, and, although illiterate for the most part, they are eager that their children receive an education. They are firm believers in long terms of school and gladly add a 10-mill tax to their already high taxes for the support of schools. They pay their teachers well and are proud to see their boys and girls learn to speak American.

"The longest trip I have taken in visiting schools is something more than 400 miles, 150 of which we traveled in a wagon in which there were no springs," says Miss Clark. "The rest of the trip we made in a machine. From Jordan valley, where we left the stage, to McDermitt, Ore., on the Nevada line, is 110 miles. From McDermitt we made a side trip of about 50 miles to visit the largest of the Basque schools. We spent the night at a big ranch house, where the owner wanted us to remain a week or two. When I told him I could not afford to do so, meaning that I could not afford to pay for machine and drive during that period, the hospitable stockman replied: 'You stay one week, two weeks, three weeks, you no pay at all—we no charge you.'"

The smallest school in Miss Clark's educational domain has four pupils, but there are several where not more than seven or eight attend. So scattered are the homesteaders' settlements in the interior of Malheur that it is impossible for all the children to reach school. Miss Clark keeps up a continuous campaign for school betterment.

This fall the county schools are to be represented at the county and state fairs, 20 boys' and girls' industrial clubs having been organized in the spring. At the county fair this month on children's day, a school program is to compete vigorously with the customary frontier sports.

Reflecting Glasses in Lighthouse

When we come in from a boating cruise on the bay or when we sail into the harbor on an ocean steamship, past the big glaring light of the lighthouse, which we saw far away like a star, we seldom remember that these great flashing lights have not so very long held their guard over the seacoasts. The saying of Shakespeare, "How far that little candle throws his beams," gives us a hint, however, of how the lighthouse came little by little to its present great power and usefulness.

Somewhere about 1775, it is said, the time of the American revolution, somebody in Liverpool told a friend that he could read a page of fine print by the light of a farthing dip, or tiny candle, 30 feet away. The friends thought he was joking, but came next night to see the test made. The first man put some pieces of looking glass into a shallow wooden box, set slanting so that they threw the reflected light far to the other side of the room. Then he could read easily.

It is said that a Liverpool dock master saw this experiment, and he was wise enough to realize that what he had seen was something worth remembering and using in a practical way. He at once adapted the looking glasses to the light in the lighthouse, and of course they sent the rays much farther over the water than they ever had been seen before. From that time the use of reflected light became more and more perfect until now lights can be seen for miles which would not be noted at all without the great lenses or refracting and reflecting glasses in the huge lanterns of the lighthouse.

Adjustable Stilts

Stilts with stirrups that may be adjusted to different heights to suit their users are made with rubber shoe pieces on the bottom of the sticks to prevent slipping. The foothold is made of steel and hinged at the bottom to a sliding clasp that is bolted in place about the stilt. A pin fixed at the top of the stirrup fits in the holes bored at intervals in the stick and is held in place by a movable collar that slips tightly over the upper end of the steel member, which is bent to come flush with the wood.—Popular Mechanics.

How Many in a "Family"?

It was the day of examination in arithmetic. "If any one has a question to ask," said the teacher, "he may come up to me quietly." Teddy sat frowning over the third example: "A little girl had a family of dolls. She gave one fourth of them away and had six left. How many did she give away?" Suddenly his face cleared. He rose quietly from his seat and tiptoed up to the teacher. "Will you please tell me," he whispered, "how many dolls make a family. I never heard."—Christian Register.

Little Problem

185. A town voted to raise, as a property tax, $15,000 net, to defray the expense of water works. What amount must be assessed, allowing 5 per cent for that which is uncollectable, and also 5 per cent for collection on amount collected?

Answer to Little Problem No. 184—The peak could be seen at a distance of 104 + miles.

BIRD HOUSES FOUND READY SALE

My husband had been "laid off," writes a reader of the Monitor. It seemed impossible to get work, yet I firmly believed there was something we could do if we could find it. One day I attended a lecture on birds, given at our school center. When I came home I asked my husband if he could make me such a bird house as I had heard described, and gave him the details. He is an excellent carpenter, and the result of his efforts was a cunning little brown bungalow with a green roof. There was space for six bird families, with very convenient little porches for entrance. We set it up in the yard and thought no more of it, until our neighbors began to admire the house. Then the thought came to me, "Is there a market for such houses?"

We lived in a large city where there are many wealthy people. The study of birds was everywhere being emphasized. Now was our chance. We put up a "For Sale" sign on the bird house, and secured a number of orders. A few more came through friends. We also placed the bird houses on sale in several flower-stores and greenhouses; but it was not till a neighbor's boy asked for a chance to sell them during vacation that we had any marked success.

That boy was a natural salesman. He rigged up his express-wagon with a platform, which he covered with a thin layer of sod, then mounted the bird house on it. From the tiny chimney flew a streamer with the words, "Home of the Blue Bird." In a corner of the "lawn" was planted a neat little sign, "For Sale—$1."

Maeterlinck's play, "The Blue Bird," had recently been in the city, and the boy had attended the matinee. Now, with my help, he rigged himself out in a costume like the boy Tytyl, and started out. It was the season when people were working on the lawn and in the garden, and all the little salesman had to do was to stroll past houses and linger in front of doorways. People came out to see him, began to talk with him and ended by ordering a bird house. He sold ten the first day and made a very good commission.

Of course this rush of business did not last throughout the year, but it helped us over a hard time, and we still have orders for the little houses every spring. The point I wish to make is this: There is always something to do for those who are ingenious enough to find it. Putting one's thoughts on the problem will lead to some measure of success.

Dolls Brought to America from Poland

Jan and Halka, two tiny refugees from Poland, have landed in New York. They are only two little rag dolls who are homeless in a big city, but they may be sure that Mme. Paderewski, under whose care they came, will find homes for them with the wee folk of America, says the Kansas City Star. Just as soon as the children of the big cities, villages and broad farms hear about their cheery faces and quaint clothes, Halka and Jan will win a place in toyland.

Mme. Paderewski's dolls have been on exhibition in the rooms of the Polish relief fund, in New York. They are the work of Polish artists, painters, sculptors and women skilled in fine needlework.

The dolls are clothed in the multi-colored holiday costumes of the peasants in the various provinces of Poland. They are of the rag baby type and unbreakable. The faces are painted by portrait painters and illustrators. Each doll has a "make-believe" history that will please the children. There is Gretchen, a peasant woman from Posen, with her two flaxen braids; Jedrek, a mountain guide, in all the glory of bright clothes; Stas, the tinsmith, his wife and their little son, Jasio. In the center of the group is Johnnie, from Cracow, who is leading Jane, his bride, by the hand. Jane comes from Sieradz, and the costumes of both are said to be correct in all details. Johnnie looks very proudly at Jane, who wears a costume of moire silk skirt and flowered apron.

There is also Kasia, a housewife of Cracow; Sophia, the flaxen-haired, from Galicia; Helen from Lodz, and others of their sisters, their cousins and their aunts, all in brave array.

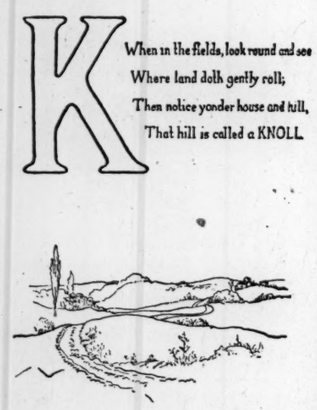
The original collection is not to be sold. It will be used for exhibition purposes and the taking of orders. Jan and Halka are easily the most charming of the group and they have been selected as being particularly pleasing to children.

The dolls will be shown at Bar Harbor, Newport, and later in the Berkshires by Mme. Paderewski.

BOY WHO IS A WASTE PAPER MERCHANT

Fred Kingsley, a boy of Battle Creek, Mich., has put into successful operation a plan of money making which can be adopted with profit by the average boy in the average town. Fred is in the newspaper business—the second-hand newspaper business, so to speak—for he buys old newspapers and magazines and sells them at a profit. Instead of making a hit-or-miss search for waste paper, after the fashion of most adult followers of that trade, Fred has his regular clients from whom he buys newspapers according to contract. He makes regular trips with his little express wagon and hauls them away and stores them in the barn at home. The papers are baled and held until the market seems favorable, when they are hauled away or shipped, much to Fred's satisfaction and profit, says the American Boy.

The boy got into the business on confidence. He wanted to earn his own spending money and he outlined the plan to his father, who agreed to loan Fred the money to purchase the baler. Fred gave his personal promissory note and with the money thus secured, bought the baler and went to work. Little by little he built his business up by being polite and courteous to those from whom he purchased newspapers. In less than a year he was able to pay the note out of his surplus cash, in addition to buying a violin and paying for music lessons. He has been in business almost two years now and his list of clients has grown fast. Mornings, afternoons, Saturdays and holidays, Fred is out with his wagon, collecting papers and paying cash for them.



"Miedvied"—the Fellow Who Likes Honey

In an article entitled "Russia As a Diplomat Saw It," printed in the Youths Companion, the Hon. Curtis Guild wrote about the Russian fondness for animals as follows:

"The beautiful Russian folk tales, which are just beginning to be translated into English, teach children to be kind to all animals. The name of the bear shows the sympathetic, affectionate attitude of the Russian toward animals. In every other European language with which I am familiar the name of the bear, with the 'r' rolled as it is universally except in English, recalls a wild beast. In Italian it is orso, in French, ours; in German, baer; in Scandinavian, bjorn; in English, bear. But the Russians think of the bear in a friendly, rather jocular way, and call him miedvied—'the fellow who likes honey.' As a matter of fact, however, the peasants seldom use that word. They call the bear mishka, which means Little Michael, or Micky.

"The roads of Russia are so bad, especially in the country, that the motor car is still comparatively unknown there. The droshky, or open cab, is the almost universal means of transportation. The cab horses are fine animals.

"The Russian harness is probably the lightest and strongest in the world. Except in the rarest cases the driver uses on his horse a comfortable breast strap, instead of a heavy collar."

The Saw Esau Saw Saw

"Esau sawed wood. Esau Wood would saw wood. All the wood that Esau Wood saw, Esau Wood would saw. In other words, all the wood Esau saw to saw Esau sought to saw. All the wood Wood would saw! And, oh! the wood-saw with which Wood would saw wood. But one day Wood's wood-saw would saw no wood, and thus the wood Wood sawed was not the wood Wood would saw if Wood's wood-saw would saw wood. Now, Wood would saw wood with a wood-saw that would saw wood. So Esau sought a saw that would saw wood, and one day Esau saw a saw saw wood as no other wood-saw would saw wood. In fact, of all the wood-saws Wood ever saw saw wood, Wood never saw a wood-saw that would saw wood as that wood-saw Wood saw would saw wood; and so I saw Esau Wood saw wood with the wood-saw Wood saw saw wood."—Montreal Star.

Stem-Spelling Declared a Spelling Reform

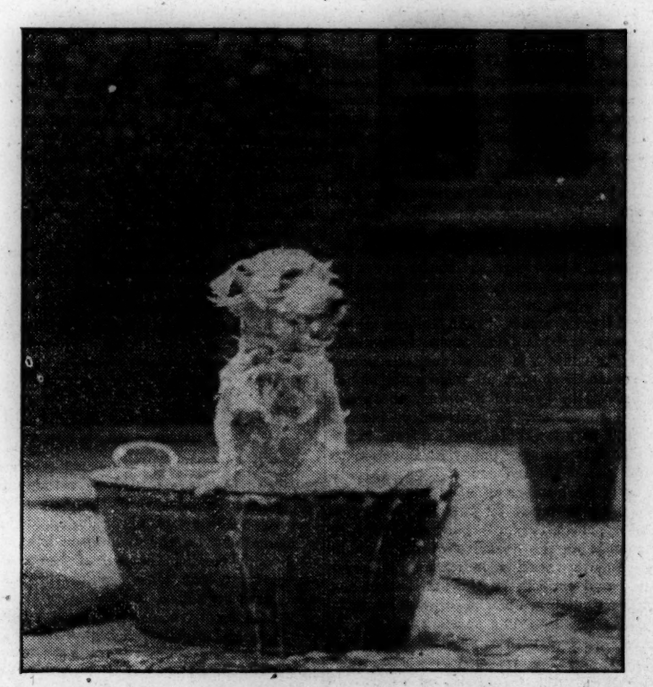
It is worth much to know the literal meaning of our classical words. But that would not justify the bringing of those meanings into a spelling book if they did not assist the spelling. They do assist the spelling, however, and they do more than that, they do the spelling, writes a contributor to the Journal of Education. When once the literal meaning of a classic word is observed, the word is spelled. That is why classical scholars are such notably good spellers. A proper hyphenation reveals the meaningful sections; and the sections are a mere primary-class exercise in spelling. They could be spelled by a fourth grade class almost without preparation. And the ideas which they express are just as primary as the spelling of the sections. Classic words are used to express them by means of notions; but they express them by means of notions the most concrete. This is a pleasant surprise to the children; and it gives them a solid footing to start from toward the mastery of the abstract application.

But it may be asked what has meaning to do with spelling. We have shown that it converts long words into short sections. But this is reënforced by a law of spelling. We spell with comparative ease what we understand. It would be nothing less than folly to assign columns of such words as "weigh" and "dough" if they did not mean anything. But they mean something very familiar, and this facilitates the learning to spell. And this fixes the spelling. People learn how they look, and their written form, as well as their audible form, justifies Shakespeare's simile, "familiar as household words." The spelling becomes familiar because it is the visible expression of a familiar thing.

Syllabic spelling disregards meaning altogether. It goes further than that, it extinguishes meaning. It reduces spelling to a purely mechanical exercise.

It first makes a ruin of our words, and then it requires us to remember the ruins. We can do it to a certain extent, but at much cost. But the syllabic speller is never quite sure of his ground; too great a distance from a dictionary would be to him an ordeal. The stem-speller is absolutely sure of his ground; he cannot go amiss on the familiar Saxon words; and he cannot go amiss on the short sections of the classic words.

If stem-spelling reduces the difficulties of spelling to their lowest terms, it is a spelling reform. If it dissipates those difficulties entirely, it is a perfect spelling reform. But the spelling reform that comes in this way is an educational reform. It is an educational reform that amounts to a transformation.



This West Highlander Bears the Name of Jock

No! Jock doesn't enjoy Saturday morning one little bit, writes a Monitor reader in Edinburgh, Scotland; he's just awfully keen to get out of that bath, but there is still the pail of water to be thrown over him, after that a good rubbing down, then—away he goes tearing round and round the yard, shaking himself at intervals till he's lovely and fluffy and white. Yes, he's a grand dog when he's clean, and he knows it, too, and sometimes after his bath he gets a bow of Rob Roy tartan tied on his collar (because he's a West Highlander) and then—what a proud dog he is!

Jock is just as fond of candies as you are and as soon as he hears a box opened and the crumpling of paper he's there beside you begging so patiently that you just can't refuse him; and because he's a good dog he gets a share of everything good that's going.

Education of Lighthouse Children

A unique experiment has been undertaken this summer by the Maine state department of education in the education of lighthouse children. Maine has, on account of its irregular coast line, an unusual number of lighthouses and many of these are at isolated offshore points. All lighthouses are, of course, located on United States government reservations. For several years the state has recognized the needs of the light house children and has provided for their free schooling by a state law which admits them free of tuition into any public school of the state. For a large number of the children the law makes adequate provision as some of the stations are near to public schools. Ten or 12 stations, however, are so remote from schools that the law is of small avail since the stations are too distant from schools to make it practicable for children to attend, says the Journal of Education.

For the benefit of these very remote and isolated light stations the state department of education is adopting this summer a modification of the idea of the traveling teacher which has been in practice for some time in certain parts of Europe. As funds would not permit the employment of a teacher for each separate station, the Maine department employs a teacher who will spend her entire time, save for a few weeks in winter, in going from one station to another. Her duty is to provide outlines of work and study, remain with the children of the light station for a few weeks for directing and testing their work and to leave with the mother directions for carrying it on until her next visit. The lighthouse bureau of the national government is taking much interest in the experiment and furnishes the teacher with transportation on government tenders. While the plan is as yet in an experimental stage, it already promises to prove an effective means of extending some degree of educational opportunity to a class of children who have hitherto been without school privileges.

Each School May Have a Pig

Announcement has been made by the county school superintendent, says the Dallas (Tex.) News, that at the beginning of the fall term of the county schools each school in a common school district may be furnished a pig. Such a plan is being worked out in coöperation with the county farm demonstrator.

The children at each school will raise the pig, feeding it with scraps from school lunches. At the end of nine months the school having the pig that has made the greatest gain in weight will win a cash prize, which the children of the winning school will be permitted to expend by vote.

Pigs nearly of a size will be obtained for the contest. All will be weighed at the start and again at the close of the contest, which has for its object teaching the children what value can be had from scraps of food that otherwise would go to waste.

The contest as proposed applies to all common school districts, but it is announced that schools in independent districts also will be welcome to join.

DAILY EPITOME OF EVENTS IN CITY OF MEXICO

Correspondent Relates the Situation Resulting From Military Failure to Furnish Food and Little Relief Is Offered

(Special correspondence of The Christian Science Monitor)

MEXICO D. F., Aug. 3, 1915.—I think perhaps I can give your readers a better understanding of the situation here by a daily epitome of events developing while I am obliged to wait, sometimes a week or more, for the mail automobile which leaves only semi-occasionally, with schedule wholly determined by circumstances.

Today the word stupefaction seems most fitly to express the state of mind of the people in this city, and for that matter I think throughout the republic. The "Ins" are again out and the "Outs" in. Three times since last Friday have each side in turn occupied the city, twice for a period of a few hours only, and it is mere guessing as to the length of the present occupation, and not very good guessing at that. With each entry a different kind of money is of forcible acceptance. The effort of commercial houses to protect themselves from loss by closing is condemned and they are told that failure to open will be punished. Small bills of all kinds have been hoarded and the pasteboard tickets which are the only small change in use have almost entirely disappeared.

Passing along the street early this morning I met a friend, a well-to-do business man, hunting bread for breakfast; he had been unsuccessful because no one would change a bill. Hundreds were waiting before the bread stores, each one in the same dilemma. A little later in the day the same condition prevailed at meat ships, groceries, markets and at all business houses. Forcing business men to keep open and do business in such circumstances is much like compelling one to "Make bricks without straw." The condition of those who have money is bad enough, but what of the thousands who have none, and of the many more thousands who, if they had money and small change, could not find sufficient food.

Not a day passes but some kind of promise of relief is made, but all such promises are so vague or so far in the future that they inspire no hope. The most astonishing thing of all is the seeming indifference of those in power to the distressingly urgent needs of their own people, for which needs they alone are both directly and indirectly responsible.

Since Friday last there has been more or less fighting daily in the streets of the city, and in the coming and going many citizens have been shot. Yesterday morning when the final entry was made, cannon and rapid-fire guns were brought and used in some of the streets within a few blocks of the National palace. No enemy was in sight, and it does not seem possible that those in command could have been ignorant of the fact that the opposing faction had left the night before. The result of the firing will never be known.

In the afternoon of that day another proclamation was issued by General Gonzales; its tone is good, in effect about the same as the one he issued on his last occupation of the city, but through repeated lack of fulfillment of promises the good effect has been destroyed; the people give them only passing notice.

Much disappointment is expressed at the failure of the American Red Cross agent to bring at least some relief. He has been here more than a month, and so far has done nothing but investigate. So far, the Red Cross has only proposed to furnish soup daily to those who, upon very systematic and careful investigation, are found to be in extreme need.

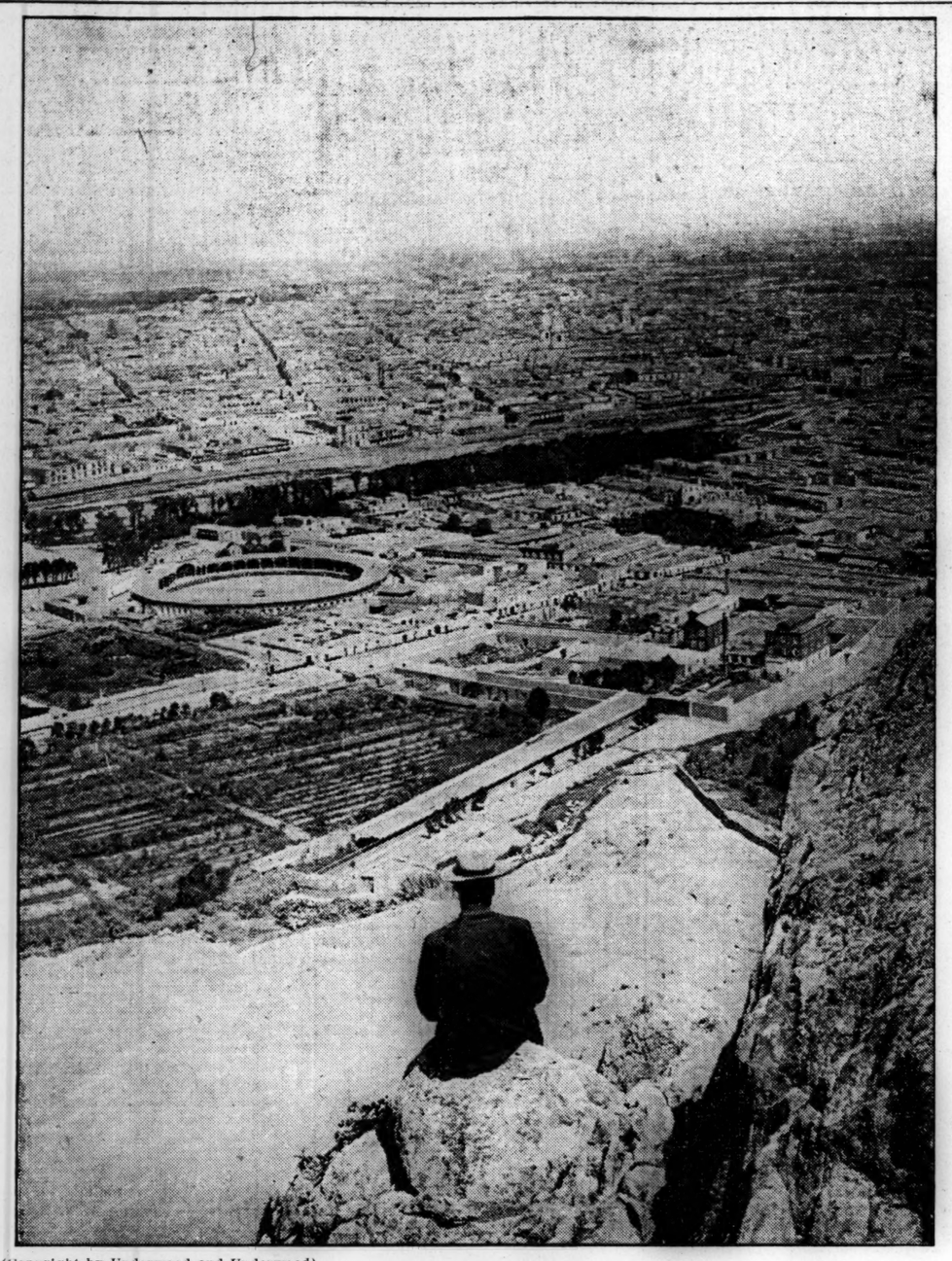
Aug. 4—We were much pleased to learn last evening that the authorities had brought in several carloads of foodstuffs and had actually sold them to the people at a very reasonable price, and that temporary relief had been experienced thereby. This is a step in the right direction, and is the first effectual effort made so far which has seemed to strike the spot. We hope they will be able and willing to keep it up. The proclamation of the new governor has a good ring, and we'll wait and see if it rings true. It begins to look as if these men are taking a little different road; let us hope it will be somewhat easier on our feet.

Aug. 5—The food sales are not being kept up, and some doubts are expressed as to their ability to do so. The small towns around us are in even worse condition than are we—the fact is, the country is practically depleted of sustenance for the people. The money question has not improved to any appreciable extent, but will doubtless grow more tolerable soon, but, like the food question, it does not admit of much delay. A strike is pending by the employees of the light and power company, which if made effective would be of very serious importance, as it would deprive the city of water, light and power. The demands of the workmen are so extreme as to appear impossible; said to be 100 per cent increase and payable in gold. It would seem that the authorities must interfere, considering the present economic conditions.

Aug. 6—We are informed in the morning papers that Carranza has advised General Gonzales that his confidential agents in Washington have assurances that relations between him and the government there are very satisfactory and that a settlement is probable within two weeks, and then recognition. No one displays much enthusiasm over such reports, for all here know the practical impossibility of these people being able to comply with the very mildest demands which the United States, and the South American group of nations, said to have been called in counsel, would feel it necessary to make, as a basis for their recognition; because of lack of unity among themselves, and because such demands will surely run counter to the selfish purposes which underlie and have inspired the acts of each and every one of the leaders from the beginning.

A passenger train left the city this morning directly for Veracruz and furnished an opportunity for many who were waiting to go out and could not afford the cost by automobile to Puebla, which has been about 1000 pesos for a 75-mile ride. We are promised a daily service from now on. The Red Cross agents began the distribution of soup in a small way yesterday, and are continuing it today. It is certainly very important that it should be kept up and greatly extended, for our hopes in reference to the relief to be furnished by the authorities, are not being realized. Prices were still more advanced yesterday on many articles, more particularly on meat.

Aug. 7—It is announced that the Brazilian minister will leave his post here at once. There is much speculation as to the real reason. An advance of $2,400,000, pesos, in Veracruz money was made to the banks and commercial houses yesterday by General Gonzales for the payrolls today in order to put a medium in circulation that would be of forcible acceptance. This will relieve the present stringency and help greatly to facilitate business. An agent of the Carranza foreign relation department arrived yesterday and is establishing that office again in the capital; other offices of the government are being put in order, including the general post office, so that we may expect the operating of mails will begin very soon. The more favorable appearance of the political conditions, together with the preparations named above for opening the offices of the different branches of the government, has caused a considerable drop in the price of exchange and has given a brighter outlook so far as that goes, but the question of subsistence continues to be serious. Instead of a decrease, prices advanced materially yesterday, and greater scarcity of articles of prime necessity was reported from every direction.



(Copyright by Underwood and Underwood)

View of Lima, Peru

PATRIOTIC GIFT OF DOCUMENTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CARACAS, Ven.—Dr. E. A. Vivas has presented to the national archives a series of documents of great importance to students of Venezuelan history. They are dated chiefly in the years 1820 and 1821, and include many autograph letters of leaders of the great war of liberation, many emanating from Bolivar himself. The documents relate to the campaign then in progress in the Andean region, where Bolivar won many of his most notable battles, says El Universal.

MANY HOLIDAYS ARE OBSERVED IN LIMA, PERU

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LIMA, Peru—Residents of this city have recently passed through a series of national holiday celebrations, some in honor of Peru and some for other countries.

Perhaps the most impressive was that in honor of Belgium on July 21. There has usually been some observance of this date here, but never before did it bring out so many flags of so many kinds as this year. Among the kinds of flags seen flying from various houses in token of sympathy with the stricken kingdom, were the British, French, Italian, Japanese, Peruvian, United States, Chinese, Russian and Greek.

Because of the war the Belgian minister did not hold the customary reception, but many expressions of good will were sent to him.

July 28, 29 and 30 were the Peruvian national holidays. They fell on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and the banks and larger business houses agreed to remain closed on Saturday also, so their employees had five successive days of vacation. Obligations falling due on the last four days of the week were made payable the following Tuesday. The usual official celebration was omitted this year as a measure of public economy.

July 20 was the national holiday of Colombia, and on that day the Colombian minister to Peru was host at a reception.

EFFECTS OF WAR ON TRAFFIC TO PORTS OF BRAZIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Of five steamship lines in regular service between New York and Rio de Janeiro at the beginning of the war in Europe, one has stopped altogether and two have quit carrying passengers. Of the two lines now carrying passengers, one has fewer ships in the trade and one has more than when the war began.

These facts have been reported to the department of commerce by Consul General Gottschalk of Rio de Janeiro and are circulated by the department in its commerce reports.

Before the war the following companies maintained regular service between the two ports: Hamburg-American line (German), Prince line (British), United States & Brazil Steamship line (American), Lamport & Holt line (British) and Lloyd Brasileiro (British). The first named line has discontinued its service entirely. The second has discontinued its passenger service. Only the last two lines named, one British and one Brazilian, now carry passengers and aim to reach their final destination without the long delays incidental to freight-carrying operation.

The Lamport & Holt line, which before the war maintained a bi-weekly passenger service, has lost one of its ships through the war and has taken off at least one other. It also varies its itineraries and announces its definite sailing date on comparatively short notice, so that its present service, while the most rapid that is now available, is very irregular.

The Lloyd Brasileiro line, which now carries considerable mail since its recent extension of passenger service with the United States, usually makes a slower voyage by reason of its numerous coastwise stops to load and discharge freight and passengers.

The consulate general in Rio finds by checking over its letter files that these changes of steamship service have increased the average mail time from New York to the Brazilian capital between three and eight days, and that in isolated cases letters have recently taken three or four times as long in transit as the average in the early part of 1914.

Mr. Gottschalk's opinion is that "the only remedy that can be proposed to alleviate this very slow, irregular and unsatisfactory mail service between the United States and Brazil, which places our merchants at a disadvantage as compared with our European competitors (who still, in spite of war conditions, have fast passenger ships several times a week, making a trip to Genoa in as short a time as 12 days), would be the establishment of an American fast mail line."

VENEZUELA HAS A YOUTHFUL ARTIST

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CARACAS, Ven.—Venezuela is proud of a youthful painter who has just exhibited his first canvases in Caracas. This boy, Pedro Centeno Vallenilla, is scarcely 15 years old. When but 9 years old he began to work with charcoal under some of the best masters of Caracas, later making studies in oil which astonished his teachers, by his ready comprehension of the theories of painting, as well as his lively imagination. This young painter attempted a copy of "Miranda," a painting by the famous Venezuelan artist Michelena, and was not afraid to attempt a copy of the "Madonna Lisa" of da Vinci, which showed undeniable merit. His own canvas now on exhibition, is entitled "Columbus," and shows facility in drawing, expression, and color.

NEW PACKING PLANT IN BUENOS AIRES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The opening of a large new "frigorifico," or packing plant, by a United States concern in Buenos Aires recently, was attended, according to information reaching here, by the Governor of the province of Buenos Aires, cabinet ministers, representative business men, cattle breeders and others. The plant is almost entirely of steel and concrete construction, and the machinery unexcelled anywhere, it is asserted. The various products of packing houses in this country are to be manufactured for both domestic and foreign markets.

WORK OF YALE PROFESSOR IN PERU INDORSED

Remarkable Archaeological Achievements in Ruins of the Incas Despite Unjust Charges That Have Been Made

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CUZCO, Peru—The inquiries into the charges that the Yale University archæological expedition, headed by Prof. Hiram Bingham, had been exporting treasure discovered in its excavations in Peru, have thus far disclosed only such evidence as tends to vindicate the expedition. The matter has not been entirely cleared up, but it may be said that the examinations and discussions held here recently put Professor Bingham and his associates before the country in the most favorable light.

Professor Bingham received a telegram from President Benavides, permitting him to continue his investigations including his excavating work, but the presence of a government interventor is required. The Instituto Historico has requested the appropriation of $150 a month for the interventor's services.

President Benavides' telegram was sent only a short time before his term expired. President Pardo's attitude toward the expedition is not yet officially defined.

In reporting the hearings in Cuzco, the correspondent of the West Coast Leader wrote:

After several days of general discussions in public and in camera, the question of the archæological excavations by the Yale University expedition has for the time being been laid at rest. Prof. Hiram Bingham and his associate, Osgood Hardy, have been in Cuzco, having come in from Vilcabamba.

The prefect of the department called prominent members of the local community, the Fiscal, and an escribano de estado to be present at the opening of four boxes of supposed treasure which the special commission of the Instituto Historico had taken from an employee of the expedition at the site of one of the excavations.

Upon being opened, the boxes were found to contain potsherds, instruments, utensils, etc., of practically no intrinsic value. There were perhaps three sound specimens in the entire collection. There was no treasure or valuable object of any sort.

After the results of the investigation had been duly noted by the escribano, Professor Bingham asked the indulgence of the 20 persons present while he read a paper dealing with the work undertaken by the expedition this year and in which he gave expression to the painful surprise which he and other members of the expedition had experienced owing to the baseless attacks to which they had been subjected.

The prefect announced that he had been ordered by the President to visit Ollantaitambo and look into the matter, and was reported to have left Cuzco for that purpose on the 8th inst. The president of the Instituto Historico, Dr. Luis E. Valcarcel, spoke of the investigations of the special commission of the instituto, and stated that as yet they had received only the preliminary report, and that this report as well as the complete report would shortly be published.

Concerning the charges that boxes of treasure had been exported by the expedition, he said that the matter had not been proved one way or the other. Telegrams have been received from the prefect of Puno stating that nothing has passed through that point consigned to Bolivia. Professor Bingham is very emphatic in his statement, denying wholly and entirely the charges filed against the expedition.

It may be said that the excavations rarely exceed one meter in depth. Needless to add, they do not affect in the slightest the stability of the buildings in which they are made, as special care is taken to this end. The results have been almost uniformly negative, as far as the recovery of objects of intrinsic value is concerned.

To the foregoing article it may be added that since 1908 Professor Bingham has devoted a large part of his time to explorations and excavations in South America, chiefly in the highlands of Peru, and that his work has been of great value in clearing up uncertain points in history. Following the Yale expedition of 1911, he showed apparently conclusively that Vitcos, the last capital of the Incas, was at Rosaspata, in the valley of the Vilcabamba, and not at Choqquequirau, as had formerly been maintained by various authorities. He had explored the ancient ruins at Choqquequirau and also the ancient Spanish trade route, Buenos Aires to Lima, in the expedition of 1908-09.

More lately he has described in detail his excavations of the ancient Inca city of Machu Picchu. In that account—published in 1913—he advanced the theory that Machu Picchu was the cradle, or first capital, of the Incas, known in the first chronicles as Tamputocco, or "Window Tavern." This theory has been further fortified by a thorough study of all the available ancient chronicles and of pots, stones, etc., collected in 1912, and the results of this study were presented by Professor Bingham in the National Geographical Magazine in February, this year.

Professor Bingham was delegate of the United States government to the first Pan-American Scientific Congress in Santiago, Chile. He is a member of various historical and geographical societies in the United States and South America and has been instructor and lecturer in Yale, Harvard and Johns Hopkins Universities.

PUPILS ARE TO BE TAUGHT TRADES IN KANSAS CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A plan, which officials of the schools here say is the most advanced in public schools in this country, has been put in operation. They say it is distinctly a Kansas City idea. It provides polytechnic training for its students. But it goes farther than the present common acceptance of that term by educators.

The idea had its origin in complaints that graduates of the high schools and the vocational schools were not equipped to take up even the most rudimentary work in a business house. An office boy who had been with the house a few months, they said, could do better than the average high school graduate. It looked as if the whole system of vocational training would have to be given up.

The board of education instructed its executive officers to find means of remedying the palpable defects. E. M. Bainter, a former member of the school faculty, who was then commissioner of education of Porto Rico, was called back to take charge of the rehabilitation. His instructions were to establish a school that would equip its students to do any certain job in the business world well.

The plan outlined by Professor Bainter is the opposite to the old idea that a boy or girl should be given academic training, much of which is brushed aside as useless when actual life work is begun. Professor Bainter did not reach a decision by a theoretical demonstration. He went to business men and put to them the question:

"What is wrong with the students you have tried?"

The answers summed up were about this: They can't spell; they can't write a legible hand; few can do the simplest problems in arithmetic; and their attitude is wrong. By attitude they meant, they explained, that the first question asked by a student applicant was about the hours and the pay, not what are the chances of advancement. Professor Bainter has decided that the new school shall correct all these shortcomings except the matter of attitude. That, of course, lies with the individual.

One of the first things done by the new head of the school was to ask the board to appoint an advisory commission of 20 business men each representing a different line. These men have entered into the work with enthusiasm. Their meetings are held usually in the directors' room of a bank or large corporation.

The course of the polytechnic school will be six years. All the regular high school branches will be available to the student and will be obligatory the first two years. After a student has been graduated it is believed he will be a finished carpenter, printer, plumber, architect, salesman, telegrapher, bookkeeper, accountant, civil engineer, stenographer or teacher with a basic training in many other lines. A student may obtain the first two years of college work, allowing him to enter as a junior at a university.

"We believe we have improved the perspective of education," said Professor Bainter, anent the new school. "It is to train the children directly in those things which will help them in their first plunge into life from school. It is a fact that young men and women cannot develop properly until they have obtained positions in which they feel they are proficient. We desire to make them proficient before we cast them on the business world and not leave them to chance or luck."

TESTS TO SHOW THE STRENGTH OF CONCRETE BRIDGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The federal office of public roads has begun a series of tests to determine the amount of load that can be sustained by concrete bridges of the type used in all parts of the country to span culverts and small streams.

An interesting test was that made a few days ago of a reënforced concrete bridge of this class at the Arlington experimental farm of the department of agriculture. The platform of the bridge measures 16 feet wide and 32 feet long. It consisted of a solid slab of reënforced concrete 10 inches thick, and was supported by concrete abutments about four feet from the ground. The concrete slab was reënforced by three-quarter inch iron rods about eight inches apart, extending across it.

The load was applied to the slab by means of a hydraulic jack rigged above the bridge. It was brought to bear on a point in the center of the platform. Previously experiments had been made to ascertain what the bridge would withstand when the load was distributed at four points. As the pressure was exerted any deflection in the slab was measured with instruments designed for that purpose.

It was not until the pressure had amounted to 90,000 pounds that the concrete slab cracked. A pressure of 84,000 pounds was exerted until the center of the span had been depressed about eight inches, and yet the platform did not entirely give way.

The test, say officials of the office of good roads, demonstrates that the bridge could withstand the weight of two of the heaviest traction engines, even if applied at a single point in its center.

Various other experiments are to be made along similar lines, and in the end the department will issue a bulletin for general distribution. The bulletin will contain information which will be of value to every part of the country where highway improvement is under way.

AVAILABLE ROUTES FOR EXPORTS FROM RUSSIA NOTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The American embassy at Petrograd has cabled to Washington the names of available routes for exports from Russia. For small parcels, not contraband, Tornea-Bergen is announced as the best route; for large consignments, Archangel-New York. Fourteen days is the time for the regular service. The steamers of the Russian-American line sail every 11 days.

Train connections in Russia, the embassy says, are uncertain; it takes about a week to go from Moscow to Archangel. The Vladivostok route is longer. The Archangel route is said to be open until January.

The American consul-general at Moscow cables that the best available route for exports from that section of Russia is Archangel. Small packets, he says, may be sent by way of Sweden. Some shipments from the Volga and all from Siberia go by way of Vladivostok.

This information has been made available to American importers who are now beginning to cultivate the Russian markets in a larger way than heretofore.

The outlook is believed to be good for the ratification of some sort of a trade treaty with Russia next winter. The old treaty, it will be recalled, was abrogated several years ago, at the instance of American Jews, who were displeased at the way which Russia treated people of that faith. American Jews, full citizens of the United States, found that on visiting Russia their passports were frequently of small use in giving them that protection to which they felt they were entitled.

Since the old treaty was abrogated trade matters between Russia and the United States have drifted along rather aimlessly, with more or less talk about a new treaty, but with nothing done, because of the apparent unwillingness of Russia to agree to passport regulations that would prevent a recurrence of former conditions.

Now, however, Russia feels more kindly toward its Jewish citizens, and since the beginning of the war the government has been at a good deal of pains to single them out for compliments and unusual favors. It is the belief of a good many men in the United States that the time is about ripe for the matter of a new treaty to be taken up. With Russia in its present frame of mind, it is pointed out, it ought not to be difficult to get it to agree to a treaty that will at least insure the safety from molestation or harm of American Jews visiting that country.

The matter is to come up soon after the beginning of Congress, and in the meantime the business men of both countries have begun to get ready for what they believe is to be an era of substantial trade expansion between the two countries. Russia, shut off from her usual markets in western Europe, needs the outlet which the United States would give it, and the United States, say those who are informed, needs Russian goods.

The efforts of the state departments to learn what it can about satisfactory trade routes have back of them this thought of a larger commercial intercourse between the two countries in the near future.

SCHOOL LANDS TO BE SOLD

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—A complete list of school lands in the state to be sold at auction in accordance with a bill passed by the last Legislature totals 608,628 acres, says the Los Angeles Tribune.

Eastern Steamship Lines
All-the-Way-by-Water
To NEW YORK
METROPOLITAN LINE — steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL Leave North Side India Wharf, Boston, Every day at 5 P. M. Due New York 8 A. M. Same service returning.
MAINE AND THE PROVINCES
BANGOR LINE to Rockland, Camden, Northport, Belfast, Searsport, Bucksport, Winterport and Bangor. — Leave India Wharf every day 5 P. M.
Connecting at Rockland for Mt. Desert and Blue Hill Sections.
KENNEBEC LINE to Bath, Dresden, Richmond and Gardiner. — Leave Foster's Wharf every day, 6 P. M.
Connecting at Bath for Boothbay Harbor and intermediate landings.
PORTLAND LINE (Night Line) — Leave Central Wharf, 7 P. M. every day. Also 9 A. M. Mon., Wed. and Fri. (International Line)
INTERNATIONAL LINE to Portland, Eastport, Calais, Lubec, St. John and the Provinces. — Leave Central Wharf, 9 A. M. Mon., Wed. and Fri. Coastwise to St. John. Direct service, Mondays, Thursdays and Sundays, 10 A. M.
YARMOUTH LINE
Boston & Yarmouth Steamship Co., Ltd. Steamers leave Central Wharf Daily except Saturday at 2 P. M.
Tickets and information at Wharf Offices, also at City Office, 332 Washington St., and at all Tourist Offices.

CUNARD
LIVERPOOL-LONDON-PARIS
From NEW YORK
SAXONIA, Sept. 8, 10 A.M.
ORDUNA, Sept. 25, 10 A.M.
TUSCANIA, Oct. 1, 5 P.M.
BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL
Fortnightly Sailings
CARGO STEAMERS ONLY
The Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd.
126 STATE ST. Tel. F. H. 4000

CALIFORNIA
Next Tour Sept. 14th
DELTA TOURS
202 Woodward Building
Washington, D. C.

PANAMA and WEST INDIES CRUISES
Three sailings every week. Send for booklets. UNITED FRUIT COMPANY, 203 Washington St., Boston.

DAILY EPITOME OF EVENTS IN CITY OF MEXICO

Correspondent Relates the Situation Resulting From Military Failure to Furnish Food and Little Relief Is Offered

(Special correspondence of The Christian Science Monitor)

MEXICO D. F., Aug. 3, 1915.—I think perhaps I can give your readers a better understanding of the situation here by a daily epitome of events developing while I am obliged to wait, sometimes a week or more, for the mail automobile which leaves only semi-occasionally, with schedule wholly determined by circumstances.

Today the word stupefaction seems most fitly to express the state of mind of the people in this city, and for that matter I think throughout the republic. The "Ins" are again out and the "Outs" in. Three times since last Friday have each side in turn occupied the city, twice for a period of a few hours only, and it is mere guessing as to the length of the present occupation, and not very good guessing at that. With each entry a different kind of money is of forcible acceptance. The effort of commercial houses to protect themselves from loss by closing is condemned and they are told that failure to open will be punished. Small bills of all kinds have been hoarded and the pasteboard tickets which are the only small change in use have almost entirely disappeared.

Passing along the street early this morning I met a friend, a well-to-do business man, hunting bread for breakfast; he had been unsuccessful because no one would change a bill. Hundreds were waiting before the bread stores, each one in the same dilemma. A little later in the day the same condition prevailed at meat ships, groceries, markets and at all business houses. Forcing business men to keep open and do business in such circumstances is much like compelling one to "Make bricks without straw." The condition of those who have money is bad enough, but what of the thousands who have none, and of the many more thousands who, if they had money and small change, could not find sufficient food.

Not a day passes but some kind of promise of relief is made, but all such promises are so vague or so far in the future that they inspire no hope. The most astonishing thing of all is the seeming indifference of those in power to the distressingly urgent needs of their own people, for which needs they alone are both directly and indirectly responsible.

Since Friday last there has been more or less fighting daily in the streets of the city, and in the coming and going many citizens have been shot. Yesterday morning when the final entry was made, cannon and rapid-fire guns were brought and used in some of the streets within a few blocks of the National palace. No enemy was in sight, and it does not seem possible that those in command could have been ignorant of the fact that the opposing faction had left the night before. The result of the firing will never be known.

In the afternoon of that day another proclamation was issued by General Gonzales; its tone is good, in effect about the same as the one he issued on his last occupation of the city, but through repeated lack of fulfillment of promises the good effect has been destroyed: the people give them only passing notice.

Much disappointment is expressed at the failure of the American Red Cross agent to bring at least some relief. He has been here more than a month, and so far has done nothing but investigate. So far, the Red Cross has only proposed to furnish soup daily to those who, upon very systematic and careful investigation, are found to be in extreme need.

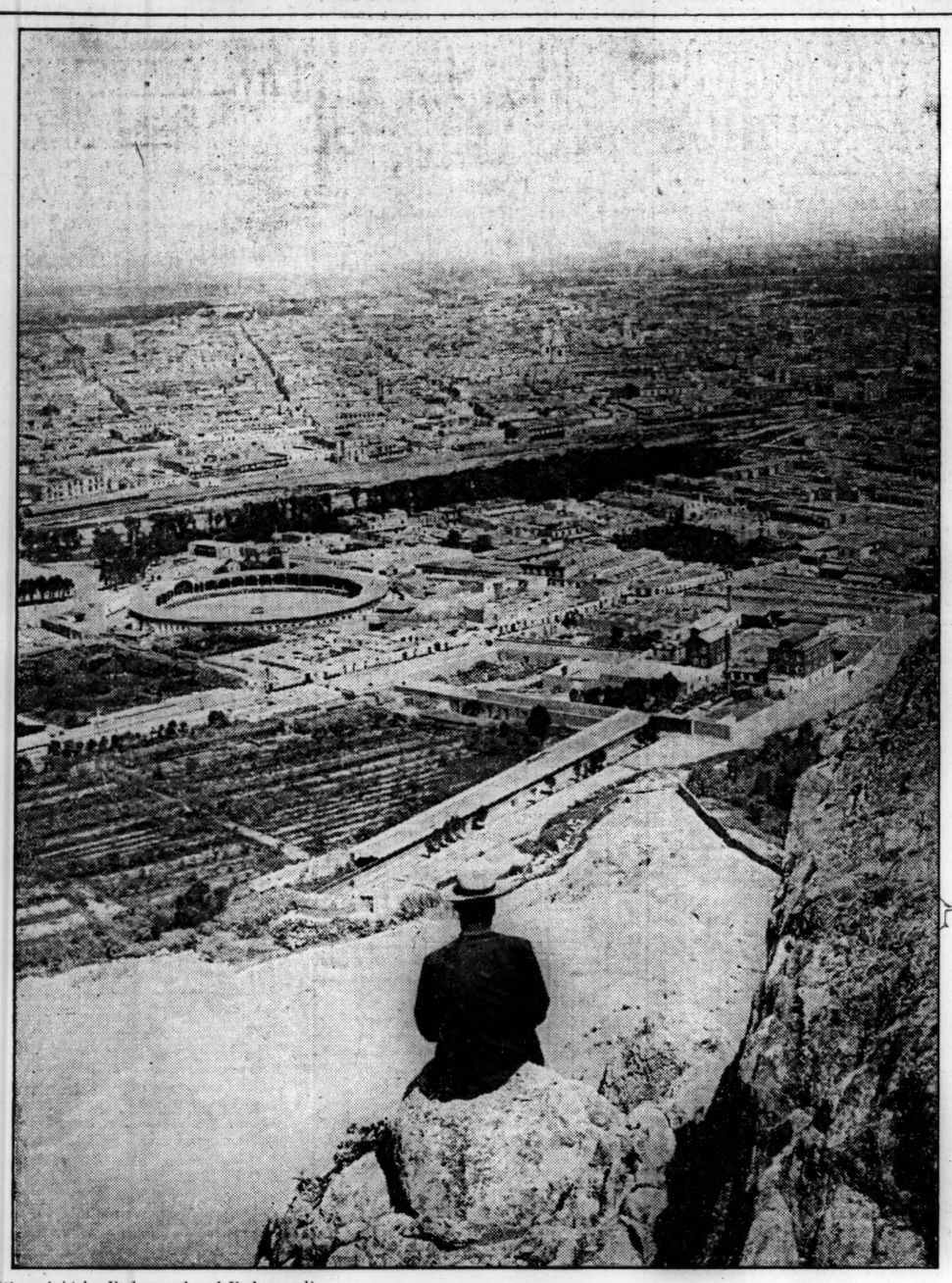
Aug. 4—We were much pleased to learn last evening that the authorities had brought in several carloads of foodstuffs and had actually sold them to the people at a very reasonable price, and that temporary relief had been experienced thereby. This is a step in the right direction, and is the first effectual effort made so far which has seemed to strike the spot. We hope they will be able and willing to keep it up. The proclamation of the new governor has a good ring, and we'll wait and see if it rings true. It begins to look as if these men are taking a little different road; let us hope it will be somewhat easier on our feet.

Aug. 5—The food sales are not being kept up, and some doubts are expressed as to their ability to do so. The small towns around us are in even worse condition than are we—the fact is, the country is practically depleted of sustenance for the people. The money question has not improved to any appreciable extent, but will doubtless grow more tolerable soon, but, like the food question, it does not admit of much delay. A strike is pending by the employees of the light and power company, which if made effective would be of very serious importance, as it would deprive the city of water, light and power. The demands of the workmen are so extreme as to appear impossible; said to be 100 per cent increase and payable in gold. It would seem that the authorities must interfere, considering the present economic conditions.

Aug. 6—We are informed in the morning papers that Carranza has advised General Gonzales that his confidential agents in Washington have assurances that relations between him and the government there are very satisfactory and that a settlement is probable within two weeks, and then recognition. No one displays much enthusiasm over such reports, for all here know the practical impossibility of these people being able to comply with the very mildest demands which the United States, and the South American group of nations, said to have been called in counsel, would feel it necessary to make, as a basis for their recognition; because of lack of unity among themselves, and because such demands will surely run counter to the selfish purposes which underlie and have inspired the acts of each and every one of the leaders from the beginning.

A passenger train left the city this morning directly for Veracruz and furnished an opportunity for many who were waiting to go out and could not afford the cost by automobile to Puebla, which has been about 1000 pesos for a 75-mile ride. We are promised a daily service from now on. The Red Cross agents began the distribution of soup in a small way yesterday, and are continuing it today. It is certainly very important that it should be kept up and greatly extended, for our hopes in reference to the relief to be furnished by the authorities, are not being realized. Prices were still more advanced yesterday on many articles, more particularly on meat.

Aug. 7—It is announced that the Brazilian minister will leave his post here at once. There is much speculation as to the real reason. An advance of $2,400,000, pesos, in Veracruz money was made to the banks and commercial houses yesterday by General Gonzales for the payrolls today in order to put a medium in circulation that would be of forcible acceptance. This will relieve the present stringency and help greatly to facilitate business. An agent of the Carranza foreign relation department arrived yesterday and is establishing that office again in the capital; other offices of the government are being put in order, including the general post office, so that we may expect the operating of mails will begin very soon. The more favorable appearance of the political conditions, together with the preparations named above for opening the offices of the different branches of the government, has caused a considerable drop in the price of exchange and has given a brighter outlook so far as that goes, but the question of subsistence continues to be serious. Instead of a decrease, prices advanced materially yesterday, and greater scarcity of articles of prime necessity was reported from every direction.



(Copyright by Underwood and Underwood)

View of Lima, Peru

PATRIOTIC GIFT OF DOCUMENTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CARACAS, Ven.—Dr. E. A. Vivas has presented to the national archives a series of documents of great importance to students of Venezuelan history. They are dated chiefly in the years 1820 and 1821, and include many autograph letters of leaders of the great war of liberation, many emanating from Bolivar himself. The documents relate to the campaign then in progress in the Andean region, where Bolivar won many of his most notable battles, says El Universal.

MANY HOLIDAYS ARE OBSERVED IN LIMA, PERU

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LIMA, Peru—Residents of this city have recently passed through a series of national holiday celebrations, some in honor of Peru and some for other countries.

Perhaps the most impressive was that in honor of Belgium on July 21. There has usually been some observance of this date here, but never before did it bring out so many flags of so many kinds as this year. Among the kinds of flags seen flying from various houses in token of sympathy with the stricken kingdom, were the British, French, Italian, Japanese, Peruvian, United States, Chinese, Russian and Greek.

Because of the war the Belgian minister did not hold the customary reception, but many expressions of good will were sent to him.

July 28, 29 and 30 were the Peruvian national holidays. They fell on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and the banks and larger business houses agreed to remain closed on Saturday also, so their employees had five successive days of vacation. Obligations falling due on the last four days of the week were made payable the following Tuesday. The usual official celebration was omitted this year as a measure of public economy.

July 20 was the national holiday of Colombia, and on that day the Colombian minister to Peru was host at a reception.

EFFECTS OF WAR ON TRAFFIC TO PORTS OF BRAZIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Of five steamship lines in regular service between New York and Rio de Janeiro at the beginning of the war in Europe, one has stopped altogether and two have quit carrying passengers. Of the two lines now carrying passengers, one has fewer ships in the trade and one has more than when the war began.

These facts have been reported to the department of commerce by Consul General Gottschalk of Rio de Janeiro and are circulated by the department in its commerce reports.

Before the war the following companies maintained regular service between the two ports: Hamburg-American line (German), Prince line (British), United States & Brazil Steamship line (American), Lamport & Holt line (British) and Lloyd Brasileiro (British). The first named line has discontinued its service entirely. The second has discontinued its passenger service. Only the last two lines named, one British and one Brazilian, now carry passengers and aim to reach their final destination without the long delays incidental to freight-carrying operation.

The Lamport & Holt line, which before the war maintained a bi-weekly passenger service, has lost one of its ships through the war and has taken off at least one other. It also varies its itineraries and announces its definite sailing date on comparatively short notice, so that its present service, while the most rapid that is now available, is very irregular.

The Lloyd Brasileiro line, which now carries considerable mail since its recent extension of passenger service with the United States, usually makes a slower voyage by reason of its numerous coastwise stops to load and discharge freight and passengers.

The consulate general in Rio finds by checking over its letter files that these changes of steamship service have increased the average mail time from New York to the Brazilian capital between three and eight days, and that in isolated cases letters have recently taken three or four times as long in transit as the average in the early part of 1914.

Mr. Gottschalk's opinion is that "the only remedy that can be proposed to alleviate this very slow, irregular and unsatisfactory mail service between the United States and Brazil, which places our merchants at a disadvantage as compared with our European competitors (who still, in spite of war conditions, have fast passenger ships several times a week, making a trip to Genoa in as short a time as 12 days), would be the establishment of an American fast mail line."

VENEZUELA HAS A YOUTHFUL ARTIST

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CARACAS, Ven.—Venezuela is proud of a youthful painter who has just exhibited his first canvases in Caracas. This boy, Pedro Centeno Vallenilla, is scarcely 15 years old. When but 9 years old he began to work with charcoal under some of the best masters of Caracas, later making studies in oil which astonished his teachers, by his ready comprehension of the theories of painting, as well as his lively imagination. This young painter attempted a copy of "Miranda," a painting by the famous Venezuelan artist Michelena, and was not afraid to attempt a copy of the "Madonna Lisa" of da Vinci, which showed undeniable merit. His own canvas now on exhibition, is entitled "Columbus," and shows facility in drawing, expression, and color.

NEW PACKING PLANT IN BUENOS AIRES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The opening of a large new "frigorifico," or packing plant, by a United States concern in Buenos Aires recently, was attended, according to information reaching here, by the Governor of the province of Buenos Aires, cabinet ministers, representative business men, cattle breeders and others. The plant is almost entirely of steel and concrete construction, and the machinery unexcelled anywhere, it is asserted. The various products of packing houses in this country are to be manufactured for both domestic and foreign markets.

WORK OF YALE PROFESSOR IN PERU INDORSED

Remarkable Archaeological Achievements in Ruins of the Incas Despite Unjust Charges That Have Been Made

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CUZCO, Peru—The inquiries into the charges that the Yale University archæological expedition, headed by Prof. Hiram Bingham, had been exporting treasure discovered in its excavations in Peru, have thus far disclosed only such evidence as tends to vindicate the expedition. The matter has not been entirely cleared up, but it may be said that the examinations and discussions held here recently put Professor Bingham and his associates before the country in the most favorable light.

Professor Bingham received a telegram from President Benavides, permitting him to continue his investigations including his excavating work, but the presence of a government interventor is required. The Instituto Historico has requested the appropriation of $150 a month for the interventor's services.

President Benavides' telegram was sent only a short time before his term expired. President Pardo's attitude toward the expedition is not yet officially defined.

In reporting the hearings in Cuzco, the correspondent of the West Coast Leader wrote:

After several days of general discussions in public and in camera, the question of the archæological excavations by the Yale University expedition has for the time being been laid at rest. Prof. Hiram Bingham and his associate, Osgood Hardy, have been in Cuzco, having come in from Vilcabamba.

The prefect of the department called prominent members of the local community, the Fiscal, and an escribano de estado to be present at the opening of four boxes of supposed treasure which the special commission of the Instituto Historico had taken from an employee of the expedition at the site of one of the excavations.

Upon being opened, the boxes were found to contain potsherds, instruments, utensils, etc., of practically no intrinsic value. There were perhaps three sound specimens in the entire collection. There was no treasure or valuable object of any sort.

After the results of the investigation had been duly noted by the escribano, Professor Bingham asked the indulgence of the 20 persons present while he read a paper dealing with the work undertaken by the expedition this year and in which he gave expression to the painful surprise which he and other members of the expedition had experienced owing to the baseless attacks to which they had been subjected.

The prefect announced that he had been ordered by the President to visit Ollantaitambo and look into the matter, and was reported to have left Cuzco for that purpose on the 8th inst. The president of the Instituto Historico, Dr. Luis E. Valcarcel, spoke of the investigations of the special commission of the instituto, and stated that as yet they had received only the preliminary report, and that this report as well as the complete report would shortly be published.

Concerning the charges that boxes of treasure had been exported by the expedition, he said that the matter had not been proved one way or the other. Telegrams have been received from the prefect of Puno stating that nothing has passed through that point consigned to Bolivia. Professor Bingham is very emphatic in his statement, denying wholly and entirely the charges filed against the expedition.

It may be said that the excavations rarely exceed one meter in depth. Needless to add, they do not affect in the slightest the stability of the buildings in which they are made, as special care is taken to this end. The results have been almost uniformly negative, as far as the recovery of objects of intrinsic value is concerned.

To the foregoing article it may be added that since 1908 Professor Bingham has devoted a large part of his time to explorations and excavations in South America, chiefly in the highlands of Peru, and that his work has been of great value in clearing up uncertain points in history. Following the Yale expedition of 1911, he showed apparently conclusively that Vitcos, the last capital of the Incas, was at Rosaspata, in the valley of the Vilcabamba, and not at Choquequirau, as had formerly been maintained by various authorities. He had explored the ancient ruins at Choquequirau and also the ancient Spanish trade route, Buenos Aires to Lima, in the expedition of 1908-09.

More lately he has described in detail his excavations of the ancient Inca city of Machu Picchu. In that account—published in 1913—he advanced the theory that Machu Picchu was the cradle, or first capital, of the Incas, known in the first chronicles as Tamputocco, or "Window Tavern." This theory has been further fortified by a thorough study of all the available ancient chronicles and of pots, stones, etc., collected in 1912, and the results of this study were presented by Professor Bingham in the National Geographical Magazine in February, this year.

Professor Bingham was delegate of the United States government to the first Pan-American Scientific Congress in Santiago, Chile. He is a member of various historical and geographical societies in the United States and South America and has been instructor and lecturer in Yale, Harvard and Johns Hopkins Universities.

PUPILS ARE TO BE TAUGHT TRADES IN KANSAS CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A plan, which officials of the schools here say is the most advanced in public schools in this country, has been put in operation. They say it is distinctly a Kansas City idea. It provides polytechnic training for its students. But it goes farther than the present common acceptance of that term by educators.

The idea had its origin in complaints that graduates of the high schools and the vocational schools were not equipped to take up even the most rudimentary work in a business house. An office boy who had been with the house a few months, they said, could do better than the average high school graduate. It looked as if the whole system of vocational training would have to be given up.

The board of education instructed its executive officers to find means of remedying the palpable defects. E. M. Bainter, a former member of the school faculty, who was then commissioner of education of Porto Rico, was called back to take charge of the rehabilitation. His instructions were to establish a school that would equip its students to do any certain job in the business world well.

The plan outlined by Professor Bainter is the opposite to the old idea that a boy or girl should be given academic training, much of which is brushed aside as useless when actual life work is begun. Professor Bainter did not reach a decision by a theoretical demonstration. He went to business men and put to them the question:

"What is wrong with the students you have tried?"

The answers summed up were about this: They can't spell; they can't write a legible hand; few can do the simplest problems in arithmetic; and their attitude is wrong. By attitude they meant, they explained, that the first question asked by a student applicant was about the hours and the pay, not what are the chances of advancement. Professor Bainter has decided that the new school shall correct all these shortcomings except the matter of attitude. That, of course, lies with the individual.

One of the first things done by the new head of the school was to ask the board to appoint an advisory commission of 20 business men each representing a different line. These men have entered into the work with enthusiasm. Their meetings are held usually in the directors' room of a bank or large corporation.

The course of the polytechnic school will be six years. All the regular high school branches will be available to the student and will be obligatory the first two years. After a student has been graduated it is believed he will be a finished carpenter, printer, plumber, architect, salesman, telegrapher, bookkeeper, accountant, civil engineer, stenographer or teacher with a basic training in many other lines. A student may obtain the first two years of college work, allowing him to enter as a junior at a university.

"We believe we have improved the perspective of education," said Professor Bainter, anent the new school. "It is to train the children directly in those things which will help them in their first plunge into life from school. It is a fact that young men and women cannot develop properly until they have obtained positions in which they feel they are proficient. We desire to make them proficient before we cast them on the business world and not leave them to chance or luck."

TESTS TO SHOW THE STRENGTH OF CONCRETE BRIDGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The federal office of public roads has begun a series of tests to determine the amount of load that can be sustained by concrete bridges of the type used in all parts of the country to span culverts and small streams.

An interesting test was that made a few days ago of a reënforced concrete bridge of this class at the Arlington experimental farm of the department of agriculture. The platform of the bridge measures 16 feet wide and 32 feet long. It consisted of a solid slab of reënforced concrete 10 inches thick, and was supported by concrete abutments about four feet from the ground. The concrete slab was reënforced by three-quarter inch iron rods about eight inches apart, extending across it.

The load was applied to the slab by means of a hydraulic jack rigged above the bridge. It was brought to bear on a point in the center of the platform. Previously experiments had been made to ascertain what the bridge would withstand when the load was distributed at four points. As the pressure was exerted any deflection in the slab was measured with instruments designed for that purpose.

It was not until the pressure had amounted to 90,000 pounds that the concrete slab cracked. A pressure of 84,000 pounds was exerted until the center of the span had been depressed about eight inches, and yet the platform did not entirely give way.

The test, say officials of the office of good roads, demonstrates that the bridge could withstand the weight of two of the heaviest traction engines, even if applied at a single point in its center.

Various other experiments are to be made along similar lines, and in the end the department will issue a bulletin for general distribution. The bulletin will contain information which will be of value to every part of the country where highway improvement is under way.

AVAILABLE ROUTES FOR EXPORTS FROM RUSSIA NOTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The American embassy at Petrograd has cabled to Washington the names of available routes for exports from Russia. For small parcels, not contraband, Tornea-Bergen is announced as the best route; for large consignments, Archangel-New York. Fourteen days is the time for the regular service. The steamers of the Russian-American line sail every 11 days.

Train connections in Russia, the embassy says, are uncertain; it takes about a week to go from Moscow to Archangel. The Vladivostok route is longer. The Archangel route is said to be open until January.

The American consul-general at Moscow cables that the best available route for exports from that section of Russia is Archangel. Small packets, he says, may be sent by way of Sweden. Some shipments from the Volga and all from Siberia go by way of Vladivostok.

This information has been made available to American importers who are now beginning to cultivate the Russian markets in a larger way than heretofore.

The outlook is believed to be good for the ratification of some sort of a trade treaty with Russia next winter. The old treaty, it will be recalled, was abrogated several years ago, at the instance of American Jews, who were displeased at the way which Russia treated people of that faith. American Jews, full citizens of the United States, found that on visiting Russia their passports were frequently of small use in giving them that protection to which they felt they were entitled.

Since the old treaty was abrogated trade matters between Russia and the United States have drifted along rather aimlessly, with more or less talk about a new treaty, but with nothing done, because of the apparent unwillingness of Russia to agree to passport regulations that would prevent a recurrence of former conditions.

Now, however, Russia feels more kindly toward its Jewish citizens, and since the beginning of the war the government has been at a good deal of pains to single them out for compliments and unusual favors. It is the belief of a good many men in the United States that the time is about ripe for the matter of a new treaty to be taken up. With Russia in its present frame of mind, it is pointed out, it ought not to be difficult to get it to agree to a treaty that will at least insure the safety from molestation or harm of American Jews visiting that country.

The matter is to come up soon after the beginning of Congress, and in the meantime the business men of both countries have begun to get ready for what they believe is to be an era of substantial trade expansion between the two countries. Russia, shut off from her usual markets in western Europe, needs the outlet which the United States would give it, and the United States, say those who are informed, needs Russian goods.

The efforts of the state departments to learn what it can about satisfactory trade routes have back of them this thought of a larger commercial intercourse between the two countries in the near future.

SCHOOL LANDS TO BE SOLD

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—A complete list of school lands in the state to be sold at auction in accordance with a bill passed by the last Legislature totals 608,628 acres, says the Los Angeles Tribune.

Eastern Steamship Lines
All-the-Way-by-Water
To NEW YORK
METROPOLITAN LINE — steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL Leave North Side India Wharf, Boston, Every day at 5 P. M. Due New York 6 A. M. Same service returning.
MAINE AND THE PROVINCES
BANGOR LINE to Rockland, Camden, Northport, Belfast, Searsport, Bucksport, Winterport and Bangor. — Leave India Wharf every day 5 P. M.
Connecting at Rockland for Mt. Desert and Blue Hill Sections.
KENNEBEC LINE to Bath, Dresden, Richmond and Gardiner. — Leave Foster's Wharf every day, 6 P. M.
Connecting at Bath for Boothbay Harbor and intermediate landings.
PORTLAND LINE (Night Line) — Leave Central Wharf, 7 P. M. every day. Also 9 A. M. Mon., Wed. and Fri. (International Line)
INTERNATIONAL LINE to Portland, Eastport, Calais, Lubec, St. John and the Provinces. — Leave Central Wharf, 9 A. M. Mon., Wed. and Fri. Coastwise to St. John. Direct service, Mondays, Thursdays and Sundays, 10 A. M.
YARMOUTH LINE
Boston & Yarmouth Steamship Co., Ltd. Steamers leave Central Wharf Daily except Saturday at 2 P. M.
Tickets and information at Wharf Offices, also at City Office, 332 Washington St., and at all Tourist Offices.

CUNARD
LIVERPOOL-LONDON-PARIS
From NEW YORK
SAXONIA, Sept. 8, 10 A.M.
ORDUNA, Sept. 25, 10 A.M.
TUSCANIA, Oct. 1, 5 P.M.
BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL
Fortnightly Sailings
CARGO STEAMERS ONLY
The Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd.
126 STATE ST. Tel. F. H. 4000

CALIFORNIA
Next Tour Sept. 14th
DELTA TOURS
202 Woodward Building
Washington, D. C.

PANAMA and WEST INDIES CRUISES
Three sailings every week. Send for booklets. UNITED FRUIT COMPANY, 203 Washington St., Boston.

SERVICE FOUND A LEADING AIM OF AMERICANS

Opinions of Representative Persons Based on Study of Their Associates—Weaknesses Also Are Given Mention

To be of service to one's fellows is the ideal most frequently noted among men in the United States by 46 of 100 representative persons resident in 20 different states, their opinions being based on observation of their associates. Materialism, dominance of money, worship of bigness and deference to worldly success were mentioned by 27 of 100 persons as chief points of weakness in contemporary life.

Among the people to whom the questions were sent were represented a wide variety of callings, as follows: Lawyer, doctor, artist, clergyman, educator, professor, college president, state governor, congressman, librarian, actor, poet, city official, secretary and head of religious society, musician, undergraduate, playwright, author, traveler, natural scientist, publisher, missionary, reporter, editor, farmer, academy and high school principal, banker, miner, multimillionaire, traveling salesman, real estate agent, advertising man, clerk, manager, manufacturer, tradesman.

The questions read as follows: "What are the leading ideals of the men with whom you most frequently associate?" and "What do you consider to be the chief points of weakness in our contemporary American life?"

"To make money for selfish enjoyment or personal power" was mentioned 28 times as an ideal, and "the search for truth and justice, intellectual achievement, to contribute to human knowledge" 24 times, while "to provide for a family, domestic happiness and education of children" was noted 22 times. Other ideals mentioned were as follows: "Efficiency, self-reliance," 11; "honesty, integrity, fair play—the square deal," 11; "confidence in democracy and its institutions," 9; "to attain reputation and high professional standing—personal ambition," 8; "deeper religious life," 8; "tolerance in religious, social and personal matters; greater freedom of the individual," 8; "love of beauty—art, music, literature, etc.—and the creation of beauty," 6; "chivalry toward women and protection of the weak," 3; "education of the masses," 2; "prohibition," 2.

"Want of thoroughness—superficiality," was mentioned 20 times as a leading weakness," while "extravagance and wastefulness" was noted 16 times, and "self-indulgence and complacency" 15 times. Other weaknesses were mentioned as follows: "Lack of perspective and ignorance of foreign nations," 14 times; "lack of public responsibility generally," 13; "breaking up of home life and lack of home training for children," 9; "shallowness in religion," 8; "evasion of law when possible without being caught," 8; "lack of respect for intellect," 6; "class legislation and class solidarity," 5; "imitativeness, lack of independence," 4; "exaggerated opinion of the greatness of the United States," 4; "intemperance in liquor, eating, etc.," 3; "love of display," 3; "lack of education for liberal leisure," 2; "irresponsible journalism," 2; "unemployment," 2; "organizations for everything," 2; "unequal distribution of wealth," 1; "danger of our mixed population," 1.

Ideals Set Forth

In reply to the question relating to ideals, the Governor of a large eastern state said: "1, Personal code in public service. 2, A higher education for the masses—to save our democracy. 3, A fumless nation. 4, The application of business efficiency to public service. 5, It never pays to be smart—i. e. 'to put one over' on the other fellow. 6. Revival of religious belief in men of affairs."

A mayor in a middle West city replied: "1, An institutional expression of the humanitarian philosophy which is distinctive of American thought within the last 10 years. 2, Some solution of the problem presented by the larger leisure which industrial development has brought, with the feeling that upon the use which we learn to make of this leisure will depend the soundness and sweetness of the development of our national life. 3, The creation of a national philosophy which will have the will to justice as a substitute for the will power which has been tried and led us apparently to disaster."

A college president on the Pacific coast: "To leave things better than one found them. To alleviate human distress. To protect the weak. To give each his chance."

President of a New York bank: "The ideals of the men of whom I see most are generally to live helpful lives and to build for posterity on foundations in which as much as possible of the good in past experience is included and as much as possible of the bad eliminated. Furthermore, most of the men I know are conducting themselves in their business life as though they were bearing a great measure of public responsibility and had a great duty devolving upon them in the way of public service. This, I know, sounds idealistic and utopian, but it is not. It is the truth, as I see it from day to day."

An American playright: "My intimate acquaintanceship is made up largely of one class, ideally speaking. Most of them I know are either doing, or trying to do, something that will add to the sum total of the world's beauty. In other words they are artists of some sort, potential or actual."

A traveling secretary of the College Young Men's Christian Associations in the South: "I am not a pessimist in any sense, yet I do feel keenly that we have elevated the dollar into an entirely underserved place and the man who is able to get money has much larger position thrust upon him than his capacity really warrants. However, I do believe that there is growing in the hearts of a great many people in America the belief in what might be called a democratic culture; that is, a larger cultural life for the whole people. . . . I am not at all sure but that straightforwardness and the square deal is one of the real ideals of American . . .; this is about as fine an ideal as we could possibly have."

A magazine editor: "Our ideals are honesty and integrity, intellectual achievement, beauty in art and music as a solace in life, domestic happiness, service to one's fellows, confidence in the great mission of our democracy."

From a real estate man: "I should say that the chief aspirations of most of the men I know is to produce by their life's work something of permanent value to the world, and to have their names associated or identified with that achievement."

A New York clergyman: "In trying to imagine what a composite photograph of my circle would reveal, I believe that the prevailing ideals would be self-reliance, quick action, big results."

A physician wrote: "During the past 10 years I have observed a decided rise in the tide of professional self-respect. . . . Fifteen years ago it was publicly averred that the mercenary spirit dominated the profession. It is my observation that this spirit is on the wane."

Librarian of a New England university: "The men with whom I associate most are college professors. . . . I wonder if I can say more of them as a whole than that they are chiefly occupied with their daily work, with providing for their families, and with living up to the standards of their social and professional class."

A consulting engineer: "The American ideal is activity and energy, readiness to change, demanding improvements of living conditions, freedom of rule, independence of action, and willingness to correct wrong and to see future possibilities."

Head master of a school for boys: "As I meet men today I am impressed with the change in ideals as compared with those of 20 years ago. It seems to me that underneath all the desire to accumulate wealth, which is common enough today, is a very deep-seated desire to be of real service in the world."

A publisher: "While it is true that wealth and success figure conspicuously among many of the men of America, I am not inclined to accept these as the controlling ideal. . . . Beneath the surface of these material things there are to be found finer conceptions and ideals, freedom, justice, large heartedness, humor, optimism and an abiding faith in the people. Nowhere has the peace ideal met with a finer response than in America."

A Wall street financier and vice-president of a trust company: "I think that the leading ideals of the men with whom I associate are in general the ethics of Wall street, where a man's word is of greater value than anywhere else in the country. I feel, too, that their attitude has become much less provincial than heretofore, and that often the good of the country, the state, and business at large is considered by them more than individual profit."

A farmer in northern New York: "I do not know as I understand exactly what you mean by 'ideals,' but the things I am trying to live up to are: I want to give my boy and my girl as good an education as they can get, for I didn't have the chance when I was a boy to study. I want to be looked up to in my church and my community as a man who pays his debts and whose word can be trusted. I want my work to be well done. . . . I want a home free from debt and enough money for myself and wife. . . ."

Weaknesses Outlined

Weaknesses are mentioned as follows:

President of college for girls: "Laxness in honor; slackness of moral fiber when not on parade; willingness to shirk the labor of honest detail; in a word, a willingness to dodge obligation. Out of this comes our attitude towards law, which is no further advanced than a schoolboy's. . . ."

New England author: "Speaking now of my countrymen in general—narrowness of vision; self-indulgence; deference to success regardless of how it was won; the Narcissus-like self-contemplation of that poor creature 'the man in the street'; lack of thoroughness; lack of respect for the intellect; just now a sense of world importance without a corresponding sense of world responsibility; all this is helped on by a lack of an acknowledged moral aristocracy."

This from a poet: "Lack of responsibility in public affairs, toleration of dishonesty, want of thoroughness and discipline, complacency with cheap ideals of comfort, luxury and fashion; failure to understand the functions of intellectual influences, need of constructive imagination."

A bank examiner: "Materialistic tendencies, striving for effect at the expense of any or all ideals, lack of simplicity, lack of serious application to present or future problems, loss of early ideals through the breaking up of what formerly constituted 'home life', lack of interest in religious thought."

Member of an American Peace Society: "The tolerance of liquor as a factor in society; failure to know and to understand other nations; heedless waste of national resources; dominance of money and neglect to guard the interest of the people from it; belief that the state should help people in doing what they ought to do for themselves; belief that the state should go beyond its cardinal duties of justice, sanitation, education and peace."

A professor and editor: "It seems to me that the greatest defect of the body politic in our land is too little devotion to civic duties, combined with the tendency to adhere too closely to party allegiance."

A clergyman in St. Louis: "The chief points of weakness in our contemporary American life are (a) in social life, shallowness, the building of social relations upon artificial things such as ancestry, money, etc. (b) Intellectually, the lack of thoroughness. People do not think. They trust newspapers, often clothing them with infallibility. In religion the same is true. . . . (c) Lack of ethical enthusiasm."

A mine owner: "Extravagance and inefficiency. The Americans of former generations have been the most efficient people in the world, and in many respects they are so yet, but I think there has been a great decrease in this respect in the American people during the past two generations. This is probably mainly due to education and association with other inefficient people."

A Boston banker: "The passion for 'getting on', with accompanying failure to see what one is getting on towards; pride in power and in the ownership of things; too great reliance on the finality of material; the lust for spending and having others know that one spends; too much confidence in the necessary and foreordained greatness of the United States; failure to relate ideals to practical conduct, to realize the one and to transfigure the other."

A religious director of 6000 university students: "One weakness is that of indulgence. Our life is crammed these days with opportunities for relaxing; the picture show, the ball game, the theater, the novel and the canoe, grip the lives of a great many and absorb their best energies. . . . I firmly believe that there are more men of exalted religious type in our colleges and universities than anywhere else in the world."

A leading sociologist writes: "The chief point of weakness is the identifying of success in life with money making or ordinary commercial success. This comes from the past ascendancy of business men in shaping the ideals of Americans. Although within the last 10 years the revelations of business morals have weakened somewhat this ascendancy, nevertheless, even today the public gives too much heed to the business class, and too little to such champions of permanent value, as poets, artists, thinkers, educators, social workers, physicians, economists, and geologists. A second point of weakness is the excessive reverence on the part of the courts for the rights of property in cases in which the management of property comes into conflict with the life, wealth or happiness of human beings, with the interest of society."

Secretary of a foundation fund: "Personal preferment and pleasures at any cost, the refusal of so many to think, to face the facts and to come to a wise attitude toward life and to a determination of well thought out ideals."

NEW TORPEDO NET IS GIVEN TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—A new type of torpedo net is being tried out by the fleet officers and torpedo experts at Newport, but several months will elapse before the final reports concerning it have been made to the navy department. The details of the test will probably not be given to the public at any time. The purpose, of course, is to solve the problem of adequate protection against submarine attack.

Another test is now being made at the mouth of the Potomac river to determine the effect of shell fire upon unarmored structures. The firing began with an attack upon the superstructure of the old Puritan. The main purpose of this test is to develop an effective type of shell.

It is said to be the plan of Secretary Daniels of the navy department to ask Congress for a larger sum of money than usual for such tests. Until now Congress has handed over money for this purpose very sparingly, and the result is that the navy has not had the benefit of such experimental work as it is now seen is essential to a high constructive effort.

It is said that the war department has also been prevented from making important experiments because of the failure of Congress to understand the fundamental importance of work of that kind.

Army and navy officers say that one of the big features of the problem of national defense lies in the work of thoroughly testing new devices of various kinds. Germany, it is pointed out, has perhaps been spending millions of dollars a year in work of this nature, but that such expenditures were justified, from a military point of view, the present war is said to be demonstrating.

BAD ROADS PROVE TO BE EXPENSIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — A. D. Williams, state road engineer of West Virginia, who has been spending a few days in Washington, makes the statement that bad roads are costing his state $50,000,000 a year. He means by that that $50,000,000 is wasted every year by reason of the inability of the farmers to haul their products to market. He calls attention to the thousands of tons of apples and other fruit, garden truck and food supplies, that are permitted to rot in the orchards and gardens because the roads are too bad to haul them to market. And what is true in West Virginia, he points out, is true in nearly all of the rest of the states.

ROAD PLANS DETROIT ENTRANCE

CHICAGO—The Pennsylvania railroad will spend $20,000,000 for trackage and other facilities that will give it an entrance into Detroit, says a railroad note in the Herald.

G. A. R. TO MEET IN WASHINGTON FOR REUNION

Grand Encampment to Be Held in the Fall—President Wilson Will Review Parade—Interesting Relics to Be Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—What may be the last national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic is to be held in this city Sept. 27 to Oct. 2. Two years ago there was a great gathering of the soldiers of the blue and the gray at Gettysburg to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the battle fought at that place; this year the soldiers of the North will meet in this city to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the coming of peace between the sections.

The encampment this year will be held at a date several months later than the original grand review of May, 1865, when more than 200,000 Union soldiers marched before President Andrew Johnson, but it will be, so far as practicable, a reproduction of that imposing military event. Of course, it will be but a mere fragment of the 200,000 that will be reviewed by President Wilson this year.

At the Gettysburg celebration in 1913 there was an attendance of 54,000 veterans. The highest estimate of attendance in Washington this year is 50,000, while in the opinion of many the attendance may not exceed 35,000 to 40,000.

Col. John McElroy, past senior vice-commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., who is in charge of the program for this year's encampment, is trying to secure the attendance of the three surviving corps commanders of the Union side. One of these corps commanders is Gen. James H. Wilson of Wilmington, Del., who it is believed will surely be present. General Wilson organized a cavalry corps of 25,000 men in 1864, in the territory west of the Mississippi, and marched it through northern Alabama and Georgia. It captured, at Selma, Ala., a large quantity of Confederate supplies. The march ended at Macon, Ga. Jefferson Davis was captured by men under General Wilson's command.

The only other surviving corps commander in this country is Gen. Grenville M. Dodge of Council Bluffs, Ia., who commanded the sixteenth corps, operating in the territory extending from Minnesota to Georgia. If possible, he has promised to attend the encampment this year, and he is particularly anxious to come because of the possibility that no more encampments will be held.

An invitation has been sent to Maj.-Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus, a third corps commander, now living at Mannheim, Germany, but it is probable that he will not be able to accept it. Admiral Hugo Osterhaus of the navy is his son. General Osterhaus commanded the fifteenth corps on its march from Atlanta to the sea, after Gen. John A. Logan had given up the command to take part in the presidential campaign of 1864.

Other commanders who may be here are Maj.-Gen. David McN. Gregg, a division commander of Sheridan's cavalry, now auditor general of Pennsylvania, and Maj.-Gen. Adelbert Ames, who commanded a division at Ft. Fisher. General Ames is living in Massachusetts.

Tuesday night, Sept. 28, there will be welcoming receptions to the veterans. These will be attended by President Woodrow Wilson, members of the cabinet and the heads of the various patriotic societies that will be represented at the encampment.

Wednesday, Sept. 29, will come the grand review by the President and other important public men.

Thursday and Friday, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, will come the business sessions of the encampment.

Saturday, Oct. 2, the crowds will depart for home.

There will be during the week many reunions, campfires, etc. One of the most important of these is being planned by veterans of the sixth army corps, at Ft. Stevens, in the north part of the District of Columbia, where President Lincoln was under fire during the raid of Gen. Jubal A. Early toward Washinton, in July, 1864, shortly after the battle of Gettysburg. It is related that Lincoln stood upon the parapet of the fort during the engagement between Early's men and the Union forces under Gen. H. G. Wright. A Confederate sharpshooter got the range and one of General Wright's aides was hit, whereupon the general insisted that Lincoln retire to a safe place.

"Four organizations of women allied with the Grand Army will take part in the encampment," says Mrs. Isabel Worrell Ball, past national senior vice-president of the Woman's Relief Corps: "the Woman's Relief Corps, the Auxiliary of the Sons of Veterans, the Ladies of the G. A. R., and the Daughters of Veterans.

"The most important of these is the Woman's Relief Corps, which is the largest organization of women under one eligibility clause in the world. It now numbers 167,000, and has department organizations in 41 states, divided among 2601 corps, as the local organizations are called. Besides, there are 37 detached corps, in 10 southern and two western states, where there are no department organizations.

"The Woman's Relief Corps was organized at Denver in 1883, in response to the call of the veterans for the organization of the women of their families to accompany them to the national encampments, and share in the arduous work that the Grand Army of the Republic was being called upon to do.

"Since its organization, the corps has expended for relief nearly $4,000,000. It has built and equipped a home for army nurses in Ohio. It has been instrumental in founding state homes in all the northern states. It has had much to do with the greater impulse that has been given the study of patriotic themes in the public schools.

"The Ladies of the G. A. R. and the other women's auxiliaries work along the same lines as the Woman's Relief Corps. Their membership is more than 50,000."

The park officials of the city have arranged to reproduce, with blooming plants and greenery of various kinds, all of the insignia of the Grand Army and its affiliated societies, and to that end the flower beds in the Capitol grounds and in the parks have been planted with a view to producing the most striking effect during encampment week.

Another interesting feature of the week will be the exhibition of an interesting collection of war relics. There are thousands of these relics in Washington, most of them owned by the government, but the average citizen seldom sees them. As a special courtesy to the veterans, the most noted of the relics will be put on display during encampment week.

In a strong vault on the third floor of the treasury building are the manuscript archives which set forth the diplomatic attempt of the Confederacy to secure the recognition of the governments of Europe. When the most important of the Confederate archives were removed from Richmond, the diplomatic correspondence, except the secret service papers, which had been destroyed by Mr. Benjamin, were hidden in a barn. Later they were packed in four yellow trunks and brought from Richmond to Washington by their custodian, Col. John T. Pickett. After trying for years to dispose of them, Colonel Pickett, after carefully indexing them, took them to Canada, where, in 1872, the collection was purchased for the use of the United States. The trunks and their contents were accordingly delivered at the White House, and then sent to the treasury. Colonel Pickett received $75,000, most of which was distributed among the needy widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers.

These records have been of great value to the government in defeating fraudulent claims against the government aggregating many millions of dollars. They are to be a part of the exhibit during encampment week.

ILLINOIS WOMEN RAISE FUND TO HELP NEW JERSEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO—Illinois women, enjoying a very substantial use of the ballot, are now engaged in raising funds to help their sisters in New Jersey, where woman suffrage comes to a vote in October. On the occasion of Lucy Stone's birthday recently a big gathering was held for the benefit of the New Jersey cause under the auspices of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association. Word has now been sent out by that society to its 200 affiliated organizations asking them to give entertainments or in other ways to raise funds for New Jersey.

Money so obtained will be sent to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and an expert woman organized at once placed in the state. Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois state association, remarked to a writer for this paper that New Jersey holds the pivotal position of the four states voting this fall. It goes to the polls in October, while New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts vote in November. If New Jersey adopts suffrage, the victory will have a wide-reaching influence on the succeeding states.

Regarding the outlook in these states, Mrs. Trout says:

"In regard to the situation in New York, a letter from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who is taking charge of the organization work, received this week is most encouraging. The organization work is going on, and many of the politicians of New York are becoming greatly interested. An eminent New York politician told me that the passage of the suffrage bill in Illinois would do more than anything else toward enfranchising the women of New York. Perhaps they will not get it this time, but many politicians in New York feel very anxious when they think of all those Illinois men with a million and a half Illinois women standing back of them—when Illinois women can vote for presidential electors. He told me that New York men were beginning to want New York women standing back of them in the same way. Mrs. Catt has had a contribution of $1,000,000 given to her by Mrs. Leslie's will, which will at least insure to New York plenty of funds for the campaign.

"Pennsylvania women are not as well organized, but there is a strong sentiment among the politicians of Pennsylvania for equal suffrage. Gov. Martin G. Brumbaugh, when he was a candidate for governor, indorsed woman suffrage, and when the suffrage bill was in the Legislature last spring did all he could to secure its early passage. Consequently with such backing the women of Pennsylvania have a fighting chance.

"In Massachusetts there is also a great deal of suffrage sentiment and a great deal of organization. The anti-suffragists are also very lively in that state. If they were lively enough, many think that the law would pass. Anti-suffrage arguments are very apt to make wise men vote for equal suffrage.

"New Jersey is perhaps the most important from a strategic standpoint. We are striving in Illinois at the present time to raise all the money we can to help New Jersey. The organization work in New Jersey is not what it might be, and the anti-suffragists are also on the warpath in that state.

"We hope that all four of the states will be successful. If three are successful we shall be filled with joy. If two are successful we will be glad, and if one is successful it will be a great step forward."

MINIMUM WAGE LAW FOR WOMEN IS IN EFFECT

State of Washington the Latest to Provide Regulations Designed to Protect Interest of Employees in Restaurants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

OLYMPIA, Wash.—With the hotel and restaurant minimum wage rate put into operation on Aug. 17 the most sweeping order of Washington's industrial welfare commission became effective, and the sixth large industry in the state had established within it a minimum wage rate. Thirty-three hundred employers are affected by the ruling that fixes a minimum wage of $9 a week for all women over 18 employed in any hotel, restaurant or lunch room occupation, except waitresses. The order also includes women employed in all establishments where food is cooked and served and where lodging is furnished, whether or not such establishments are operated independently or in connection with other business.

The same ruling orders a minimum wage of $7.50 a week for minors, minors being construed as both girls and boys under 18 years of age. When board and lodging are furnished as part payment of the wage they may not be rated at more than $5 a week. For board alone not more than $3.50 may be deducted, and for lodging not more than $2. This applies to both adults and minors. The order prohibits any girl under 18 being employed to sell cigars and tobacco in a hotel or restaurant.

Washington was one of nine states—Oregon, California, Utah, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Massachusetts and Colorado—that passed minimum wage laws during the legislative sessions of 1913. Of that number Washington is declared to be the only state that has established a minimum wage rate in as many as six industries. The minimum wage law created the industrial welfare commission for the state of Washington, prescribed its powers and duties, provided for the fixing of a minimum wage and standard conditions of labor for such workers, provided penalties for violation of the law and made an appropriation of $5000 annually to meet the expense of the commission.

The commission, composed of the commissioner of labor, ex officio members, and five others appointed by the Governor, was organized in July of 1913, and at once undertook an investigation into labor conditions and wages paid to women and minors in the leading industries of the state. The members of the commission, except the secretary, serve without pay. As the result of these investigations conferences were called by the commission for each industry, with the result that the following minimum wage rates became effective: Mercantile industry, $10, June 27, 1914; manufacturing industry, $8.90, Aug. 1, 1914; telephone industry, $9, Sept. 7, 1914; general office occupations, $10, Feb. 20, 1915; hotel and restaurant industry, $9, Aug. 17, 1915.

These rates apply to experienced women workers over 18, while a flat rate of $6 a week is provided for all minors. In dealing with the complex problem of apprenticeship the commission has pioneered to a great extent in its application of the minimum wage law. It is seeking control of the apprenticeship situation through a system of granting licenses to bona fide apprentices and by limiting the number in each establishment. This plan not only safeguards the apprentice, but prevents the displacement of skilled workers and checks an abuse of the minimum wage which would weaken the entire structure. In working out all details of this system each occupation in the different industries was given special investigation. The term of apprenticeship is fixed by the commission, and provision is made for increase in wage that will reach the minimum when the period of apprenticeship is completed.

For instance in the mercantile industry an apprentice receives $6 a week for the first six months and $7.50 a week for the second six months. No license is issued for more than a year and none is valid in any establishment where more than 17 per cent of the total number of adult employees are apprentices nor where more than 50 per cent of such workers are receiving less than $7.50. It is provided, however, that in establishments where less than six women are employed one license will be valid. Upon the expiration of the year's apprenticeship the worker must be given the minimum wage of $10. The law further provides that those who are partially incapacitated may be allowed to work for less than the minimum wage upon the issuance of a special disability permit.

Each of the minimum wage rates is based on an eight-hour day and six-day week. The woman's eight-hour law provides for no more than eight hours work in 24 in mechanical and mercantile establishments, laundries, hotels and restaurants. In establishments to which the eight-hour law does not apply employment in excess of 48 hours a week is subject to agreement between employer and employee. Any employment on Sunday, except those activities provided by the Sunday closing law, are subject to a similar agreement. The minimum wage law does not recognize the payment of wages at piece rates or on a commission basis, nor can the law be defeated by personal contract between employer and employee, parent or guardian. Neither does it in any way prohibit paying a higher wage when the employee by reason of better service is able to command more. The commission has made it obligatory that copies of the minimum wage law relative to each industry be posted in every room in which women affected by the order are employed.

One of the very interesting developments in the commission's work has been its conferences in all of which the employers, employees and the public have been represented by three members each. As these conferences have been held in different parts of the state the members have had paid their railroad fare and hotel bills. In order to protect employees called for the conferences the minimum wage law carries a provision for a fine from $25 to $100 for the employer who discharges or in any way discriminates against an employee about to testify. A similar penalty is provided for the employer who violates the minimum wage or labor conditions provided for by the commission. The deliberations of the conferences are conducted on strictly parliamentary lines and the findings of the commission are final except that an appeal may be made on a question of law.

Figures given out by the chairman of the commission indicate that 31 employers have violated the minimum wage law since its first order became effective a little more than a year ago. But four have been arrested as the commission has adopted the policy of securing back wages for employees rather than bringing prosecutions. Sixty-three employees have been so reimbursed in amounts ranging from $1.25 to $165. To quote from the first biennial report of the commission recently issued:

"None of the dire predictions made prior to the passage of the law have come about to an extent that questions the general efficiency of the law. There has been no wholesale discharge of women employees, no wholesale leveling of wages, no wholesale replacing of higher paid workers by cheaper help, no tendency to make the minimum the maximum, while the employers of the state in general have been following the letter and spirit of the law and aiding greatly in its application.

"The sequence of it all is that there are vastly more women workers in the state of Washington today receiving a living wage than there were two years ago when the law was enacted; that there are more higher paid girls now than there were then; that the whole wage standard together with the standard of efficiency and discipline has been raised; that industry itself has been taught the lesson that higher paid workers are better workers."

NUMBER OF FARMERS INSTITUTE INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—It is announced by officials of the department of agriculture that both the number of farmers' institutes held each year and the attendance at these meetings, are steadily increasing. In the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1914, 25,238 of these institutes were held in various parts of the United States and the total attendance upon them was 3,656,381, an increase of 26 per cent over the attendance in any previous year. At the same time, it is pointed out, the cost of conducting the institutes was nearly $63,000 less than last year, the total cost being $447,897.51.

The farmers' institute organization, say department officials, conducts its work under many different forms, so that it is well nigh impossible to summarize its activities briefly. For example, in addition to the ordinary meetings there were movable schools in 13 states, which had an attendance of 112,498 different people. Field demonstration meetings were also held in 15 states, although no record of the attendance was kept. Special railroad trains were organized in 17 other states to aid in giving lectures and demonstrations.

DEER PLENTIFUL IN NORTHWEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Consul General Mansfield, stationed at Vancouver, British Columbia, reports that deer are so plentiful in certain portions of that province as to recall the early days, before miners and settlers had put in an appearance.

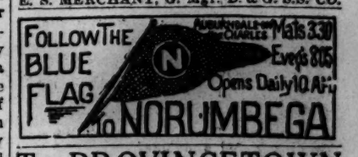
From the Kootenay district, Mr. Mansfield says, there are good reports as to caribou, which are said to be unusually plentiful in the Selkirks. Mild winters are offered as an explanation of the wonderful increase of wild herbivorous animals in the province.

This condition of unusually large supply of game is understood to extend south into the United States. Official reports earlier in the season refer to large increases in the herds of elk, deer and other animals in Yellowstone park and some of the other government reservations in the northern part of the country.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOUCESTER & NORTH SHORE

Large Steel Steamers "Cape Ann" and "City of Gloucester" leave Boston Week Days 10 A. M., 2 P. M., Sundays and Holidays, 10:15 A. M. Leave Gloucester Week Days 2:15 P. M. Sundays and Holidays 3:15 P. M. Central Wharf, foot of State St., Boston. Take Atlantic Ave. Elevated to State St. ROUND TRIP, $1.00. E. S. MERCHANT, G. Mgr. B. & G. S.S. CO.



To PROVINCETOWN

100 MILE DAILY ROUND TRIP $1

On the Dorothy Bradford, leaving wharf 400 Atlantic Ave., Daily 9 A. M. Sunday and holidays, 9:30 A. M.

CAPE COD SS. CO. Tel. Main 3080

MANY CHANGES TO BE SEEN WITH SCHOOL OPENING

Fall Term in Boston Institutions Begins Wednesday of Next Week and Teachers Will Be in Their Places the Day Before

School will open for the year next Wednesday morning. All teachers will be required to be in their places at 8:40 o'clock on Tuesday morning to arrange books and materials, prepare their programs and get everything in readiness to begin work promptly the next morning. They will remain at school on Tuesday as long as may seem necessary, probably not later than noon.

Masters and teachers have nearly all returned to the city from their summer traveling. They have returned earlier this year than usual, partly because traveling has been confined almost entirely to this continent.

The new school year opens with a number of important changes tending to better work. The new High School of Commerce building in the Fenway is finished and will be occupied Wednesday. On that day, for the first time in six or more years, all the pupils will be housed under one roof. The building in the normal school group formerly occupied by the High School of Commerce will be an annex to the English high school. The Sarah J. Baker school in Roxbury, occupied last year by first-year pupils of the High School of Commerce, will be used as an annex to the Dorchester high school, which expects an enrollment of 2500 or 2600 pupils, an increase which, with the development of the work, has necessitated the appointment of a dozen new teachers. The school will develop the manual training department this year, emphasize free-hand drawing and enlarge the practical arts department.

The industrial school for boys will continue another year in the old building on Common street formerly known as the Brimmer school. The new building in Roxbury is well started but will not be completed before next September.

The new year will see the introduction of radical changes in music instruction recommended by the advisory committee which took up an investigation of the subject a year ago. Standardization of courses with the minimum instruction for each grade will be continued and extended this year. The language work in the seventh and eighth grades which introduces the junior high or intermediate school will be extended to other schools and Spanish and Italian will probably be added to the French and German now offered. The correlation of these studies with the high school course has been satisfactorily worked out. Attention will be given this year to correlating the work in English in the seventh and eighth grades with that of the high school. It is probable that mathematics will be taken up in the same way resulting in a combination of arithmetic, algebra and geometry in the seventh and eighth grades and a redefinition of high school mathematics.

Three new pre-vocational centers will be opened, one in the Lawrence district, South Boston; one in the Dudley district, Roxbury, and one in the Prescott district, Charlestown, making 11 in all. An additional room will be opened in the Agassiz center. The pre-vocational work for boys will be developed more definitely during the year, this being made possible by a reorganization of the department. Pre-vocational industrial work for girls also will be developed, the department having been enlarged and strengthened. The work will be put more and more upon a commercial basis and at the same time be intimately tied up with the home.

The idea of carrying some of the kindergarten work over into the first grade will be introduced into a greater number of schools. It is now believed that the break from the kindergarten to the formality of the regular school is too great and that the child will benefit and be better prepared to go on with his work if some of the kindergarten activities, but in developed form, are extended to the early grades.

Compulsory continuation schools enter upon their second year on Wednesday, having completed the first year in a most satisfactory way establishing themselves in favor with the pupils, employers and the pedagogues themselves.

The training of high school teachers will be entered upon for the first time this year. Heretofore, while teachers of the grades were expected to go through a special process of equipment and training the high school teacher had no such preliminary. In future he, too, will be obliged to go through a period of such instruction.

The evening schools and evening center work will not open for several weeks, the former the first Monday in October and the latter the second Wednesday in October.

The new Wells school on Blossom street in the West End is nearing completion and will probably be ready in November. This elementary school will have 24 class rooms and an assembly hall. An interesting feature will be the roof play yard, made necessary by the limited amount of yard space on the ground. The only other schools in the city to have a roof play yard are the the Washington school and the Copley school in Charlestown. The Blossom street structure will cost $72,000 above the ground. It is of red brick with limestone trimmings. The corridors are granolithic, paneled in red and black.

Plans are being prepared and contracts will soon be let for an addition to the High School of Practical Arts and to the Hyde Park school, also for a 16-room building with assembly hall, on Glenway street, Dorchester; an eight-room unit in the Robert G. Shaw district, in Roxbury, two schools in the North End, for which land has been obtained but no appropriations received, and in Dorchester for another school for which there is an appropriation, but no land.

Several of the high schools have called for considerable expenditure. General repairs have been made as follows: South Boston high, $3950; Charlestown, $1219; Dorchester, $1658; East Boston, $2800; Mechanic Arts, $5727. In addition the Dorchester, East Boston and English high schools have been provided with electric lighting, and the Girls' high, the South Boston high, the Charlestown high, the Normal and the Girls' Latin have new steel lockers, at a cost of $8598.

The heaviest contract for repair work during the year was for a complete system of sanitation, including new boilers, in the old Hancock school, North End. The contract called for an expenditure of $18,108. The Minot school, Neponset avenue, Neponset, which was built in 1887, has been provided with new sanitation and new boilers at a cost of $6846. New boilers have also been put into the Noble school, Princeton street, East Boston, which was built in 1874.

N. E. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PLAN IS INAUGURATED

PROFILE HOUSE, N. H.—At a meeting of the Western New England Chamber of Commerce Wednesday, on motion of Professor Smith of Dartmouth College, it was voted that a committee be appointed by President Hillman to organize a New England Chamber of Commerce.

It is planned to include leading men of the six states and to invite practically all existing commercial, mercantile, industrial and agricultural associations to joint in the movement. The meeting was first addressed by G. A. Copeland of Boston, who urged the association to take the lead in organizing a body on a scale which from the outset would be financed soundly enough to insure its efficiency.

Senator Weeks, who gave the principal address of the afternoon, told the business men that after the European war the competition would be tremendous. Senator Weeks declared that efficiency and cooperation were to be two important factors in the progress of New England and he declared that it was important for all the business men of this section to recognize the fact as promptly as possible. All the greater responsibility devolved upon business men to take an interest in what was being done by various legislatures. He cited the Cummins and La Follette bills as examples of legislation which should have been examined by a body like the proposed New England body before being passed.

F. J. Hamilton of Springfield heads the organization committee.

FIVE COUNTIES THAT LEAD U. S. IN RICH CROPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Of the five counties in the United States which produce crops of greatest value, two are on the Pacific coast, two in the middle West, and one east of the Alleghenies. They are announced by the census bureau to be the following:

Los Angeles county, California, whose crop is worth $14,720,884 a year; Whitman county, Washington, $12,540,694; McLean county, Illinois, $12,811,506; Livingston county, Illinois. $11,377,297; and Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, $13,059,588.

BIDS TO BE OPENED FOR DESTROYERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Oct. 6 the navy department will open bids for the construction of six destroyers authorized by Congress at its last session. Plans and specifications have been furnished to the Bath Iron Works, the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, the New York Shipbuilding Company, the Cramp Company, the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, the Gas Engine & Power Company—all of the Atlantic coast—and the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, and the Seattle Construction & Dry Dock Company, on the Pacific coast.

It is expected that estimates will be furnished by at least two navy yards—those at Norfolk and Mare island—in obedience to a request from the secretary of the navy. These are perhaps the only yards possessing facilities for doing the work expeditiously.

PARTY FINANCE POST FILLED

NEW YORK—William F. McCombs, chairman of the National Democratic committee, announced Wednesday that he had appointed Eugene M. Reed of Manchester, N. H., as a member of the Democratic finance committee, to succeed A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, retired. Mr. Reed formerly represented the first district of New Hampship in Congress.

CHILDREN EXHIBIT WORK

BEVERLY, Mass.—On the new athletic field yesterday 500 boys and girls gave an exhibition of the work of the four municipal playgrounds. The events were preceded by a parade through some of the principal thoroughfares. Dancing, club swinging and singing were features of the program.

NEW ENGLAND STATES BUSINESS STATUS REVIEWED

Federal Reserve District Bulletin Notes Factory Conditions and Great Building Activity

WASHINGTON—A digest of business conditions in the first federal reserve district, which includes the New England states, issued in the monthly bulletin of the federal reserve board, made public Wednesday, says:

Unsettled condition of labor in the large manufacturing centers is causing much concern to the manufacturers. Attracted by the higher wages paid by certain firms operatives are changing and some manufacturers are finding it difficult to keep up their forces.

The retail dealers and the department stores report their business below normal, largely due to the weather conditions which prevailed throughout New England during the first half of the month. This is the season of the year when the tourist trade is an important factor with them, and this is much smaller than in previous years. The shore and mountain resorts are also rather quiet for midsummer.

The farmers and produce men throughout New England have had their crops damaged to a considerable extent by the elements, especially hay and corn, and potato rot has appeared in many sections. The farmers in Aroostook county, Me., however, where the potato yield is the important crop, report this to be satisfactory.

The reports of the shoe and leather trade, while showing a spotty condition, on the whole indicate a slight improvement, but outside of war orders business is little better than 60 per cent of normal. The reports from New Bedford and other fine goods centers continue favorable, and although coarse goods mills are not up to normal, still they are reasonably employed.

The dye situation and the uncertainty of the new cotton crop are important factors. The reports from the woolen mill centers are quite satisfactory. Even the general line of goods is reported to be in better demand.

Building operations in New England show contracts for the year up to Aug. 4 of $108,767,000, the largest amount shown at any time during the past 15 years, with the exception of the year 1912.

Exports and imports for the month of July compare with a year ago as follows: Exports for July, 1915, $9,104,337; imports for July, 1915, $12,891,505. Exports for July, 1914, $5,246,599; imports for July, 1914, $14,886,723.

ESCORTS PLAN TO MEET LIBERTY BELL

PHILADELPHIA—Mayor Blankenburg has approved the decision of the Liberty bell subcommittee of councils to bring the relic home by a southern route, regardless of the fact that it will cost more than did the journey westward. He has also intimated that he will meet the bell party somewhere in the south and return with it to this city.

The committee made known the tentative route of the return trip, and estimated the cost at approximately $32,000, which is at least $2500 more than the trip to San Francisco. This will make the total cost of the bell's journey about $61,000, says the North American.

The proposed southern route covers the majority of requests from southern cities, and is 4713 miles long. The bell committee will leave the city on Nov. 5 for San Francisco, and the bell and its escort will leave San Francisco on Nov. 11, according to present plans.

The San Diego exposition will be the first stop out of San Francisco. Virtually every town of any importance along the bell route is to have a chance to see the bell.

DUTCH NAVY IN U. S. MARKET FOR AIRSHIPS

NEW YORK—Lieut.-Commander Henri G. Van Steyn of the Dutch navy was one of the arrivals Wednesday on the steamer Noordam, from Rotterdam. He said he was commissioned to buy an unlimited quantity of aeroplanes and hydroplanes for Holland from American manufacturers.

"From observation during the war, we have concluded that the American aeroplanes and hydroplanes are the best," said Commander Van Steyn. "All the machines will be used by Holland as a part of the national defense improvement now being undertaken there. We do not intend to enter any war, but wish to be prepared."

OREGON LOGGING LINE MAKES RECORD

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore.—A record run of 155,000 feet of timber was made recently over the Algoma Lumber Company's lift lately constructed over the mountain north of its plant a few miles, says the Portland Oregonian. The lift is double-tracked, 2800 feet in length and extends over a mountain 800 feet high. The mill is now cutting 3,500,000 feet of lumber each month and is employing nearly 200 men.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS ELECT

SCRANTON, Penn.—L. C. Dyer of St. Louis, a former past commander, was unanimously elected commander-in-chief of the United Spanish War Veterans in annual convention here Wednesday. Neil T. McDonald of Massachusetts was elected senior vice commander. E. R. Conley of Scranton was elected junior vice commander.

NEW ROADS ARE BUILT IN STATE OF WASHINGTON

Governor Lister Says Commonwealth and Counties Are Constructing Annually 600 Miles of Up-to-Date Thoroughfare

Fully 600 miles of state and county roads are being constructed annually in the state of Washington in line with its good roads policy of being prepared to link up with the surrounding states on the transcontinental highways according to Gov. Ernest Lister, who was in Boston during the convention of governors.

The Governor also sees a strong tendency among western states to bring about uniform legislation governing the dimming of automobile lights on all of their highways. This growing question of forcing auto drivers to dim their lights when meeting automobiles is rapidly coming to an issue with the increasing use of cross-country roads and interstate automobile travel.

The main highways in the state of Washington are being laid out on north and south lines and east and west so that when the other states bring their cross-country thoroughfares to the border lines the through connection will be waiting.

Much of the road building in his state, Governor Lister points out, is very expensive, some of the mountain highways costing $5000 a mile for the clearing alone, not including the grading. The maximum grade of all roads throughout the state has been fixed at 5 per cent, thereby making them not only usable for ordinary traffic but practicable for heavy as well.

One long highway, making east and west connections across the Cascade mountains has just been completed, the Governor explains. Work is progressing all over the state on other roads. It is expected that the mileage this year will exceed that of last year which was approximately 600 built by the state and counties at an expenditure of more than $9,000,000.

The mileage of new state highways this year will be 375, the Governor says, and that is in addition to the mileage laid down by the counties so that the total amount will be considerably over 600.

Every year there is set aside from the total amount of the appropriation a certain percentage to be used for maintenance of the existing roads, this percentage increasing proportionately with the annual addition of new highways. The Governor asserts that in six years this maintenance portion will reach 20 per cent of the total appropriation; it is 7½ per cent this year.

The regular annual automobile license tax, collected by the state on a horsepower basis, approximated $400,000 this year, according to Governor Lister. This amount, minus only a sufficient sum to cover the expenses of maintaining the force necessary to collect the tax, is turned back each year to the counties by the state for use on the roads.

ADMIRAL EBERLE MADE HEAD OF U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY

WASHINGTON—Rear Admiral William F. Fullam was relieved yesterday of his assignment as superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, to be succeeded by Capt. E. W. Eberle, now commandant of the Washington navy yard and superintendent of the naval gun factory. Admiral Fullam will succeed Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond in command of the Pacific reserve fleet at Puget sound, the latter being ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., to be commandant of the yard there.

Rear Admiral Fullam was detailed as superintendent of the academy Feb. 7, 1914.

Admiral Fullam is now in command of the academy practice squadron, which has just passed through the Panama canal on the homeward journey from San Francisco. The order for his relief at the academy becomes effective Sept. 20.

REST OF PACIFIC MAIL FLEET IN THE MARKET

SAN FRANCISCO—Negotiations are pending for the sale of the remaining seven vessels of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, it was stated Wednesday by A. F. Frey, assistant to the general manager. Mr. Frey said the sale may be made in a few days.

Five large vessels in the transpacific trade were sold a month ago and three smaller vessels two weeks ago. The seven vessels involved in the present deal are the City of Para, Peru, San Jose, Pennsylvania, Newport, San Juan and Aztec, all under the American flag, running to Mexican and Central American ports.

The company announced in its previous sales that it could not operate under the federal seamen's act, effective next November.

NATICK CENSUS CHECKED

NATICK, Mass. — At the request of the Commercial Club, a census inspector is checking up a discrepancy between the figures of the census enumerators, which give the population of the town as 10,890, and those of the board of assessors which make the number of inhabitants 11,250. The Commercial Club believes the figures of the assessors are nearer the correct population.

SOCIETY MARKS HOME OF MAINE'S FIRST GOVERNOR

Tablet Unveiled in William King House by Delegation of State D. A. R. Council

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BATH, Me.—The mission here Wednesday afternoon of a delegation of the Maine state council, D. A. R., representing 23 chapters, was to unveil a tablet to the first governor of the Pine Tree state, William King.

Opening an interesting program planned by a special committee, the invocation was given by the state chaplain, Mrs. Samuel Haslett of Bangor, which was followed by the singing of "America." Mrs. Ernest Allen, formerly regent of the Col. Dummer Sewall chapter of this city, gave an address on "Our Duty as Daughters of the American Revolution to Our First Governor of Maine." The principal speaker of the exercises was Col. Edward C. Plummer, also of Bath, who delivered an address on "William King." Mrs. Charles Steele, the state regent, was among the speakers.

The tablet was unveiled by Lydia Baxter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Baxter of Bath. The program concluded with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" and the salute to the flag. The tablet inscription reads:

The Governor King House
This House Was Built and Occupied by
William King, 1768-1852
First Governor of Maine
Originally Stood on the Site of the
Present Custom House and
Post Office
Merchant, Mill Owner and Shipbuilder
He Established the First Cotton
Mill in Maine
Founded the Town of Kingfield
Was President of the Convention That
Framed the Constitution
of Maine
Author of Betterment Act
Commissioner of Public Buildings When
the Present State House at
Augusta Was Built
Colonel in War of 1812
Governor of Maine, 1820-1821
Commissioner to France, 1821
Trustee of Colby College, 1824-1848
Trustee of Bowdoin College, 1826-1852
Born at Scarboro, Feb. 9, 1768
Marked by the Maine State Council,
D. A. R., 1915

The committee included: Mrs. John A. Morse, Bath; Mrs. George French, Portland; Mrs. Frank Hills, Thomaston; Mrs. Ella Jones, Lewiston; Mrs. Fred H. Paine, Farmington; Mrs. Richard Elliott, Thomaston; Mrs. Ernest Allan, Bath.

The same party earlier in the day unveiled a tablet in Freeport, where the house in which Maine became a state was adorned with a suitable inscription.

CANADA REVENUE PLANS EFFECTIVE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

OTTAWA — The Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, says that so far the special war revenue measures put into effect last March have fully realized his expectations as the revenues have about maintained a parity with those of the anti-bellum period last year.

In his budget speech the minister said that on the then-existing basis of duties of customs and excise the revenue of the Dominion from all sources for the present fiscal year (which began on April 1, and would end March 31 next) would not exceed $120,000,000 if the war continued. The revenue of the last fiscal year which ended on March 31 aggregated $133,000,000. If therefore the present year only held its own with the last in which there were four ante-bellum months the new taxation measures would be responsible for additional revenue to the amount of $13,000,000 over the estimate for the revenue of the present fiscal year on the former basis of duties of customs and excise. From the day the new tariff went into effect the heavy declines, which were being experienced were arrested and since the date of the budget the revenues have held their own with those of the corresponding months of the previous year in which the world was at peace and business flowing in its accustomed channels.

The heavy declines in last year's revenues were experienced from September onwards the losses amounting to two and three millions a month. It is expected that the comparisons with these months will be favorable to the revenues of this fiscal year.

HAMPTON BEACH PLANS CARNIVAL

HAMPTON BEACH, N. H.—Aeroplane flights will be a feature of the annual carnival which opens here next Monday. The carnival will continue through Sept. 12. The opening day has been designated labor and trades union's day; Tuesday will be children's day and Wednesday is to be known as fraternal day. A Marathon race will be held on Wednesday. Governor's day is Thursday when there will be an auto parade and auto and motor cycle contests. Friday will be agricultural and grange day while Saturday is designed as flag day. On that day there will be a display of national colors and patriotic music will be played. Sunday there will be special band music and singing by a male chorus of 100 voices. There will be nightly illuminations, fireworks and confetti "battles."

SALEM ELKS HAVE OUTING

MIDDLETON, Mass.—On the grounds of Ferncroft Inn yesterday Salem lodge of Elks and guests enjoyed an outing. Congressman Augustus P. Gardner and Michael Phelan were among the guests. Athletic events were held.

CONSTRUCTION WORK IN CANADA GOES AHEAD

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

OTTAWA—While during the war there has been an almost complete cessation in the construction of minor public works, the big program of canal improvement and equipping of national ports is being carried out as vigorously as before the outbreak of hostilities. From 1904 to 1911 all the energies of the government were directed toward railway construction, and the ports and canals were in a great measure neglected. The change of administrations in 1911 brought a change also in our transportation development policy. Only one new railway—the Hudson Bay line—was projected and construction commenced, but a policy for the development of our national ports and canals inaugurated. This program calls for the expenditure of nearly $300,000,000 before 1922.

On the Atlantic coast a new harbor is being created at St. John, and at Halifax the equipment of that port is well advanced, and when completed it will equal for modern facilities any in the United States or Canada. Quebec and Montreal on the St. Lawrence, and more especially the former, are the scene of great activity in improving facilities. At Quebec a huge drydock is under construction, and at the mouth of the St. Charles river work is well advanced to provide facilities for the coastal trade. As soon as these are completed the docks for the ocean trade will be remodeled and improved. It is evident from the extensive character of the works at Quebec that the government expects that port to handle most of the summer ocean trade. It is being found more difficult each year to provide a sufficiently deep channel from Quebec to Montreal for the increasing size of ocean liners. On the great Lakes, Toronto harbor works under construction will cost $20,000,000, and those at Hamilton about $3,000,000. Port Arthur and Ft. William harbors, the grain ports on Lake Superior, are also being improved, and a refuge harbor at Goderich, on Lake Huron, is projected. Nearly $15,000,000 is being spent on Vancouver harbor facilities, and also a drydock at this port is soon to be constructed. Victoria harbor is also being improved at an expense of nearly $5,000,000, and at Port Nelson, the terminus of the Hudson Bay railway, dredging and equipping the harbor has been carried on for two years, and will require two more to complete the improvements contemplated. This policy of development of national ports has been indorsed by the business interests as necessary to the growth of our foreign trade.

It is the intention of the government to provide a waterway from Quebec to Ft. William, at the head of the lakes, of at least 30 foot depth. As the first step in this great undertaking the Welland canal is being deepened to a depth of 30 feet at a cost of $50,000,000. Nearly all this work is under contract, and will be completed in 1918. This work was undertaken first to prevent further diversion of our grain trade to New York via Buffalo. Land has been expropriated for a new lock at Sault Ste. Marie, where also will be provided a 30-foot channel. To complete this great waterway the St. Lawrence channel from Kingston to Montreal must be improved. This will be done by deepening the canals between Prescott and Montreal, and, with the consent of the United States, by damming the river above Prescott.

Such is the great port and canal improvement policy now being carried out in Canada. The enormous cost is not believed to be too great for the country to bear, and the returns in greater trade and cheaper rates it is estimated will amply repay any such expenditure. When completed there will be no reason why ocean liners not drawing more than 30 feet should not load at Ft. William, and not break bulk until they reach their port of destination in Europe or America.

Another big canal scheme to connect Montreal with Georgian bay by the Ottawa and French rivers and Lake Nipissing is also being investigated. It is a perfectly feasible proposition from an engineering standpoint, but whether it would be a successful commercial proposition is very much doubted. A commission is now investigating the commercial possibilities of such a route, but it is believed they will report adversely on the proposition. The French river between Georgian bay and Lake Nipissing is being developed, but for the immediate future this will probably be all of this proposed canal constructed.

NEWBURYPORT NOT OBEYING AID ACT

Because the city of Newburyport is the only city in the state to refuse to obey the law of 1913 which provides that every city and town "shall" aid all mothers with dependent children under 14 years of age if such mothers are suitable to bring up their children, the state board of charities is in a quandary.

The neglect of the committee on social welfare of the Legislature to insert a penalty in that act, chapter 763 of 1913, is what is causing the trouble. The state board of charities has obtained the opinion of the attorney-general that the law is mandatory upon Newburyport as upon every city and town to appropriate money for these mothers with dependent children, but the question is how to enforce it against a city which will not obey its mandate.

CITY BUYS AUTOS

Authorized by Mayor Curley, Fire Commissioner John Grady today bought six roadsters at $753 each. The new machines will replace seven now being used by the fire department, purchased a number of years ago. The city has been allowed $250 on each of the old machines.

WOMEN VOTERS OF U. S. TO MEET IN SAN FRANCISCO

First National Political Convention of Delegates From Equal Suffrage States Will Urge Anthony Bill Passage by Congress

Believing that equal suffrage can be brought about most speedily by the passage of a federal amendment granting nation-wide suffrage to women, the Congressional Union has called the women of the western suffrage states to meet in the first political convention of women voters in the history of suffrage at San Francisco, Sept. 14, 15 and 16.

The purpose of the convention, as described by Mrs. Glendower Evans of Boston, who is a member of the advisory council of the Congressional Union, is to organize in behalf of the Susan B. Anthony amendment and to mature plans for definite political action on the part of the women voters for the passage of the bill in the next Congress.

The Congressional Union has a large percentage of non-voting women in its membership, and on its advisory council, so that the call to the western women to attend the convention comes as a call for help to the women already in possession of the ballot and they are answering in a royal manner.

There will be approximately 4,000,000 women voters represented at the convention. One fourth of the national Senate, one sixth of the House of Representatives, and one fifth of the electoral vote comes from the equal suffrage states. With this leverage in Congress, the Congressional Union feels that the national suffrage amendment could speedily be passed if the women voters unite in its support. "Not the least valuable result of the call to the convention is that it has brought home to the women voters the magnitude of their privilege and their responsibility in the possession of the vote," said Mrs. Evans. "Already the women of the different suffrage states are calling state conventions for the purpose of discussing the question in its various phases, and to appoint delegates to the San Francisco convention."

In Colorado, a convention was held in August and from all over the state women gathered to consider how they could most effectively use their political power for the eastern disenfranchised women. Among the cities represented were Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Denver, Greeley, Boulder, and Leadville.

"The gaining of equal suffrage by a federal amendment," said Mrs. Evans, "is not a new idea. As the name of the amendment implies, Susan B. Anthony, one of the earliest pioneers in the rights for women movement in this country, started the propaganda for a national amendment granting suffrage to women.

"The National American Woman Suffrage Association was first organized to forward this amendment and all suffragists believe in it. Susan Anthony had the vision to see that it was the only logical road for women in this country unless some of them waited a hundred years. The Congressional Union has taken up the old method of work.

"It is necessary to gain only a two thirds vote in both houses of Congress and suffrage will be won forever, with time and money saved. Twenty-five of the non-suffrage states will then have to add their ratification to that of the suffrage states."

To those who contend that this is thrusting the ballot upon those who do not wish for it, Mrs. Evans declares that "the ballot is thrust upon no one. Half the men with the privilege of the ballot do not use it. In the South they say that such a change would mean domination by the Negro. But actually there is no danger of such domination because in every state except South Carolina and Mississippi the population of white women outnumbers the Negro women. If this were not so, the strict educational and property qualification in the states of the South would prevent Negro domination.

"In any case, democracy is always good for people. There are those who believe that the enfranchisement of the Negroes has been a failure, on the ground that they were then an inferior race, recently released from slavery, and utterly untrained for civic duties. No one believes this of the women of the country. The national method of enfranchising women is authorized by the United States constitution, and it is obviously the most direct road to women's political freedom."

Other members of the advisory council of the Congressional Union in Massachusetts are Mrs. Mary Hutchinson Page, Miss Helen Keller, and Mrs. Lionel Marks.

POST INSURANCE CHANGES

Changes in parcel post insurance, announced recently, went into effect yesterday. Under the amended regulations there are three-cent insurance receipts and extension of the insurance from $50 to $100. Hitherto the cost has been five cents. Now a package valued at $5 or less can be insured for three cents and a receipt obtained for one cent. Packages valued at from $5 to $25 may be insured for five cents, from $25 to $50 for 10 cents, from 50 to $100 for 25 cents.

PLAYGROUND FIELD DAY HELD

CONCORD, Mass.—The annual field events were held here yesterday, the second day of the playground carnival. In the athletic meet between the children of Concord and Concord Junction the former won with 51 points to their opponents' 27. A large number of parents witnessed the events.

Real Estate and Shipping News

REAL ESTATE

BEACON HILL AND BROOKLINE

Mary A. Wheeler has today transferred title on No. 17 West Cedar street, Beacon Hill, to Lillian D. Hamilton, who buys for occupancy. The property is situated between Mt. Vernon and Pinckney streets and consists of a four story brick and stone dwelling together with 1806 square feet of land; total assessment is $14,000 of which $5400 is on the land. Agreements in the sale were signed through the office of Codman & Street, 15 State street.

The property No. 246 Clinton road, Fisher Hill district, Brookline, has been sold by Mrs. Helen S. Dyer to Mrs. Mary H. Butler, who buys for occupancy. The property consists of a frame dwelling-house and 6576 square feet of land. Sale was negotiated through the office of William Lincoln & Son.

Another Beacon Hill property to change hands is located at No. 86 Pinckney street, near West Cedar street, consisting of a four-story brick dwelling standing on 548 square feet of land owned by Ettore Catalano and assessed on $5000 valuation. The land carries $2200 of that amount. Louise W. Montague et al. took title.

Title to Hotel Royal changed hands today. It is a four-story brick building situated 515 Audubon road, near Mountfort street, Back Bay. There is a land area of 3154 square feet valued at $4700 also included in the $17,000 assessment. Myron A. Nichols sells to Leo Paris.

SALES OF SOUTH END ESTATES

Henry W. Savage, Inc., report the sale made by their office of the four-story brick tenement house numbered 124 Malden street, South End. There are eight apartments and the lot contains 2250 square feet, which is assessed for $2300, the building being assessed for $9000, making a total assessment of $11,300. Seth Saraf et al. conveyed to Benjamin Snider and John Druker, who bought for investment.

Charlotte A. Baker conveyed to Charles P. Yeamans et al. the 2½-story brick dwelling at No. 20 Winchester street, corner of South Cedar place, together with 1270 square feet of land. All assessed for $7600 of which $4200 covers the lot.

The three-story and basement swell front brick dwelling at 61 East Newton street has been sold by the trustee of the Louis K. Brigham estate to the Massachusetts Homoeopathic hospital, deed coming through John Richardson's estate. The location is near Albany street. Total assessment $5700, of which $2600 is the valuation on 2034 square feet of land.

William A. Gaston purchased from Richard Daly the 3½ story brick house and 1400 square feet of land at 143 Hudson street near Curve street. Deed coming through George H. Stanton. Total assessment is $4900. Land carries $2000.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

A. C. Chisholm sold to Harman Barron a lot of land fronting on Magnolia street near Lawrence Avenue, containing some 9000 square feet, assessed for 20 cents a foot.

Israel Silk et al. sold to Mary A. Shine 12,683 square feet of land on Warren street, near Munroe street, Roxbury, valued by the assessors at 90 cents a foot.

BUILDING NOTICES.

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Commonwealth av., 1472-74, and Commonwealth ter., 29, ward 25; Riley G. Crosby, C. A. & F. N. Russell; brick tenements and brick dwelling.
Litchfield st., 4, ward 25; Wm. Barish, Wm. Franklin; brick dwelling.
Atherton st., 52, rear, ward 22; Peter Johnson, Jas. T. Ball; brick garage.
Blue Hill av., 1112, 1116, 1116A, 1118, 1118A, 1118B, 1112A, 1112B, 1114A, 1114, ward 24; J. Cusher, Silverman Eng. Co.; frame stores and dwellings.
Hewlett st., 46, ward 23; Wm. S. Macomber; frame dwelling.
Tover st., 5, ward 20; Wm. Duff; frame dwelling.
Albion st., 28, ward 26; C. B. Tower; frame garage.
Melbourne st., 20, ward 24; Alexander H. Rice, Arthur rG. Curtis; frame dwelling.
Boylston st., 420, ward 11; Berkeley Hotel Trust, E. B. Stratton; alter stores and offices.
John st., 37, ward 6; Charles E. Wyzanski et al.; alter store and storage.
Pleasant st., 305, ward 7; F. C. Bowditch, F. A. Norcross; alter store and office.
Rowes wharf, 5-7, ward 7; Boston Yacht Club; alter storage and club.

NEW BILLING METHOD TO SPEED TAX COLLECTION

Boston's taxes for 1015 are to be billed by modern methods so that they will be delivered to the tax payers from 30 to 45 days earlier than heretofore, resulting in a considerable monetary saving to the city through quicker collections and obviating, it is believed, all necessity of borrowing money for municipal use in anticipation of this year's taxes.

This result is to be brought about, Mayor Curley announces, through his approval today of a contract for 30 tabulating machines upon which the 120,000 tax bills to be sent out this year will be written. Formerly the assessing department has done this work by the laborious method of hand writing.

The city buys four tabulating machines of the so-called wall type, which will become the permanent possession of the assessing department. Twenty-six other machines are to be installed by the company temporarily until the tax bills are all finished.

The contract price to the city is $1700, the mayor announces. This will include the services of one operator to run each of the 26 temporary machines, the four other machines being operated by employees of the assessing department who will be taught the use of the tabulating machines by operators from the company.

The mayor declares that with this modern equipment it will be possible to get out all the tax bills by Sept. 15. In past years the bills have not been out until Nov. 1. The collection department will be able to make collections four to six weeks earlier and it is believed that the cash will be available this year that much earlier than in the past.

It has frequently been necessary in former years for the city to borrow money in anticipation of tax collections. Such borrowed money gathers interest which will now be saved to the city, it is expected.

Installation of the tabulating machines will leave a number of clerks in the assessor's departments free to do other work. It is planned to have them put to work on blocking out the new city wards for use by the assessing department in its duties next year.

TERMINAL BOARD BACK FROM ITS INSPECTION TOUR

Transportation Facilities of Five Cities Seen by Commission Which Will Resume Hearings

The terminal commission, appointed to investigate the terminal facilities of metropolitan Boston, returned to this city this noon after a trip through the West and South, during which the transportation facilities of Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Houston and New Orleans were inspected.

In each of the cities mentioned the commission made its investigations in company with state, municipal and railroad officials, the latter explaining the conditions and plans under which they are operating. In all of the cities the officials of commercial organizations and other quasi public bodies also entertained the commission and aided in its work.

Senator James F. Cavanagh, chairman of the commission, said today:

"The trip of the terminal commission was an instructive one, but was essentially a working trip. It was a much harder working trip than may be realized. We have been away from Boston 14 nights. Eight of these were spent on a railroad train, the commission traveling nights so as to have the day for inspection work. We traveled more than 5000 miles in the 14 days and from the time of our arrival in a city until our departure we were busy with our inspection work.

"During the daytime in each city we made careful inspections of the terminal facilities. Then frequently during half the night we listened to officials explaining the conditions under which they are working, their plans for terminal development, etc. We visited Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and New Orleans, and on the way to the last named city we inspected the transportation facilities of Houston, Texas.

"In each of the cities visited we found the state or municipal officials, and in some instances both, engaged in studying their transportation problems. That they regard the solution of this problem as vital to the welfare of their respective communities was unmistakably evidenced by the amount of time, study and money they are devoting to the subject.

"Everywhere the commission went the abler and more progressive public and quasi public officials were apparently building their hopes for the future prosperity of their cities about their plans for the improvement of their transportation facilities.

"In every city visited we found the business men taking an active part in the development of transportation facilities. These men in most instances are working hand-in-hand with the public officials and giving much time and money in this line of endeavor.

"It is not my purpose at this time to compare the terminal facilities of Boston with those of other cities. The members of the terminal commission first want to hear all of the evidence and see all that it is possible for them to see before making any comparisons or expressing any opinion upon this subject.

"The commission will shortly resume its public hearings. Notices have already been sent to the officials of the various cities and towns of the commonwealth; to the officials of commercial and improvement organizations and of other bodies engaged in similar work asking their coöperation. Later the commission will probably make a further study of the terminal facilities of other cities where up-to-date methods have been inaugurated."

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, strs Gouverneur de Lantsheere, St Nazaire; Dayton, Tuxpam; Robert M Thompson, St. Jago; Roma, Barcelona, etc; Santurce, San Juan; Antilles, New Orleans; Jos di Giorgio, Port Antonio; St Paul, Liverpool; Adriatic, Liverpool; Caracas, Porto Cabello, etc.; Adia, Gandia.

MR. LORIMER SEEKS OFFICE

CHICAGO — William Lorimer, former United States senator, it is announced, will be a candidate for Congress in the sixth congressional district, his old seat, against Congressman James McAndrews, present Democratic incumbent, next year.

SHIPPING NEWS

One vessel brought in two catches of fresh mackerel yesterday, arriving long before sunrise with the first and about six in the evening with the second, both cargoes amounting to 47,500 fish. Five fresh fish arrivals brought 72,500 haddock, 3400 pollock, 2000 hake and 27,000 cod. The schooner James & Esther brought 96 swordfish. No vessels were reported at T wharf this morning Dealers' prices this morning are, steak cod 9 to 9½c. lb., market cod 4 to 4½c., steak pollock 4½ to 5c., haddock 3¼ to 3¾c., cusk 3 to 3½c., swordfish 11½ to 12c.

Arrivals are few and the market quiet at Gloucester this morning. The schooner Arthur James discharged 130 salt mackerel and three other schooners had less than 3000 fresh mackerel on board. Salt fish are the majority in the arrivals reported below, which are the schooner Arcadia from Nova Scotia, 300,000 salt codfish; schr. Nellie King with cargo, amount not yet reported; Vanessa, 70,000 fresh, 30,000 salt fish; str. Long Island from Boston, 75,000 fresh fish.

Arrival of the Cunard liner Etonian, Captain Davies, was reported at Liverpool yesterday morning. The Etonian sailed from here Aug. 19 with a large general cargo. Word was also received that the steamer Fridjof Nansen which left Boston Aug. 17 for Manchester had arrived.

Anchor line steamer Cameronia is due in New York Labor day morning with 25 first class, 261 second class and 291 third class passengers on board. About 2000 sacks of mail are also being brought. The return trip is scheduled for Sept. 11 and a good passenger list is already booked.

Returning vacationists are becoming numerous as the Maine and Canadian boats that arrived yesterday were well loaded with passengers. Double sailings to Portland and Bath are scheduled for Saturday night and the return trip Monday night will be made by two boats from each port. The steamers Ransom B. Fuller and Bay State will leave Portland at 7:00 and 7:30 p. m. Monday and the City of Rockland and City of Bangor will run from Bath that night.

After a delay of 24 hours in loading cargo, the Leyland liner Anglian sailed yesterday afternoon for London with several hundred horses and 84,000 bushels of wheat on board, besides many tons of general merchandise.

Anchored in stream today is the United States department of commerce cruiser Dixie, Captain Burroughs, which came in last night from a 1200 mile cruise up and down the Atlantic enforcing the federal navigation laws. Inspection of motor boats has been the chief work of the Dixie. Equipped with a 300 horsepower gasoline engine the boat is well fitted for the work. The craft is manned by six men.

Str Memphian of the Leyland line, Captain Lawton, sailed from East Boston this afternoon for Manchester, Eng., with a cargo of 64,000 bushels of wheat, several tons of provisions and general merchandise.

With a cargo of only 500 tons of general merchandise the Warren liner Urbino, Captain Hicks, arrived in port this morning from Hull, England. The vessel is discharging at Pier 47, Mystic docks, where it will also take on a small cargo the first of next week. From here the boat goes to New York for a cargo.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Urbino (Br), Hicks, Hull, Eng.
Str Katahdin, Macbeth, Jacksonville and Charleston.
Str Ontario, Bond, Norfolk.
Str Bunker Hill, Decker, New York.
Str Malden, Brown, Beverly, Mass, for Baltimore.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.
Str City of Rockland, Linscott, Bath, Me.
Str Ransom B. Fuller, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Str J H Devereux, Keene, Philadelphia.
Str Louisiana (Dan), Jonsen, Malmo via Shields.
Str Prince George (Br), McKinnon, Yarmouth, N S.
Str Lansing, Fletcher, St George, S I.
Schr Wesley Abbott, Petersen, Bangor, Me.
Schr Lulu W. Eppes, Fullerton, South Gardiner, Me.
Steam lighter Hercules, Ricks, Ipswich.
Tug Fred E Richards, Miller, Portland, twg bgs R & R L Nos 1 and S T Co No 2.

Cleared

Str Cretic (Br), Howarth, Azores, Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa via New York.
Str Governor Cobb, Wentworth, St John, N B.
Str Bunker Hill, Decker, New York.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor.
Str City of Rockland, Linscott, Bath.
Str Ransom B Fuller, Strout, Portland.

Sailings

Strs, San Jose, Port Limon; Gov Cobb, St John, N B; Malden, Baltimore; Grecian, Philadelphia; Nantucket, Norfolk; Bunker Hill, New York; Mohawk, Machiasport.
Sloop, Mary G. White, Rockport, Mass.
Schr, Valdane (Br), Bear River, N S.
Stm ltr Eureka, Newburyport.
Tugs, Honeybrook, Port Johnson, twg bgs L & W, Nos. 7, 12 and 15; Fred E. Richards, New York, twg bgs R & R L, Nos. 1, 5 and S. T. No. 2; Tamaqua, Portland, twg bgs Preston and Kimberton; Cheektowaga, Sargentville, twg bgs 788 and 706.

Y. M. H. A. ANNUAL CONVENTION TO BE OPENED SATURDAY

Organizations All Over New England to Be Represented by 400 Delegates at Worcester

More than 400 delegates, representing 65 organizations of more than 8000 members throughout the New England States, will, on Saturday, assemble at Worcester to participate in the fifth annual convention of the Associated Young Men's Hebrew Associations and the first annual convention of the Associated Young Women's Hebrew Associations of New England.

An elaborate program has been arranged and the convention will begin its activities with a formal reception to be tendered the visiting delegates and their friends on Saturday evening at the Hotel Bancroft. Two business sessions will be held Sunday and in the afternoon a conference on Jewish education will take place. Many interesting papers dealing with Jewish life, thought, religion, and social problems will be read and discussed by leading Jewish educators.

The feature, however, is expected to be the public mass meeting to be held Sunday evening at Mechanics hall where Louis D. Brandeis of Boston will deliver the principal address. Other notable speakers will include Gov. David I. Walsh, with greetings in behalf of the commonwealth; Mayor George E. Wright of Worcester, greetings in behalf of the city; Congressman Samuel E. Winslow; Dr. I. Edwin Goldwasser, chief of the board of experts, national council of Y. M. C. A. and kindred organizations; Miss Sadie Lipner and Jacob Asher of Worcester.

The associated movement was started about four years ago for the purpose of amalgamating Jewish idealism. Although it is sectarian in aim, it associates itself with American institutions and does not devote itself to any foreign propaganda.

The first Young Men's Hebrew Association was organized in Boston about 40 years ago when there were only a handful of Jews. In recent years the movement gained such headway that many organizations have been formed throughout New England, in such suburban cities as Somerville, Quincy, Peabody and Cambridge. Two years ago the Jewish young women through the state commenced to organize Young Women's Hebrew Associations and today there are 25 such organizations throughout New England. The convention will close Monday night with a dinner at the Hotel Bancroft.

The officers and members of the executive board are as follows: Albert Hurwitz, Boston, president; Judge Louis Swig, Taunton, Jacob Asher, Worcester, and Samuel A. Cohen, Providence, vice-president; A. Beresofsky, Dorchester, secretary; William J. Reese, Manchester, N. H., treasurer; Samuel Barnett, New Bedford; Nathan Gaull, Haverhill; A. H. Klubock, Chelsea; D. Oppenheim, Lawrence; Max H. Reback, Fall River; Louis Shapiro, East Boston; Benjamin J. Shoolman, Malden, and Abram Zintz, Cambridge, executive board.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

Army Orders

The following special orders were issued today:

First Lieut. William N. Porter, coast artillery corps from duty on staff of commanding officer coast defenses of Boston.

Maj. Thomas Q. Ashburn, coast artillery corps from coast defenses of Manila and Subic San Francisco.

First Lieut. Bates Tucker, retired, detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Porto Rico, Rio Piedras, Porto Rico.

First Lieut. John P. Keeler, coast artillery corps, relieved from assignment to ninety-fifth company. Proceed to San Francisco report to commanding general western department.

Second Lieut. Thomas H. Jones, coast artillery corps, relieved from assignment to one hundred and thirty-eighth company will proceed to San Francisco and report to commanding general western department.

Navy Orders

Rear Admiral C. F. Pond detached commander-in-chief, Pacific reserve fleet to commandant navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, detached naval examining board, Washington, to home.

Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam, detached superintendent naval academy, Annapolis, to commander-in-chief Pacific reserve fleet.

Captain E. W. Eberle, detached, commandant navy yard, Washington, to superintendent naval academy, Annapolis.

Lieut. Commander Edward McCauley, detached Rhode Island to naval hospital, Boston.

Lieut. (J. G.) C. D. Gilroy, detached Petrel to Aylwin.

Lieut. (J. G.) G. M. Lowry, detached North Carolina to O'Brien.

Lieut. (J. G.) C. A. Pownall, detached Aylwin to naval academy, Annapolis.

Lieut. (J. G.) L. A. Davidson, detached O'Brien to naval academy.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. L. Moore, detached Cassin to naval academy.

Ensign H. E. Fischer, detached North Dakota to Cassin.

Ens. W. D. Lemont, detached North Carolina to Petrel.

Ens. G. S. Dale, detached Neptune to Vermont.

Ens. William Masek, detached North Dakota to New Jersey.

Marine Corps Orders

Capt. A. B. Owens, detached marine barracks, Mare Island to marine barracks Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. S. N. Raynor, to marine barracks Philadelphia upon discharge from hospital.

Movements of Vessels

Missouri and Wisconsin, at Cristobal.
Kentucky, at Philadelphia.
Paul Jones, Preble, Perry, Stewart and Whipple, at Juneau.
Prometheus, at Cordova.
Barney, at Annapolis.
Castine, at Gonaives.
Jason, at Port-au-Prince.
North Carolina, at President roads.
South Dakota and Albany, at Astoria.
Vestal, at Lynn Haven roads.
Barry, at Cavite.
Arkansas, Texas, Florida, Utah, Michigan and South Carolina at southern drill grounds.
Ohio, Cristobal for Guantanamo.
Eagle, Port-au-Prince, for Petit Goave and Naragoave.
Kanawha, Norfolk for Port Arthur, Texas.
New York, New York yard to sea.
Nashville, Port de Paix for Cape Haitien.
Culgoa, Lynn Haven roads for Port au Prince.
Dolphin, Cape Cod canal for New York.

SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen	Sept. 2
*Bergensfjord, for Bergen	Sept. 4
Espagne, for Bordeaux	Sept. 4
*St. Paul, for Liverpool	Sept. 4
*Saxonia, for Liverpool	Sept. 7
Sant' Anna, for Naples	Sept. 7
*Noordam, for Falm'th-Rotterdam	Sept. 7
Roma, for Azores-Gibraltar	Sept. 8
*Ancona, for Naples-Genoa	Sept. 8
*Adriatic, for Liverpool	Sept. 8
*Dwinsk, for Archangel	Sept. 9
*Oscar II., for Copenhagen	Sept. 9
Cretic, for Naples-Genoa	Sept. 9
*Tomaso di Savoia, for Naples-Genoa	Sept. 9
Cameronia, for Liverpool-Glasgow	Sept. 10
Rochambeau, for Bordeaux	Sept. 11
*America, for Naples-Genoa	Sept. 11
*St. Louis, for Liverpool	Sept. 11
Ryndam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Sept. 14
*Lapland, for Liverpool	Sept. 15
*Europa, for Naples-Genoa	Sept. 15
Orduna, for Liverpool	Sept. 18
*New York, for Liverpool	Sept. 18
*Chicago, for Bordeaux	Sept. 18
*Caserta, for Naples	Sept. 18
*Kursk, for Archangel	Sept. 20
Rotterdam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Sept. 21
*San Giorgio, for Naples	Sept. 21
*Frederick VIII., for Copenhagen	Sept. 22
*Baltic, for Liverpool	Sept. 22
Patria, for Naples-Marseilles	Sept. 23
Tuscania, for Liverpool	Sept. 24
Duca d'Aosta, for Naples-Genoa	Sept. 25
*Kristianiafjord, for Bergen	Sept. 25
*Touraine, for Bordeaux	Sept. 25
San Guglielmo, for Naples	Sept. 27
*Taormina, for Naples	Sept. 29
Canopic, for Naples-Genoa	Sept. 30

Sailings from Boston

*Cretic, for Mediterranean ports	Sept. 7

Sailings from Philadelphia

Ancona, for Mediterranean ports	Sept. 7
Duca d'Aosta, for Mediter'n ports	Sept. 24

Sailings from Montreal

Carthaginian, for Glasgow	Sept. 8
Corinthian, for London	Sept. 12
Hesperian, for Liverpool	Sept. 18
Sicilian, for London	Sept. 19
Pretorian, for Glasgow	Sept. 22
Corsican, for Liverpool	Sept. 25

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Hesperian, for Montreal	Sept. 3
Orduna, for New York	Sept. 4
New York, for New York	Sept. 4
Baltic, for New York	Sept. 8
Corsican, for Montreal	Sept. 10
Philadelphia, for New York	Sept. 11
Tuscania, for New York	Sept. 11
Cymric, for New York	Sept. 15
Scandinavian, for Montreal	Sept. 17
St. Louis, for New York	Sept. 18
Saxonia, for New York	Sept. 18
Cameronia, for New York	Sept. 25
St. Paul, for New York	Sept. 25

Sailings from London

Corinthian, for Montreal	Sept. 29

Sailings from Glasgow

Pretorian, for Montreal	Sept. 4
Tuscania, for New York	Sept. 10
Cameronia, for New York	Sept. 24
Carthaginian, for Montreal	Sept. 25

Sailings from Genoa

Duca d'Aosta, for New York	Sept. 7
Stampalia, for New York	Sept. 14
Duca d'Abruzzi, for New York	Sept. 21

Sailings from Bergen

Kristianiafjord, for New York	Sept. 8
Bergensfjord, for New York	Sept. 29

Sailings from Copenhagen

Frederick VIII., for New York	Sept. 2
United States, for New York	Sept. 16
Hellig Olav, for New York	Sept. 23
Oscar II., for New York	Sept. 30

STEAMSHIPS DUE AT BOSTON

TODAY

Jos. W. Fordney	Archangel	Aug 9
Urbino	Hull, England	Aug. 13
Bruckhausen	Jucaro, Cuba	Aug. 26
Algol	Manchester	Aug.
Kumeric	Calcutta	July 14
San Mateo	Bocas del Toro	Aug. 26
Joseph J. Cuneo	Cananova	Aug. 26

SUNDAY, SEPT. 5

Sachem	Liverpool	Aug. 23

TUESDAY, SEPT. 7

Skipton Castle	Buenos Aires	Aug. 9
Indrasamha	Yokohama via Singapore	June 14
Hostilius	Buenos Aires	July 29

THURSDAY, SEPT. 9

St. Patrick	Calcutta	July 24
Colusa	Sydney, N. S. W.	July 31

FRIDAY, SEPT. 10

City of Naples	Singapore	July 11

Classified Advertisements

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS **HOUSEHOLD NEEDS**

CAL-CO-FLOR Covering

A FLEXIBLE PARQUET FLOORING

in beautiful quartered oak pattern like illustration, or in 2-inch board design. You can lay an entire floor or border in an hour.

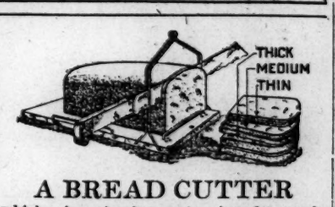
CAL-CO-FLOR is inexpensive and is carried by nearly all carpet dealers. Write for name of local agent.

THE COTT-A-LAP CO., Somerville, N. J., Chicago, San Francisco

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE $5500, or to let $40, nice 8-room single house with garden, hot water heat, gas and electric lights, two fireplaces; near cars in Chestnut Hill. L. A. VACHON, Owner, 643 Washington st., Brookline. Tel. Brookline 22891.

HOTEL CATALOGUE FREE—To buy, rent or sell, write Hotel Dept., CHAPIN FARMAGENCY, 294 Washington st., Boston.



A BREAD CUTTER

which is simple, cuts bread evenly any thickness, prevents waste and ragged edges. Price, complete, 50 cents.

ECONOMY BREAD CUTTER COMPANY
202 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Agents Wanted

ROOMS TO LET

Approved Board and Room Directory For Men, Women and Students

Strangers arriving in Boston may get addresses and information in regard to personally investigated boarding and rooming houses in Boston, Brookline, Cambridge and other suburbs from the

ROOM REGISTRY,
WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION
264 Boylston Street, Boston

APARTMENTS TO LET

Students —Strangers— Business People, information regarding Back Bay and Brookline furnished or unfurnished apartments. Telephone MISS FLOYD, Back Bay 3308, 114 Fenway.

To Let at 14 Sacramento St., Cambridge Suite of eight rooms and bath in two-family house, refined neighborhood; can be seen between 2:30 and 5 o'clock. Address F. M. SMITH, 17 India st., Boston, Mass. Tel. Main 171.

OFFICES, FLOOR SPACE, ETC.

SPACE for SCHOOL IN BOSTON

About 2200 feet floor space in Century bldg., 177 Huntington ave., divided into offices and large recital hall. Formerly occupied by the Leland Powers School. Apply to Manager.

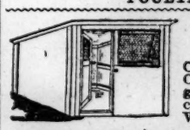
HOUSES TO LET

VERNDALE ST., 36, BROOKLINE—House of 10 rooms, hot air furnace, gas and electric lights, open plumbing; 2 min. from cars. Apply Tel. Main 3287. MARTIN L. CATE, 44 Kilby st., Boston.

SHOPS TO LET

SHOPS TO LET
$25, $20, $15
24 and 26 Scotia St.

POULTRY



6x8 Portable House $15

Colony House $3.50. Oat Sprouter, yard gates, shipping coops, nests, etc. Write for circular.

E. C. YOUNG BOX COMPANY
24 DEPOT ST., RANDOLPH, MASS.

POULTRY PAPER No. 44—124-page periodical, up-to-date; tells all you want to know about care and management of poultry for pleasure or profit; 4 months for 10c. POULTRY ADVOCATE, Dept. 150, Syracuse, N. Y.

ANTIQUES

RARE ANTIQUES

Furniture, china, glass, bric-a-brac. A large collection of good pieces at reasonable prices. MRS. E. C. PAGE, 86 Atwater Terrace, Springfield, Mass.

RINGS

WEDDING RINGS, 14 and 18K gold, $5 to $10; mail orders filled; send for ring size card; highest cash prices paid for diamonds, old gold and silver. The E. B. HORN CO., 429 Washington st., Boston; established 1839.

PATENTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Patent rights on device which eliminates the overflowing of refrigerator drip pans. For particulars address C. C. MOHLER, 639 East High st., Hamilton, O.

CORKS

CHICAGO CORK WORKS CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF CORKS
630 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

TYPEWRITERS

RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS, $10 up, $5 cash, bal. monthly; rentals, $1 up. Office Appliance Co., 191 Devonshire st., Boston.

AGENTS WANTED

NOTICE

Business Men, Agents, Salesmen, an Opportunity, Good Money

Brand new up-to-date article; sells easily; much needed by automobile owners; send for information. Address MAY OTIS BLUM, 141½ 11th st., Portland, Ore.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

LADY desires to engage a personal maid thoroughly trained in all her duties, hairdressing, good packer, fine seamstress; references required. D 57, Monitor office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

MANAGER—25 years' experience; competent to manage and finance business any line; new connection desired; location immaterial; investment considered. C 20, 211 Metropolitan bldg., N. Y.

A LETTER OF REFERENCE as to good character and ability is required of each advertiser seeking a position.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

A LADY of culture and education wishes a position as governess; all English branches taught; rhythmic musical interpretation, voice culture, German, French and Italian diction; will travel. MRS. AMY LAW ORMSBY, 1317 Riggs st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

COOK, accommodating, thoroughly experienced; go anywhere; first-class ref. MRS. B., 38 Union pk., Boston; phone 7342-W, B. B.

NEAT colored girl desires position as second girl; also good seamstress. M. Q., 366 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.

A LETTER OF REFERENCE as to good character and ability is required of each advertiser seeking a position.

HOTELS

WESLEY HOUSE
Oak Bluffs, Mass.
Island of Marthas Vineyard
Herbert M. Chase, Manager

An ideal spot for over Labor Day. Sailing, best bathing in New England, excellent golf course, seventy-five miles of the best auto drives, excellent table, abundance of sea food, clams, lobsters, daily band concerts.

SUMMER CAMPS

WEETAMOO LODGE

A rest camp for students and adults among mountains and lakes in New Hampshire, Mt. Chocorua region. Tramping and motoring. Charges moderate. Address K. BRYAN, Diamond Lodge, Center Sandwich, N. H.

EDUCATIONAL

Waverley HOME AND DAY **School**

Including Department of Music
For Girls and Boys
79 Rosedale Ct., DETROIT, MICH.
Phone Hemlock 505-J

LOS ROBLES SCHOOL.
Home and Day School for Girls

All grades from primary to college entrance. Manual training, cooking and sewing courses. outdoor study all winter. Fall term begins September 28. Catalogue on request.
Miss Bunnelle, Prin., PASADENA, CAL.

MASSEE COUNTRY SCHOOL

Close personal attention. Rapid preparation for college. 2 years' work in one. 15 miles from New York. New Gym. and dormitories. All sports. Manual training. Junior Department for young boys 6 years up. Refined Christian home life. Unusually successful record. Address W. W. MASSEE, Ph.D., Box 350, Bronxville, N.Y.

Playground Work

THE NEW PROFESSION. Thorough Course for PLAYGROUND WORKERS

Tr. Sch. overlooks Lake Michigan. Folk Dancing, Pageantry, Story Telling, Games, etc. Address Pestalozzi Froebel Kindergarten Training School. Bx. 47, 616-22 S. Mich. Blvd., Chicago.

CHICAGO JUNIOR HOME FARM SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Open all year—Moderate Tuition—Real Country Surroundings—Excellent Location—Enter any time. SEND FOR CATALOG.
V.P. RANDALL, 1205-208 S. La Salle St., Chicago

MISS C. E. MASON'S
SUBURBAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

"The Castle," Tarrytown-on-Hudson, New York Only 40 minutes from N. Y. City. Upper School for girls 18 to 25; Lower School for girls 7 to 13. All departments, including vocational. Certificate admits to leading colleges. For circular address Miss C. E. MASON, LL.M., Lock Box 714.

THE KENWOOD-LORING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
4600 Ellis Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

This school's certificate admits pupils to all colleges accepting women. Catalogue on request. Fall term opens Wednesday, September 22nd.
Stella Dyer Loring and Helen D. Loring, Prins.

BERKELEY HALL
JUNIOR SCHOOL
2211 4th Avenue, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Boarding and Day School for girls and boys from the kindergarten to the tenth grade. Fletcher music classes.
Home 73427, West 509

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION AND ORATORY

The oldest chartered school of Expression in America. Degrees granted. Public Speaking, Physical Training, English, Dramatic Art, Professional and Finishing Courses. Dormitories. 43rd year begins Oct. 4. Address D. A. Shoemaker, Principal, 922 Parkway Bldg., Philadelphia.

Stanley Hall and Stanley College

For Girls and Young Women. 25th year. Thorough preparation for college. Two years' College work. Certificate privileges. Normal courses in Domestic Science, Music and Art. Affiliated with Northwestern Conservatory. OLIVE A. EVERS, Principal, 2100 Pleasant Ave., Minneapolis.

FOR YOUNG BOYS
WINTER SCHOOL—SUMMER CAMP

Country home-life. Winter sports. Craftshops. One hour from New York. Reasonable. MR. AND MRS. HARRY VARIN SNEAD
NOROTON, CONN.

CALIFORNIA, PASADENA
Twentieth Century Character School and School of Expression

707 N. Raymond Ave. MISS ZULEMA H. F. WALLACE, Manager. Children trained from the nursery to college. Home department. Catalog upon request.

LAKE VIEW CONSERVATORY, Inc.

4611 Kenmore Ave., Chicago.
Phone Sunnyside 4073.

Piano, Voice, Dramatic Art, Commercial Art, French and Dancing.
Fall term begins Sept. 7th. Send for catalog.

California, Los Angeles, Adams and Hoover Streets. GIRLS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. "Casa de Rosas." Twenty-fourth year begins September 30th. New building for resident pupils. Six years—Sub-Freshman—Academic—Post-Graduate. Accredited. Technical Schools—Business. Arts. Domestic Science. Musical advantages. Alice K. Parsons, B.A., Jeanne W. Dennen, Principals.

The Ely School for Girls

A country school. One hour from New York. Certificates to Vassar and the New England Colleges.
ELY COURT, GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT

MOSES BROWN SCHOOL

Upper School—Thorough preparation for college and technical school. Manual Training.
Lower School—Special home care for younger boys. Outdoor sports. Catalog. SETH K. GIFFORD, Ph. D., Principal, Providence, R. I.

Miss Guild and Miss Evans' School

29 Fairfield St., cor. Commonwealth Ave., Boston. 34th year. Sunny, airy school rooms. Gymnasium, outdoor tennis. Domestic Science. Languages—native teachers. Music. Art. College preparatory and general courses. Advanced courses for high school graduates.

THE FANNIE A. SMITH
Froebel Kindergarten and Training School

We have found the demand for our graduates greater than we can supply. One and two year courses. For catalogue address FANNIE A. SMITH, Principal, Lafayette St., Bridgeport, Conn.

SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION Leader for 30 years. Write for "Expression," free; also about Dr. Curry's new books. Work for all needs; never closed; special and summer terms. Regular year opens Oct. 7. S. S. Curry, Ph. D., Litt. D., Pres., Copley Sq., Boston, Mass.

Miss Chamberlayne's SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

General, special and college preparatory courses. Domestic science. Music. Languages—native teachers. Simplicity — sincerity — thoroughness. Horseback riding, skating, outdoor and indoor recreation. THE FENWAY, 28, Boston, Mass.

SCHOOL INFORMATION FREE Catalogs of all Boarding Schools (or Camps) in U. S. Advice free. Want for girls or boys? American School Assn. Write 1031 Times Building, New York, or 1351 Masonic Temple Chicago.

HOME LESSONS

Civil Service: Mathematics, English, Spelling, Letter and Composition Writing. Penmanship. R. R. Mail. Rough Draft. Three subjects to a lesson by Post, 50c. WM. H. MELLOR, 637 Main Street, Waltham, Mass.

LEADING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

New England CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

GEORGE W. CHADWICK, Director.

SCHOOL YEAR OPENS SEPTEMBER 16, 1915
CLASS OR PRIVATE INSTRUCTION

Pianoforte, Organ, Voice, Violin and all other Orchestral Instruments, Composition, Harmony, History of Music, Theory, Solfeggio, Literature, Diction, Choir Training, Ensemble, Wood-wind Ensemble, and String Quartet. The Normal Department affords practical training for teaching.

Languages: French, Italian and German.

Dramatic Department. Practical training in acting.

The Free Privileges of Lectures, Concerts and Recitals, the opportunities of ensemble practice, and appearing before audiences with a complete orchestra, and the daily associations are invaluable advantages to the music student.

Pupils Received for a Single Subject as Well as for Full Courses

MISCELLANEOUS STUDIES

In addition to the regular and principal courses of study as outlined in our advertisements in this paper of August 19, 23, 26 and 30th, there are courses in General Theory, Harmony, Counterpoint and Composition, Languages and Literature. Lectures by Louis C. Elson, E. Charlton Black, Wallace Goodrich and others. **Vocal Music in Public Schools,** Conducting, Concert Deportment and Lyric Action. A series of public concerts are given during the year by the Conservatory Chorus and Orchestra, Members of the Faculty and Advanced Students, which are free to all students, and there are many other advantages invaluable to the music student.

The Year Book will be sent on application. Office open for Registration NEXT THURSDAY

Address RALPH L. FLANDERS, General Manager, Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE

Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

A PRACTICAL SCHOOL

OFFERING TWELVE

ONE-YEAR and TWO-YEAR DAY COURSES

For Young Men Wishing to Become Superior Workmen, Master Mechanics, Foremen, Superintendents, Inspectors, and to hold other responsible positions in the Building Trades and in Architectural and Manufacturing Industries in

MACHINE WORK | FOUNDRY WORK | CARPENTRY
PATTERN MAKING | PLUMBING | ELECTRIC-WIRING
MACHINE and TOOL DESIGN | ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION
FORGING
ARCHITECTURAL CONSTRUCTION | FOUNDRY MANAGEMENT

ALSO

24 PRACTICAL EVENING COURSES

Tuition Fees { Day Courses, $6.00 Per Term
Evening Courses, $6 Per Season (2 Terms)

CLASSES OPEN SEPTEMBER 20

Complete Equipment, Up-to-Date Methods of Instruction. LOW TUITION. Write for ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN

THE FENWAY SCHOOL OF ILLUSTRATION

FOR ITS FOURTH YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER 4TH, 1915

Should be sent at the earliest moment, as the enrollment in this school is limited. The instruction given in this school in painting and drawing for magazines, books, calendars, newspapers, etc., is not surpassed by any art school in the country.

BOOKLET ON REQUEST

Fenway School of Illustration, Fenway Studios, Boston

KEMPER MILITARY SCHOOL

A school for boys, located at historic Booneville, Missouri. 72nd year; certificate admits without examination to leading colleges and universities; designated as "Honor School" by War Department, highest rating given; teacher to every ten boys; completely equipped; modern buildings, extensive grounds and lake; all athletics, fine gymnasium; manual training; business courses. For beautiful illustrated catalog address

COL. T. A. JOHNSTON, Supt., 740 Third Street, Booneville, Missouri.

EMERSON COLLEGE OF ORATORY

HENRY LAWRENCE SOUTHWICK, President

Largest school of expression in the United States. The demand for our graduates as teachers in colleges, normal and high schools is greater than we can fill. Courses in Belles-lettres, oratory, pedagogy, physical culture, voice, dramatic art, etc. 35th year opens Sept. 28th.

HARRY SEYMOUR ROSS, Dean, Huntington Chambers, Boston

Roxbury Latin School

Founded 1645

Prepares Boys for Colleges and Scientific Schools. Competitive examinations for admission will be held at the schoolhouse, Kearsarge Avenue, Roxbury, Sept. 13, at 9 A. M.

Tuition free for boys living in Roxbury, as bounded in 1672, including Jamaica Plain, Roslindale and most of West Roxbury. Those living elsewhere pay an annual tuition fee of $175.

D. O. S. LOWELL, Headmaster

DAY SCHOOL OPENS Oct. 4, '15 — EVENING SCHOOL OPENS Sept. 28, '15

Reading, Dramatics, Debating, Oratory — Dancing, Singing, Languages, Gymnastics

The College of the Spoken Word
Trinity Court, Boston
'Phone 4030 B. B. — Send for Catalog

Virginia College

For Women (Junior)

ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

One of the leading Schools in the South. Modern buildings. Extensive campus. Located in the Valley of Virginia, famed for beauty of scenery. Elective, Preparatory and College Courses. Music, Art, Expression, Domestic Science. European and American instructors. Superior athletics. Students from 32 States. For catalogue address

MATTIE P. HARRIS, President
Mrs. Gertrude Harris Boatwright, Vice-President

The New York School of Secretaries

Three Months' Course of Individual Instruction
Graduates registered. Resident Courses only.
AEOLIAN HALL, West 42d Street
V. M. WHEAT, Director

THE

Wellington Studio of Fine Arts

French, German, Expression, Voice, Dramatic Literature, Platform Deportment and Gesture

SPECIAL LIST FOR TEACHERS AND READERS—Dramatic cuttings from Shakespeare, Browning, Tennyson, Dickens, Longfellow, etc. Also popular selections. Sent on application.

For terms and catalogue address
V. IRENE WELLINGTON
121 St. Stephen Street, Boston, Mass.
Near Boston Opera House
Tel. Back Bay 4187-M

The Manning School of Music

2550 Jackson Street
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
All Branches of Music Taught

Ideal home for young ladies in connection with school. Fall term begins Sept. 6. For information address the secretary.

The Mitchell Military Boys School

Box M, Billerica (20 miles from Boston), Mass.

For boys from 5 to 16. A country school with every modern equipment. Booklet upon request.

ALEXANDER H. MITCHELL, Principal

Reddin School

"INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION"
Civil Service — Shorthand
Day and Evening Sessions
Position When Competent
Civil Service Preparation a Specialty
120 Boylston Street, Boston
Send for Catalog

Peoria Musical College

FRANKLIN STEAD, Director

Courses offered in piano, organ, voice, violin, violoncello, public school methods, theory, orchestral instruments, school of expression and dramatic art, modern languages. Diplomas and degrees. Faculty of artists.

Address for catalog and general information
234 N. Madison Avenue, Peoria, Illinois

HUNTINGTON SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The Best Equipped and Most Comprehensive Private Day School in New England

(SEVENTH YEAR)

COURSES—Preparation for all colleges and technical schools. College entrance certificate. Business and technical courses.

SPECIAL FEATURES—Care in selection of teachers and pupils. Male teachers. Small classes. Individual instruction. Flexible curriculum. All day supervision. Every boy participates in some form of physical exercise under the direction of ten teacher coaches. Vocational talks by prominent men. Summer camps.

EQUIPMENT—Six buildings in one. Thirty well-ventilated class rooms. Five scientific laboratories. Gymnasium—running track, basketball courts, wrestling room—completely equipped. Swimming Pool (75x25) under glass roof, filtered salt water. Assembly Hall seating 500. Practical Arts Building—completely equipped woodworking and electrical laboratory. Twenty-acre athletic field adjoins the building.

The number of boys to be admitted in September is limited
For illustrated catalogue Telephone Back Bay 4400, or address either

FRANK PALMER SPEARE, M. H., Director.
IRA A. FLINNER, A. M., Headmaster
314 Huntington Ave., Boston Young Men's Christian Association.

Leland Powers School

A school of expression which occupies its own building arranged to fit its own special needs. Large, sunshiny classrooms, commodious offices and a beautiful and artistically designed little theater. This school is distinguished for the success of its graduates as teachers of literature and oral English in schools and colleges.

LELAND POWERS, Principal

Send for Catalog. Address MISS APPLETON, Fenway, Boston, Mass.

Behnke Walker Business College

4th, Near Morrison Street
PORTLAND, OREGON

Courses { STENOGRAPHY, PENMANSHIP, CIVIL SERVICE, PRIVATE SECRETARY, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, TELEGRAPHY

Write for Catalogue — I. M. WALKER, President

(42 Miles from K. C.)

WENTWORTH

Where Boys Do Things

Prepares for College, Universities, Technical Schools and Business.
The oldest Military School west of the Mississippi and largest in Missouri River Valley.
Rated an Honor School by the U. S. Govt.
Strong School spirit. High scholastic honors.
All Athletics. For catalog address Box 15, Quartermaster's Office.
WENTWORTH MILITARY ACADEMY, Lexington, Missouri

SEA PINES Home School for Girls

DISTINCTIVELY DEVOTED TO DEVELOPING WOMANHOOD

Genuine, happy home life; personal, affectionate care. Growing girls inspired by wholesome and beautiful ideals of useful womanhood. The Cape climate is exceptionally favorable for an outdoor life, which we make attractive and refining. 100 acres; pine groves; 1000 feet seashore. Ponies, horseback riding. Outdoor sports. Results in character and education. New equipment. Gymnastics, Music, Handiwork, Domestic Arts. French, German, Spanish—native teachers. All branches of study. Patient and enthusiastic instructors.
Address REV. THOMAS BICKFORD, MISS FAITH BICKFORD, Principals, P. O. Box F,
BREWSTER, CAPE COD, MASS.

Fairmont Seminary, Washington, D. C.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS

REGULAR AND ELECTIVE COURSES OF STUDY

Music, Art, Expression, Household Economics, Vocational Training

Sixteen years under the same management. References exchanged.
Literature on request.

ARTHUR RAMSAY, Principal.

THE HENRY JEWETT SCHOOL OF ACTING

FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 21

WE OFFER PRACTICAL STUDY FOR THE STAGE

Under the direct supervision of the most talented members of the HENRY JEWETT PLAYERS, who are today eminent and successful in their profession. Class or private instruction. Voice cultivation, English diction, proper technique of speech. Every accomplishment requisite to the art of acting and public speaking. Talented amateurs guaranteed appearances.

MR. HENRY JEWETT, Director of the School and of the Henry Jewett Players
For Brochure and Information Address
MISS I. GRACE LARSEN, Secretary, The Charlesgate, Boston, Mass.

Miss Farmer's School of Cookery

30 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

Housekeeper's Course, with classes for both to-be housekeepers and maids, begin Sept. 7. 35 lessons in Cooking, Table-service and Marketing, $35.00.

Regular once-a-week classes begin Oct. 4. Send for prospectus.

MISS ALICE BRADLEY, Prin.

The Scudder School for Girls

(20th year.) "The end of education for Girls is, THE BEAUTIFUL WOMAN IN THE BEAUTIFUL HOME." This end CANNOT BE REALIZED in the traditional school. Special studies making for Culture, Efficiency and Independence. Home Economics, Secretarial, Every Day Problems, Dramatics, play and scenario writing, Music, etc.

MYRON T. SCUDDER, President
42 West 96th St., New York City

THE

Concord School for Girls

Concord, Massachusetts

College Preparatory and Advanced Courses

MISS MARIANNA WOODHULL, A.M., Principal

The Abbott School For Boys

An exceptionally well equipped small school. College certificate privilege. Business course. Remarkable for contentment of boys. Every vacancy filled the past year. Terms, $700. Summer Tutoring School. Address

GEORGE D. CHURCH, M. A., Headmaster, FARMINGTON, MAINE.

For Western Girls

College preparation and fine athletics in their own bright climate.

For Eastern Girls

Equal educational advantages and a superior climate. THE WOLCOTT SCHOOL, DENVER, COLORADO

Certificate admits to Smith, Vassar and Wellesley. Send for circular.

The Hendrick Hudson School

FOR BOYS

STANFORDVILLE, NEW YORK

College preparatory. Primary department. General course in science and agriculture. Clean, constructive educational policy. Price moderate.

LEARN WIRELESS—Mail your request now for new prospectus in preparation which shall be mailed to you Sept. 1. Fall classes start Oct. 4. Eastern Radio Institute, 899 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

POTE SCHOOL of SPEECH and ARTISTIC EXPRESSION

Training for Platform and Stage.

Deportment	Public Speaking
Voice Training	Dramatic Art
Physical Culture	Bible
Melody in Speech	Shakespeare
Reading	Literature
Dancing	Parliamentary Law

Special courses for members of Women's Clubs, Societies, etc.
Year begins Oct. 5th. Send for booklet.
Address AURILLA C. POTE, Principal, Gainsboro Building, Studio C, 295 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. Phone B. B. 21817.

Kimball Union Academy

MERIDEN, N. H.

A high grade preparatory school with a moderate tuition. 103d year opens Sept. 8th. High elevation. Eight buildings. 100 acres. New and separate dormitories for girls and boys. New gymnasium. Playing fields. School farm.

CHARLES ALDEN TRACY, Principal.

Chauncy Hall School

ESTABLISHED 1828

Prepares boys exclusively for
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
and other scientific schools. Every teacher a specialist

FRANKLIN T. KURT, Principal
551 Boylston St. (Copley Square), Boston, Mass.

The Boyesen School

Boarding Departments for Girls and Boys

Academic, Grammar, Intermediate and Primary Courses. Registration begins September 28.

Address MISS AUSTA BOYESEN,
1218 E. 47th Street, Chicago, Ill.

WINNWOOD

A Real Home School in the Country for Boys and Girls

Thorough Individual Training. All Grades and High School. Our patrons are exceptionally well pleased. $400 a year.

EARL J. WINN (Cornell)
LAKE GROVE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
50 Miles from New York

EFFICIENCY PAYS

Study phonography, typewriting, English spelling, accounts, legal and business methods at the

Y. W. C. A. COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

spelling, accounts, legal and business methods
40 Berkeley Street. Tel. Ox. 5580

NATIONAL PARK SEMINARY

FOR GIRLS

A Junior College with Preparatory Department, composing a model park village, devoted to progressive methods and ideals of education. Located at Forest Glen, a suburb of Washington. Easily accessible by electric cars or rail. All the advantages of the capital open to students. Preparatory and collegiate studies; complete facilities for Music, Art, Elocution, Domestic Science, Floriculture, Arts and Crafts, Secretarial Work, Library Economy, Business Law. Modern Gymnasium, Bowling Alleys, Swimming Pool, Riding. Illustrated catalogue.

Address
Registrar
National Park Seminary
Box 176, Forest Glen, Md.

Browne & Nichols

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. Founded 1883

Day School for Boys of Greater Boston

Nichols Field, Playground on Charles River opposite Soldiers' Field.
Junior Department, Supervised Afternoon Study and Play.
For Year Book and other information address either Principal,

GEORGE H. BROWNE, A. M.
REV. WILLARD REED, A. M.
Telephone Cambridge 25290

Mount Ida School

For GIRLS 6 miles from Boston

Preparatory: finishing. Advance Elective Courses for high school graduates. College Certificate. Piano, Voice, Violin, Pipe Organ, with Noted Men. Domestic Science, new Gymnasium with swimming tank. Director of Athletics. Exceptional opportunities, with a delightful home-life.

New Year Book
77 Summit Street
NEWTON, MASS.

"I am for Todd, now, tomorrow and forever." So writes Mrs. Eugene Field, mother of one Todd boy; and hundreds of mothers say the same thing. Our Ideal —"For Every Todd Boy a Good Citizen."

TODD SEMINARY

FOR BOYS

is located 1000 feet above the sea, in the hill country of Illinois, only one hour from Chicago. 68th year. Genuine home life. Cosy buildings and a fine big campus and woodland. All athletics. Inquire about our Northern Summer Camp.

NOBLE HILL, Principal
Woodstock, Ill.

The Teachers College Indianapolis

Established more than thirty years. Accredited by State Board of Education. Facilities greatly increased by large new building. Oldest school in Indiana specializing in

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING

Also special courses in domestic science, art, public school drawing, music and normal work. School in session entire year. For additional information write for free catalog A.

ELIZA A. BLAKER, President
Alabama and 23d Sts., Indianapolis, Ind.

The Boston School of Cookery

48A Gloucester Street, Boston
(Near Boylston Street)

Will Open Sept. 7 under direction of
MISS ALLEN
Formerly of Miss Farmer's School of Cookery and Author of Table Service
MISS TURNER
Formerly of Miss Farmer's School
MRS. MARIA W. HILLIARD
Asst. Professor Simmons College

Courses in Cookery, Table Service and Marketing.

Canning and Preserving Lessons a special feature in Sept. and Oct. Classes for schoolgirls Saturday mornings.
Circular sent on application.

WilsonSchool

CO-EDUCATIONAL

Covers a Complete and Systematic Course of Study, Including
GERMAN
DANCING—FRENCH—MUSIC
SMALL CLASSES

Private Instruction if Desired. Tutoring during the Summer Vacation. Carriage Service for Kindergarten Children.

1440 SHERWIN AVENUE
Near Birchwood L Station
Telephone Rogers Park 2921
CHICAGO

LAKE FOREST

ACADEMY FOR BOYS

Eastern Training Mid-western School. NON-MILITARY. Self government and honor system fundamental. Clean living. A School that boys love. Preparation for any university. All athletics—swimming pool—golf. On Lake Michigan, one hour north of Chicago. *Non Sectarian.*

JOHN WAYNE RICHARDS, Headmaster
Box 126 — Lake Forest, Illinois

The Watson School

(Incorporated)

BERKELEY—CALIFORNIA

A Suburb of San Francisco

A boarding and day school for girls. Separate dormitory for boys under twelve years. High school, grammar and primary courses. Lower primary for children from three to six years. Seventh year commences August 4, 1915. Catalogue on application. MRS. C. L. WATSON, President.

A SCHOOL FOR CHARACTER BUILDING

The PRINCIPIA

CO-EDUCATIONAL

This school affords a thorough academic training for young people in all grades from kindergarten to college entrance. Small classes and a large faculty of college trained specialists make much individual work a valuable feature. Military drill, manual training, sewing, cooking and business courses. An ideal school for your boy or girl.

The Principia, St. Louis, Missouri — A Prospectus Will Be Mailed on Application

Stamford Preparatory School

STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT — Fifty Minutes From New York

We not only teach our boys—we live with them.

A School for Boys on the Cottage Plan. Only six boys of high character received in each house, presided over by a master and his wife. Lower School for little boys. All athletics.

Boys receive the maximum amount of individual instruction from a faculty of University men of wide experience. Certificate of the School is accepted by leading colleges without examinations.

FOR CATALOGUE ADDRESS ALFRED C. ROBJENT, DIRECTOR

VOLKMANN

THE PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF GREATER BOSTON

The only school of its kind in Boston with a building erected for school purposes. Large, airy rooms. An abundance of sunshine. Gymnasium, Athletic field and club house. Classes limited in number. College bred men teachers. Direct conversational methods in French and German. 300 graduates in leading colleges. Twenty years of successful work in preparing boys for college. Weekly reports. Study, athletics, and play are regulated according to the age and development of each boy.

TELEPHONE B. B. 4388

A. L. K. VOLKMANN, 415 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.

SCHOOL OF FINE-ARTS CRAFTS AND DECORATIVE DESIGN

Mr. C. Howard Walker, Critic and Lecturer in Interior Decorating and Historic Styles, Instructor. Miss Katherine B. Child, Director. Instructors: Miss Katherine B. Child, Design and Research; Mr. Reginald Pearce, Silversmithing, Jewelry, Modeling and Pottery; Mr. Earl Sanborn, Drawing and Painting. Mr. Edmund Tarbell will give occasional criticisms. Housing of students under the Director's personal care. Children's classes Saturday morning. For circulars write to Miss Katherine B. Child, Director, 126 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.

MISS HERRICK'S STUDIO OF EXPRESSION

115 HEMENWAY ST. BOSTON, MASS.

Normal and Professional Courses in All Branches of Dramatic Art
FALL COURSE OPENS OCTOBER 12
Miss Herrick was formerly of the Faculty of LELAND POWERS SCHOOL

CUMNOCK SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION

offers 3 years' course in all branches of Literary Interpretation; Story Telling, Dramatic Art, Public Speaking, Physical Training, Dramatic Theory, Expression in Writing, the Short Story, Art, Music; Cumnock Academy in connection. Beautiful grounds and buildings, all outdoor sports. Write for catalogue of either school. Limited number of boarding students. 1500 South Figueroa Street, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

Curtis-Peabody School

FOR GIRLS
507 BEACON STREET
College Preparatory — General Course
Gymnasium — Outdoor Sports
One New Fresh Air Study Room. ALSO
AN OPEN AIR SCHOOL

for little boys and girls, in a sunny, weather-protected classroom. Catalog. Call or address — MISS CURTIS

An Ideal College OF VOCAL ART, DRAMATIC ART, EXPRESSION, BIBLE READING

Fall Term opens Sept. 7th. Class and private instruction in all branches. Degrees granted. Private stage. Pupils may enter at any time. Ask for Catalog.

The MACLEAN SCHOOL

(Adjacent to Blackstone Hotel)
6th Floor, 624 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Clark Shorthand Institute

THE SCHOOL OF RESULTS

Will teach you stenography in 9 months or less. Clark Method gives great accuracy and high speed in unusually short time. Results guaranteed.

338 Washington Street, Boston
Tel. Main 3944

—THE SNUGGERY—

A country home school for all girls under fifteen who need mothering as well as schooling. Individual tutoring so that each girl advances rapidly. Directed gymnastics and play. Twenty acres. Modern equipment. $600 covers every expense. Address MRS. L. M. HODGMAN, A.B., Warren, Me.

LASELL SEMINARY

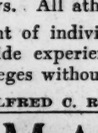
Auburndale, Mass.

Advanced work for high school graduates. Music, art, household sciences. Basketball, tennis, horseback riding and canoeing. Twenty acres, twelve buildings.

G. M. WINSLOW, Ph. D., Principal,
102 Woodland Road.

THE SANFORD SCHOOL

Ridgewold, Redding Ridge, Conn. On a modern 300-acre farm. Varied life out-of-doors, as well as athletics. Individual attention under experienced teachers. Careful preparation for life as well as for all colleges. A summer session. D. S. SANFORD, A.M., Headmaster, Box F.



Study Music the Right Way

Thorough Rapid Permanent
Call, telephone (Back Bay 1759) or write for prospectus containing convincing endorsements from people

WHO KNOW

Faelten Pianoforte School
Established 1897
CARL FAELTEN, Director
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston

Fisher Colleges

Shorthand — Business
Typewriting — Stenotypy

AND all Finishing Courses. E. H. & M. C. Fisher, principals. 25th year instructors in Boston personally guarantee your progress. Open daily, evenings and Labor Day. Register now for Sept. 7 term. Catalog free. 2307 Wash. st., Rox., and Gilman sq., Som.

LIEDERHEIM

Home School of Vocal Music

AUBURNDALE, MASS. (10 Miles from Boston). Ideal Plan, Home and Location for Music Students. Fits for SINGING and TEACHING. Individual training. Languages, Music History, Choir and Concert experience. Seventh Season. MRS. MAY SLEEPER BUGGLES, Principal (Wellesley College Graduate), Boston Studio, 902 Pierce Bldg. (SINGING AND SPEAKING VOICE.) write for particulars.

The MacDuffie School

FOR GIRLS — Springfield, Mass.

Beautiful grounds, midway between Boston and New York. College and general classes. Art, Music, Household Arts. Individuality cultivated. Gymnasium. Tennis, Riding, Swimming. Twenty-sixth year. Address the Principals,

JOHN MACDUFFIE (Harvard)
MRS. JOHN MACDUFFIE (Radcliffe)

LOMBARD COLLEGE, 65th year. A Live College for Live Men and Women. Strong modern four-year A. B. and B. S. courses. Pre-agricultural and pre-engineering (2 years). Home Economics, Vocal Art, Piano. Close personal contact with instructors. For catalog and particulars address Lombard College, Galesburg, Ill.

RATES
With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES
Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

NEW YORK CITY

STORAGE AND MOVING

Hoisting Lift Van on Board Steamer

New Fireproof Storage
For Household Furniture
Clean Separate Locked Rooms
WAREHOUSE
248, 250, 252 West 65th St.
FOREIGN and INLAND REMOVAL
of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
BOWLING GREEN STORAGE & VAN CO.
18 Broadway, New York

APARTMENTS TO LET

THE INVERMERE Apartment Hotel
415 West 118th St., New York City
Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 rooms, with bath, elevator and all modern improvements; first-class cuisine; rent $40 per month and upwards.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY
Furnished and unfurnished; all sections New York City. Season or term.
EVERETT M. SEINAS CO.,
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill, 507 5th Ave., N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

WEST 82D ST., 20
Private family having beautifully furnished house have 2 rooms to let for the winter; excellent southern cooking; conveniently located for church and transportation.

LARGE ROOM adjoining bath, for refined business woman or gentleman; reference required. 601 West 149th st., apartment 66, New York.

TO RENT—Several furnished rooms of various sizes; directly opposite Teachers' College. MRS. MARY D. WELLES, 523 W. 121st st.

VERY desirable 2-room apt., bath, nicely furnished, to rent for Sept., reasonable. 211 Metropolitan Tower.

WEST 71ST ST., 251—Large room, bath; suitable gentleman; private family. BAILEY; phone 1265 Col.

NEW YORK

Merchants may send Monitor advertising to WARREN C. KLEIN, Suite 211-213A Metropolitan Tower, 1 Madison Avenue.

KALAMAZOO

SHOES

BELL SHOE HOUSE
Foot Fitters
I. ISENBERG, Prop. 124 E. Main St.

MILLINERY

GUELDA BIRT
Millinery
136 South Burdick, Kalamazoo, Mich.

ACKER'S Millinery and Hat Shop, cor. South and Burdick sts. A continuous showing of up-to-date Fall Hats.

GROCERS

THERE is no question as to the purity of Riviera oil or Gregg's olive oil; I sell both, also carry the best of fresh vegetables; everything guaranteed to please; cut prices on all groceries. S. O. BENNETT, Spot Cash Grocery, 220 N. Burdick.

LITTLE'S Cash Grocery for dependable goods at reasonable prices; our motto, service, quality, full measure; prompt delivery. 1402 East ave.; phone 1019.

YOUR GROCERY order will receive personal attention if sent to MRS. F. E. DONNELLY, 613 Davis st. Phone 2132 J.

BAKERY

PINCKNEY'S
(Formerly Bryant's). Satisfy yourself that our pies, rolls, bread, cookies, homemade cake, have the real "homemade flavor." Phone number 4060. 304 W. Main.

MEAT MARKETS

MUNRO & CO., highest grade meats at moderate prices; reliable and convenient delivery. North st. and Douglass av.

CONFECTIONERY

HARVEY CANDY CO.—We stand on the foundation of quality; our aim is satisfied customers. 114 S. Burdick st.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

NEIFERT STUDIO — Commercial and Portrait Photography. 808 Bank bldg. Phone 2503. Kalamazoo, Mich.

INSURANCE

JAMES O. BROWN
General Insurance Agency
5-7 Chase Block. Phone 528

MECHANICAL PATTERNS

GLOBE PATTERN WORKS—Constructors of wood and metal patterns; prompt, efficient service. 128 Eleanor st. Tel. 2963.

ELECTRICIANS

J. D. PLATING, electrical wiring of all kinds; estimates given on all classes of work. 718 Simpson st.; phone 1708-R.

BARBER SHOP

ALLCOCK'S BARBER SHOP — Safety razors sharpened; a satisfied customer is our best ad. 124 W. Main, Kalamazoo, Mich.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

VAN PEENEN & SCHRIER—Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings specialists. Main street.

COAL AND WOOD

COAL—WOOD—COKE.
W. P. DARLING.
Phone 118. 820 First St.

LAUNDRIES

KALAMAZOO LAUNDRY CO. — Dry cleaning, shoe repairing; family washings a specialty. 219-221 North Rose st.

CLEANING AND DYEING

For FIRST-CLASS CLEANING try "THE PARIS"
222 W. Main, Kalamazoo. Phone 157

KALAMAZOO, MICH.,
Advertisers may send advertising for the Monitor to MRS. INA E. CARDER, 310 W. Main Street.

To insure proper classification HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS for Tuesday's and Friday's Papers should reach the Monitor office not later than 6 P. M. the day before.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Meekins, Packard & Wheat
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
HIGH GRADE FURNISHINGS FOR THE HOME
Dry Goods and Women's Ready-to-Wear Apparel

THE
Forbes & Wallace Store
A COMPLETE SOURCE OF SUPPLY
Selling High-Grade Merchandise at the Lowest Prices consistent with Quality
Guaranteeing Everything It Sells
Giving a High Grade of Service

WHERE IS SOLD
STEIGER'S SPRINGFIELD
DISTINCTIVE APPAREL
For Women and Children
Together with the Varied Accessories of Dress

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

D. H. BRIGHAM & COMPANY
A Springfield Institution since 1848
Brigham Brand Silk Hose
Pure silk hose made expressly for us, bearing our own trademark. In black, white and every wanted shade. An exceptional value at $1.50.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Imperial Toilet Bazaar
Manicuring, Hairdressing and Shampooing
Use Cream Jasmine, an excellent toilet cream
135 State Street, SPRINGFIELD

MANICURING and SHAMPOOING by appointment. AGNES T. MITSCHKE, 155 Belmont ave.; phone 4008-W.

DRESSMAKERS

NEW IDEA DRESSMAKING PARLOR
Bring your material and I will design, cut, fit your gown and supervise your sewing. $1.50 first day, $1 thereafter.
MRS. O. E. TOWNSEND, 137½ State St.

PIANOS

L. E. DEFAUT
Factory Distributor, 356 Main St.
HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS
Daily Demonstration of Player-Piano

GROCERS

ARTHUR A. CALL
Fine Groceries
144 State Street - Springfield

MARKET AND LUNCH ROOM

Everything Good to Eat
THE FIFTH WARD MARKET
473 State St. C. A. Wright
THE WRIGHT LUNCH, 6 Walnut St.

TABLE SUPPLIES

Fancy Fruits—Choice Vegetables
GEORGE F. FOSTER
518 Main St. Tel. 9220

PICTURES AND FRAMES

WE FRAME PICTURES
J. H. MILLER CO.
21 Harrison Avenue, Springfield, Mass.

TAILORS

LADIES' and gentlemen's tailor; suits made to order; cleaning and repairing. N. PFEIFFER, 148 Walnut st.; tel. 8530.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS

J. E. NEWTH
Painting, Paperhanging and Decorating
43 Claremont St., Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

LEATHER GOODS

WEEKS' Leather Store
395 MAIN STREET
Trunks Umbrellas
Regal Shoes for Men

LAUNDRIES

The Song of the Happy Home
Sp-ots at Sc-tt's
NO SPOTS AT SCOTT'S
WE SPECIALIZE IN FAMILY WORK
CONWAY LAUNDRY CO.
Tel. 2631 31 Sanford St.
Wet Wash, Family and Finished Work

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Haynes & Company
Always Reliable
346-348 MAIN STREET
The CLOTHING STORE for Men and Boys where you always get best quality merchandise.

CLOTHIERS

The W. J. WOODS CO.
OUTFITTERS
TO MEN AND BOYS
The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
311-313 Main Street

MEN'S TAILORS

C. M. KELTON
180 WORTHINGTON STREET
Men's Tailor Custom Shirts

CONFECTIONERY

Jensen's
319 Main St.
Makers and Retailers of
FINE CHOCOLATES

COAL

Maynard Coal Co.
"Old Company Lehigh Our Specialty"
Tel. 180 or 5652
CARLISLE COAL
Tel. 1301 3 Elm St.

SHOES AND HOSIERY

GOOD SHOES AND HOSIERY
For All the Family
Fine Shoe Repairing
MORSE & HAYNES CO.
376 Main Street

JEWELERS

Woods & Co., 404 Main St.
Jewelers
FINE WATCH REPAIRING

CHINA, ART GOODS, ETC.

CHARLES HALL
THE HALL BUILDING
Importers and Makers of Objects of Industrial Art
Pottery—Wood—Metal—Fabric

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Merchants may send advertising intended for the Monitor to MRS. A. B. STOCKER, 19 Hiawatha street.

CONCORD, N. H.

CATERERS

Baker, Caterer and Restaurateur
G. NARDINI & SON
6 North Main Street

GARAGES

Eagle Garage
Opp. State House, rear Eagle Hotel
CONCORD, N. H.
FRED L. JOHNSON, Prop.

DRY GOODS

DAVID E. MURPHY
DRY GOODS
76 to 82 North Main St., Concord, N. H.

JEWELERS

W. L. FICKETT & CO.
JEWELERS
Choice gifts in sterling silver and cut glass

NEW BEDFORD

GROCERIES

Come Where the Good Things Gather
TABER CENTRAL MARKET AND GROCERY
Accounts Solicited. 258 Union St.

JEWELERS

Exclusive Jewelry
People wishing the better grade of jewelry will find our stock most complete. We specialize in fine diamonds.
A. C. GARDNER, Jeweler
230 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.
Established 1867

CLEANING

French Cleaning
Main Office, 47 William St., New Bedford
A. M. BUSH & CO.

STEAMFITTING

F. E. EARLE, 50 North Second St.
POWER PLANT PIPING
Steam and Hot Water Heating

BROCKTON, MASS.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

The Children's Store
"Wear Things"
Baby-To-Misses
Headquarters for Dainty Baby Wear
COOK & TYNDALL
TRADE AT THE SIGN OF THE ARROW
The Best Make of Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, Waists and Knit and Muslin Underwear at the WOMEN'S STORE

Storey's
The Home of Woman's Fine Apparel
128-130 Main Street, BROCKTON, MASS.
Because Our Method of Merchandising has resulted in our prices being always lower than those of any other stores in this vicinity, you should not lose sight of the fact that this is a QUALITY store—founded on "value-giving." Utmost satisfaction with our goods is the universal verdict. FRASER'S.

One of the Best Places to Buy
LADIES' AND MISSES'
Ready-to-Wear Apparel
H. W. ROBINSON CO.
BROCKTON, MASS.

DEPARTMENT STORES

EDGAR'S
The largest department store in Southeastern Massachusetts. Our stocks are complete—our large outlet enables us to quote low prices. Brockton's most popular restaurant, third floor.

FURNITURE

A Good Place to Trade
ATHERTON FURNITURE CO.
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
41 Center Street Brockton, Mass.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

All the Comforts for Men
in Collars, Hose, Underwear, Shirts, Night Shirts, Belts, etc. Straw Hats at lowest prices. Trunks, Bags and Suit Cases that are right.
PERKINS & ROLLINS CO.,
278-280 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

HARTFORD, CONN.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS

BAXTER—THE DECORATOR

Have your decorating executed while you are vacationing.
Baxter personally supervises the work.

GROCERIES

Woodland Grocery
L. H. BIRCH, Proprietor
We deliver promptly to all parts of the city.
Charter 6896 178 Ashley Street

ENGRAVERS, STATIONERS

Eugene A. Olson
WEDDING STATIONER
522 Asylum Avenue
HARTFORD
Send for Samples

DEPARTMENT STORES

Sage-Allen & Co.
Dry Goods and Apparel
Of The Best Quality At Moderate Prices
FURNITURE, RUGS, DRAPERIES, WALL PAPERS

CLOTHING

THE LUKE HORSFALL COMPANY HARTFORD, CONN.
LADIES' SWEATERS
Silk and Wool in High Colors
THE LUKE HORSFALL CO.
Hartford
"It Pays to Buy Our Kind"

Stetson Hats
IN FALL STYLES
Soft Felt, Derby Shapes
GEMMILL, BURNHAM & CO.
The Service Store. 66 Asylum St.

FINANCIAL

Conning & Co.
Bonds—Stocks
752 Main Street Tel. Charter 151

INSURANCE

F. F. SMALL & CO.
General Insurance Agency
95 Pearl Street Tel. Charter 3172

BARBER SHOPS

BARBER SHOP
HENRY ANTZ
27 Pearl St. Tel. Charter 1101-2

HARTFORD, CONN.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS

Have your decorating executed while you are vacationing.
Baxter personally supervises the work.

COAL

O'Connor
Buy O'Connor's Coal
For Heat and Satisfaction in Quality.
Delivery at your convenience.
O'Connor Coal Co.
32 Pratt Street
Phone: Charter 3012

RUBBER GOODS

ALLING RUBBER STORES SYNDICATE
RUBBER GOODS
Sporting Goods, Auto Tires, Accessories
Alling Rubber Co.
167-169 Asylum St.

FOOTWEAR

Shoes and Hosiery
For the Entire Family
James Lawrence & Son
755 MAIN STREET

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Crawley Shop
Hemstitching, Button-making, Accordion and Side Plaiting, Machine Scalloping.
46-47 DILLON BUILDING
Charter 4134-5

HAIRDRESSING

E. M. WADSWORTH
Charter 383-2 Brown, Thomson Bldg.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

ELECTRICAL Repairs Wiring Supplies
EVEREADY SPECIALTIES
AUTO LAMPS
Thomas A. Stewart Co.
69 PEARL STREET

PIANO TUNING

PIANO TUNING
JOHN W. HILL
33 Beach Street, Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, CONN.
Monitor advertising rates and information may be had by writing or telephoning W. D. POTTER, 237 Farmington ave. Charter 6917.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

DEPARTMENT STORES

THE SHEPARD COMPANY, Providence
Two very important events now in progress.
ANNUAL AUGUST SALE OF BLANKETS and
ANNUAL AUGUST SALE OF BLACK DRESS GOODS
Both offer splendid opportunities—in assortment and price.

CLOTHIERS

BROWNING, KING & CO.
Westminster and Eddy Streets, Providence, R. I.
"THE STORE OF THE TOWN"
Clothing, Hats and Furnishings for Men, Boys and Children

SHOES AND HOSIERY

Shoes and Hosiery
OF QUALITY
For the Whole Family
F. E. BALLOU CO.
Weybosset and Eddy Sts.

SULLIVAN COMPANY
159 WESTMINSTER STREET
FINE SHOES AND HOSIERY
For Men and Women
BANISTERS SHOES FOR MEN
FRED S. FENNER President

BUY
Peirce Shoes and Hosiery
If You Want the Best Moderately Priced
THOS. F. PEIRCE & SON

TABLE SUPPLIES

SALAD DRESSING
Mayno's Mayno-aise. All Grocers
Mfc. by GEO. F. MAYNO, Providence, R. I.

BROCKTON, MASS.

REAL ESTATE

Real Estate, Insurance, Mortgages
Have had 25 years' experience in the business. My references are my clients. JOHN V. SCOTT, 126 Main St., Brockton, Mass.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

DEPARTMENT STORES

THE SHEPARD COMPANY, Providence
Two very important events now in progress.
ANNUAL AUGUST SALE OF BLANKETS and
ANNUAL AUGUST SALE OF BLACK DRESS GOODS
Both offer splendid opportunities—in assortment and price.

CLOTHIERS

BROWNING, KING & CO.
Westminster and Eddy Streets, Providence, R. I.
"THE STORE OF THE TOWN"
Clothing, Hats and Furnishings for Men, Boys and Children

BESSE-BOEKER CO.

CLOTHIERS, HATTERS, OUTFITTERS
153-155 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

HARDWARE

Pennsylvania Lawn Mowers
Have never been excelled—good for 15 years of reasonable service.
Belcher & Loomis Hdw. Co.
83-91 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

JONES'S ARCADE
LADIES' FURNISHINGS
Employees share profits

MRS. WILLIAM H. SHAW
Corsets, Brassieres, Petticoats made to order. Phone Broad 57-R., Providence, R. I. Mail orders filled.

LAUNDRIES

"The Laundry That Satisfies"
307 Broad Street — CUTTING HOME AND LAUNDRY CO. — Providence, R. I.
TELEPHONE

WHAT CHEER LAUNDRY
Union 4300
36 Burgess St., Providence, R. I.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

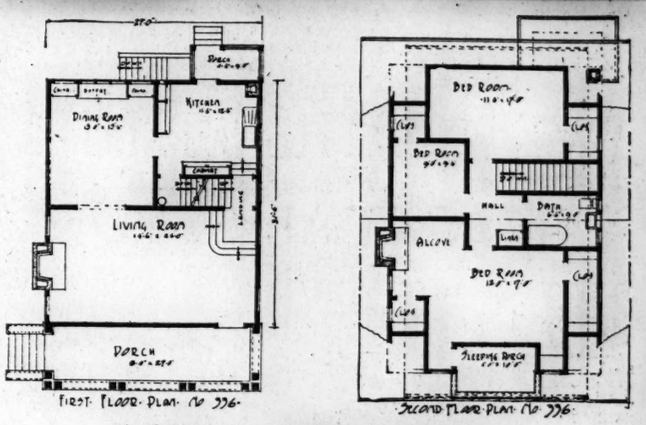
REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES
INSURANCE
CHAS. F. HUNTER, 87 Weybosset St.

FARM PRODUCTS

The Brown Farm on Applehouse Hill
Tel. West 369-W CRANSTON, R. I.

HOME BEAUTIFUL

BUNGALOW PLANS



FIRST FLOOR PLAN NO 336 — SECOND FLOOR PLAN NO 336

A WELL CONCEIVED PLAN

NO. 336. Gray and white—gray for body color and white for trimmings—is one of the prettiest combinations of colors for the small house, and when these light tones are given a touch of color by the use of red brick for chimneys and green stained shingles on roof the effect is very pleasing.

Our subject is one of those homes with which the color scheme, as outlined above, has had a great deal to do with its attractive appearance.

The plan is one of those popular story and a half, six-room arrangements with large living room, dining room and kitchen down stairs and three bed rooms with sleeping porch and bath on the second floor. The stairway is easily reached from either the living room or kitchen. Living room and dining room have oak floors and the trim in these two rooms and floors and trim in all other rooms are Washington fir, all woodwork being finished in white enamel. Estimated cost $3500.00.

This paper has made special arrangements with the designer for his personal answers to all inquiries and questions which may arise relating to the proper treatment of details and interiors for the designs featured on this page. As the author of the Craftsman Bungalow Plan Book, he is informed to the minute on all phases of the artistic home and his advice and recommendations, gladly given without charge, always proves beneficial to the prospective home builder. The above design is selected from this 112-page book which he will mail to any address postpaid upon receipt of the price, $1.00. This bungalow publication is entirely devoted to designs and plans ranging in price from $600.00 to $4000.00.

As an additional offer to the readers of this paper, he will furnish complete detailed blue print plans and specifications of the above design for $5.00. Please address all correspondence relating to inquiries, plan books, or plans and specifications to the above mentioned designer, JUD YOHO, the Bungalow Craftsman, 1045 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash., and it will receive his prompt attention and detailed replies. *(Advertisement)*

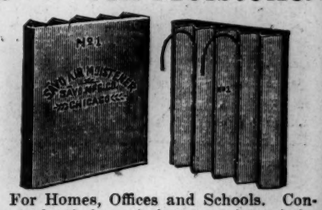
LIGHTING FIXTURES

BRASCOLITE (PATENTED) BRASCOLITE (PATENTED) BRASCOLITE (PATENTED)
THE LIGHTING FIXTURE PARAMOUNT
SUITABLE DESIGNS FOR ALL CLASSES OF SERVICE
LUMINOUS UNIT COMPANY
CHICAGO, 19 S. 5th Avenue ST. LOUIS LOS ANGELES
NEW YORK, 253 Broadway U. S. A. 1621 S. Grand Avenue

If your dealer cannot supply our LIGHTING FIXTURES
Give us his name and we will send you our Illustrated Booklet
We make complete Installations in Chicago and Vicinity.
Original Designs.
Material and Workmanship Guaranteed.
Reasonable Prices.
Display Rooms,
617-621 W. Jackson Boulevard
CHICAGO, ILL.
METAL ARTS & CRAFTS CO.
Mention Monitor.

HEATING APPLIANCES

SāVō Air Moistener



For Homes, Offices and Schools. Converts dry indoor air into a moist, wholesome atmosphere, when filled with water and placed on the back of any radiator out of sight.
Saves Furniture, Pianos, Books, Paintings, Wall Paper, Plants, etc.
Three sizes, $2.00, $1.75 and $1.00.
Write for free illustrated booklet
SāVō Manufacturing Co.
Dept. M, 320 N. Y. Life Bldg., CHICAGO

LUMBER

FIR LUMBER, Red Cedar Shingles, etc. Send for price list. Selling direct to consumer the carlot way. For middle West trade only. KARLOT LUMBER COMPANY, Tacoma, Wash.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

PAINTERS' SUPPLIES

John B. Varick Co.
MANCHESTER, N. H.
BRUSHES of every description at very low prices. Paint and Varnish Brushes, Whiting and Rubberset makes, Dusters, Floor Brushes, Tumbler Brushes, Wire Scratch Brushes, Window Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, Kalsomine Brushes, Graining Combs.

GROCERS

C. D. STEELE
TABLE SUPPLIES
3 STORES { 776 Elm St. / 653 Chestnut St. / 815 Chestnut St.

SHOES

The Geo. W. Dodge Shoe Company
WALKOVERS
931 Elm St., Manchester, N. H.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

BESSE-ELDRIDGE CO.
Men's and Boys'
CLOTHING, SHOES AND HATS
Right Goods—Fair Prices

JEWELERS

GEO. E. PEARSON
JEWELER
922 Elm Street, next to City Hall

Champaign - Urbana

COAL

IF YOU want a clean, bright, hot-heating and long-lasting soft coal, order Majestic. W. W. WALLS & CO.

GROCERIES

A FULL LINE of Rising Sun Canned Fruits and Vegetables to be added to our stock. SLACK & BLOOM.

BAKERIES

HOY'S
SUGAR LOAF HOME MADE BREAD
ASK YOUR GROCER

CREAMERIES

DIRECT FROM CHURN TO YOU
TWIN CITY CREAMERY BUTTER
Ask your grocer. Champaign, Ill.

CHAMPAIGN-URBANA MERCHANTS may send advertising to William A. Thompson, Suite 400, First National Bank Building, Champaign.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Berkeley Liquid Wax
For Floors, Interior Woodwork and Furniture
Apply with a cloth and in a few minutes polish with a clean cloth. Wears better, cannot become sticky and gives better polish than the old fashioned paste Wax.
Gals. $3.00, Half Gals. $1.75, Quarts $1.00, Pints 60c. Will mail you enough to do one floor for 35c.
Manufactured by
JOHN A. ROBINSON
63 Oliver Street, Boston, Mass.

BUYERS' GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

NEW ENGLAND

BOSTON

ACCOUNT BOOKS and all requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington St., Boston. Phone Richmond 1492.

ANDIRONS, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS
B. F. MACY
410 Boylston St., Boston Tel. B. B. 3609

ARTISTS' MATERIALS—Children's Novelties. Kindergarten Goods. Gift Cards. MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield St.

BEFORE deciding on Furniture, Rugs, etc., see HENRY V. POLLARD, 120 Tremont St. Considerable saving and satisfactory results assured. Formerly at Paine's.

BIBLES — Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for Catalogue S. MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield St., mail address 12 Bosworth St.

BRUSHES, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Chamois Skins. G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange St., off State St.

CARPET BEATING—Naphtha Cleansing, Vacuum Cleaning. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble St., Roxbury.

CARPET AND RUG WASHERS, Repairers. COLGATE SERVICE CO. Ox. 1000-2792. Factory Newton No. 321-J.

CREAMERY PRODUCTS — Butter, Eggs, Cream, Ice Cream. FIFIELD & CO., 240 Mass. ave., opp. Storage Whse. B.B. 2815.

FURNITURE—MACEY BOOKCASES AND LIBRARY FURNITURE
MACEY-STETSON-MORRIS CO.
7 ARCH ST., BOSTON

JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH
W. E. TAYLOR, 5 Bromfield St.
15 years with Smith-Patterson Co.

LUNCH—FOR A GOOD MEAL GO TO PRESTON'S, 1036 Boylston St., Boston. Lunches to take out.

PICTURES, MIRRORS and FRAMES—Carefully selected stock. W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 498 Boylston St.

Rainproof, Tweed Coats for motoring or street wear, half usual cost. Supplies for Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls. Franklin Rubber Co., 134 Federal St.

RUBBER STAMPS & Stencils—DIMOND-UNION STAMP WORKS, 175 Washington St. Tel. Main 1738. Send for catalog.

SEALS AND RUBBER STAMPS—We mark our dog collars free. ALLEN BROS., 130 Washington St., opp. Adams sq. subway.

WALL PAPERS of latest styles and highest quality; novelty designs a feature; reprints of high-grade paper at low cost. See them. AUGUSTUS THURGOOD, 38-40 Cornhill, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

FLOWERS—Table Decorations a Specialty; estimates given. MRS. MERRILL, 1314 Beacon St., Brookline. Tel. 4890.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. Charles H. Fosgate, 1876 Massachusetts Ave., North Cambridge. Telephone 870.

HARDWARE — Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose, Rakes, etc. CENTRAL SQUARE HARDWARE CO.

MALDEN, MASS.

DRY GOODS—We carry only the reliable up to date. KELLY'S MILL REMNANT STORE. Odd Fellows Temple.

FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR—"Educator" and many other popular brands. GILBERT N. WARE, 13 Pleasant St.

NEW ENGLAND

LYNN, MASS.

COAL—Anthracite and Bituminous, and Wood. SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL, Inc., 8 Central Sq.

"EVERYTHING TO EAT"—
J. B. BLOOD COMPANY
Telephone Lynn 2800

HOUSEFURNISHERS & UPHOLSTERERS—HILL WELCH CO., Monroe and Oxford Sts. Store on two streets.

LUNCH AT HUNTT'S—
QUALITY FOOD
18 CENTRAL SQUARE

LA FRANCE SHOES FOR WOMEN
$3.50 and $4.00
HODGKINS SHOE STORE
J. C. Palmer, Mgr. 26 Market St.

NEMO CORSETS for tall or short stout people, $3
GODDARD BROS., 76 Market St.

OUTFITTERS to Men, Women and Children. Right Goods. Fair Prices.
BESSE ROLFE CO.

ROXBURY-DORCHESTER

AUNT FANNIE'S Lunch and Gift Room. Open 12:30 to 7:30; fancy pastry for sale. 14 Howland St. Miss Houghton, Prop.

Carpenter & builder, cabinet maker, office & store fixtures. City & suburbs. 4 Stanwood St. Tel. Rox. 3840. R. W. Whiteacre.

ELM HILL PROVISION CO.—Groceries, Meats and Provisions. Fresh Fish a Specialty. 513 Warren St. Tel. 983 Rox.

GROVE HALL HARDWARE CO. Household, shelf hardware, paints, glass, builders', contractors' supplies. Tel. Rox. 1785.

MARGARET V. ORAM
FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING
141 Dakota St., Dor. Tel. 1432-2 Dor.

TIMOTHY SMITH CO.
2267 WASHINGTON ST.
Watch for our Saturday Announcements

WORCESTER, MASS.

DEPENDABLE DRY GOODS — CLARK-SAWYER CO., The Quality Store.
Worcester, Mass.

FRESH FLOWERS of Finest Quality—RANDALL'S FLOWER STORE
3 Pleasant St. Tel. Park 94

FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY and DRAPERY. R. W. CLIFFORD, 306 Main St. (Day Bldg.). Telephone Park 5424.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS—ATHERTON FURNITURE CO., 133 Front St., Worcester. A good place to trade.

CASTINE, MAINE

THE TORII SHOP
Maine Coast Summer Headquarters
Unusual Gifts and Art Goods

EASTERN

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

"ALGAR"
MEN'S FURNISHINGS AND HATS
1312 Atlantic Avenue

E. WARRICK
HAIRDRESSING AND SHAMPOOING
1002 Atlantic Avenue

MME. SOPHIA
THE BON TON MILLINERY SHOP
Coast Phone 406-R. 624 Atlantic Ave.

UPHOLSTERING, Mattress, Shades, Screens and Awnings. Both phones. 102 N. Presbyterian Ave. Harry Eshbach.

WATSON R. LEWIS & SONS
Receivers, Wholesalers and Retailers
POULTRY, BUTTER AND EGGS
White Eggs a Specialty Deer Creek Butter
Both Phones 916 Atlantic Ave.

EASTERN

AUBURN, N. Y.

FOSTER, ROSS & CO.
Auburn's Leading Department Store
Fashion, Progress, Reliability, Economy

GLENN F. BRIGGS
SNAPPY SHOE
SPECIALTIES

LET US HELP you "Dress Up." New lines in every department. C. R. EGBERT, 75 Genesee st.

ELMIRA, N. Y.

CRAYTON'S SWEETS—Perfect Candies, Ice Cream, Soda. Mail orders promptly sent. 110 and 113 N. Main St.

JOHN BALLY & SON. Est. 1883. Diamonds, rich gold jewelry, watches, high grade sterling ware. 330 E. Water St.

NEW YORK CITY

A BEAUTIFUL HOME—Estimates furnished for painting and decorating
LOUIS L. GOLDBAUM
63 West 67th St. Tel. 4591 Columbus

ANNA J. RYAN
HAIR DRESSING AND MANICURING
2896 B'way (nr. 113th St.) Tel. 5566 Morn.

A STORE OF SERVICE
MILTON WEBER, Inc.
7 Wall St., Cor. New
Clothing, Hats, Furnishings
The Florsheim Shoe—Metric Shirts

CORSETS to order exclusively, $5 up. MME. RAPTIS suits the critical. Phone 5481 Col. 8 W. 64th St. Ap'ointm'ts made.

DELICIOUS HOME COOKING. Lunch 50c. Dinner 75c. Under the Tent. ROOF TREE INN, 5 West 28th St.

DELIGHTFUL PLACES TO LUNCH
VANITY FAIR, 4 W. 40th St.
and
THE COLONIA, 379 5th Ave.
Bet. 35th and 36th Sts.

EGG AND MILK with cake makes a fine lunch. 15c. You save time. You save money. THE GEM FOUNTAIN, 25 Broad St.

FANNETTE, Room 205
Tel. 2086 Bryant 17 West 42d St.
HAIR GOODS
Hairdressing Manicuring

FRESH FLOWERS for all occasions. A. WARENDORFF, 1193 Broadway—One store. Phone 89 Mad. Sq. 2563 Mad. Sq.

GENERAL INSURANCE, Agent & Broker
NATHAN H. WEIL
Tel. 6412 Murray Hill 1 East 42d St.

HAIR DRESSING, MANICURING—Hair Goods made to order. MME. CORINNE, Suite 610, 45 W. 34th St. Tel.Greeley 6212.

HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURING
THE COZY GREY SHOP
Tel. Mad. Sq. 2605 40 West 33rd St.

K. M. QUINLAN, Hair Specialist. Quin-Sec. Toilet Preparation. 166 Lexington Ave. Phone 2704 Mad. Sq.

LAUNDRY—67TH STREET LAUNDRY
Hand work; open-air drying
63 West 67th St. Phone 4591 Columbus

LAUNDRY WORK CAREFULLY DONE
NEW AMSTERDAM HAND LAUNDRY
146 West 67th St. Tel. Colum. 1507

MEN'S CLOTHES OF QUALITY
at moderate prices
VOGEL BROTHERS
42d St. at 8th Ave.
Established 1857

SHOES REPAIRED
As they are made—by machinery
Orders called for and delivered quickly
REID COMPANY
190 William St. Tel. Beekman 1269

SWAN HAND LAUNDRIES—214 Amsterdam Ave. at 70th St. Tel. 8025 Col. 2609 B'way, at 99th st. Tel. 10092 River.

"THE BEST $1 DINNER IN THE CITY"
SERVED AT
VANITY FAIR, 4 West 40th St.
Luncheon a la carte

YE OLD ENGLISH
28 West 43rd St., near 5th Ave.
Breakfast 50c Lunch 60c Dinner 90c
Home cooking. Also a la carte

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

COAL—Peck's Clean Coal. Best mined. FRED R. PECK COAL CO., office under Bank Clock. Phone Warren 487.

DRY GOODS and everything that sells well with them; shoes, china, furniture, millinery. CHAPPELL-DYER CO., Inc.

FREDERICK E. DYER
Tailoring That Is Correct
Onondaga Hotel Building, Warren St.

FURS OF ALL KINDS. Also Men's Furnishing Goods and Hats. U. C. ADAMS CO., 128 S. Salina St. Warren 615.

GROCERIES—M. & N. SCHWARTZ, Props. TWO CASH STORES. 106 W. Onondaga 1529 E. Genesee

JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS—Diamonds, Watches, Cut Glass. Repairing. Stetson & Crouse, 127 S. Salina St.

MILLINERY—Nobby, up-to-the-minute hats at popular prices. E. & M. FRADENBURG, 408 S. Salina St.

RUBBER GOODS and AUTO SUPPLIES
NOBBY TREAD TIRES
SYRACUSE RUBBER STORE, Clinton St.

THE CHILDREN'S SHOP—Outfitters Infancy to 20 years and for small women. Shirt Waists, 32 to 44 in. Free catalogue.

THE HANDICRAFT STUDIOS
Prints, Arts and Crafts. Framing.
H. B. GOUNDREY, 612 Dillaye Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DEPARTMENT STORE OF
BOGGS & BUHL
Nearly half a century of
honest merchandising insures
you of "True Values"
in every House or Self Need

DEPARTMENT STORE OF
MODERN METHODS
JOSEPH HORNE CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIAMONDS direct from the cutters
JOHN M. ROBERTS & SON CO.
435-437 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MILLINERY & WOMEN'S NOVELTIES
MISS G. E. McFARLAND
2d floor Jenkins Arcade Phone Court 1911

We specialize in large size HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR for stout women
Thompson Shop, 3012 Jenkins Arcade

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK, 1406 G St.
Banking in All Its Branches
3% PAID ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

FLORIST & LANDSCAPE GARDENING
GEO. H. COOKE
1102 Connecticut Ave.

FLOWERS by telegraph throughout the civilized world. GUDE BROS. CO., 1214 F St., N. W. Florists and floral decorators.

MILLINERY—STIEBEL
Importer Exclusive Styles
1304 G St., N. W. Phone Main 853

N. HESS' SONS
Fine Shoes
931 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.

One of the Notable High Class
DEPARTMENT STORES OF AMERICA
WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Sts.

R. P. ANDREWS PAPER CO.
"If it's made of Paper we have it"
Fine Stationery and Engraving
727-729-731 13th St., Bet. G and H, N. W.

SMOOT & JELLEFF, INC.
1216 F St., N. W.
WOMEN'S APPAREL—READY-TO-WEAR. "The Lace House of Washington"

THE MANHATTAN LAUNDRY
1336 to 1346 Florida Ave.
Phones North 3954 and 3955

SOUTHERN

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

THE HAT SHOP, 114 Laura Street
Individuality and Style Our Motto
MRS. ALBYRTA E. FARROW. Millinery

NORFOLK, VA.

COMPERE & SON—Parisian Laundry
Laundry, Dyeing and Cleaning
1239 Church Street

C. W. KOOLAGE, JR., 213 Granby St.
Men's Furnishings, Clothing, Custom Shirts, Linen Suits, etc.

GALE-FORD CO.
JEWELRY OF QUALITY
229 Granby St.

MME. SUTTON
MILLINERY, DRESSES AND CORSETS
230 Granby St.

RICHMOND, VA.

ABRAMS SISTERS' CAKE. Fresh daily. Trial box to any address 75c prepaid. Large size $1. 9 East Grace St.

AMBOLD GROCERY CO.
Quality—Service
Phone Madison 3421 1502 W. Main St.

ECLIPSE LAUNDRY
Clean, Careful, Painstaking Work
1519 W. Main St. Phone Mad. 418

FUEL OF ALL KINDS
SAMUEL H. COTTRELL & SON
Our Standard—"Best Quality Only"
1103 W. Marshall St. Phone Mad. 177

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, OPERA GLASSES, HAND PAINTED CHINA
SMITH & WILLIAMS, Inc.
608 E. Main St. Phone Mad. 3327

STORAGE—Fireproof storage and transfer dept. W. FRED RICHARDSON, Inc., Main and Belvidere Sts., Richmond, Va.

THE EVANS HARDWARE CO., Inc.
700 W. Broad St. Lawn Mowers, Rubber Hose, Screen Doors and Windows

CENTRAL

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

JEWELERS AND DIAMOND BROKERS
BROMBERG & GREGORY
Bromberg Building

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

A BIG REDUCTION in prices on all goods during our REMOVAL SALE
WURZBURG'S LINEN STORE

AUTUMN MILLINERY in attractive models. We request your inspection. CARREL & COMPANY, 346 Bridge St.

CLEANERS AND DYERS. Accordion Plaiting. Mail orders promptly filled. ECONOMY DYE HOUSE.

COAL, COKE AND WOOD
THE BRUMMELER-VAN STRIEN CO.
Bell So. 612. Citz. 5241.
QUALITY SERVICE

CODY HOTEL CAFETERIA—Music during meals. Entrance 10 West Fulton St. or through Cody Hotel Lobby.

CONFECTIONERY—Excellent Soda Fountain service. Light lunches and Table d'hote luncheon. Miss Teal, 146 Monroe av.

DELICACIES FOR THE TABLE
We furnish your table complete
BERTCH MARKET—243-245 Monroe Ave.

DIAMONDS, Watches, Silverware, Opera, Field and Marine Glasses. Repairing and Grinding. J. C. Herkner Jewelry Co.

ENGRAVED Stationery—Steel die and copper plate cards, invitations and announcements. The TISCH-HINE COMPANY.

FINE CUSTOM TAILORING and Hart, Schaffner & Marx ready-to-wear Clothes. HOUSEMAN & JONES.

FLOWERS ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED. Floral decorations. Mail orders filled. ARTHUR F. CRABB, 17 Jefferson Ave.

LEWIS ELECTRIC COMPANY
THE MOTOR FIRM
Motors Mazda Lamps Wiring

MEN'S CLOTHING, HATS and FURNISHINGS. CARR-HUTCHINS-ANDERSON CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

MILLINERY — FURS — FUR REPAIRING Reasonable prices. Fine workmanship. MRS. M. LINDSLEY, 946 Cherry St.

PAUL STEKETEE & SONS, DRY GOODS For the man who is insistent upon correct fit in his underwear, Superior Union Suits are strongly recommended. Prices $1.00 to $3.00.

PIANOS, PLAYER-PIANOS, VICTROLAS THE HERRICK PIANO COMPANY New location—35 Ionia Ave., N. W.

PRINTING, Blank Books, Ruled Sheets, Rubber Stamps, Loose Leaf Systems. The TISCH-HINE COMPANY.

SILVERWARE AND NOVELTIES
FOSTER, STEVENS & CO.
157-159 Monroe Ave.

THE best part about coming to the Friedman Store to see the new styles is that you will find a satisfying assortment of the things which are absolutely correct—and not an aggravating peek at what are supposed to be, or probably will be "It." This applies to coats, suits, dresses, costumes, millinery and everything in the store. M. FRIEDMAN & CO.

WALL PAPER—PAINTS
Artists' Materials and Picture Framing
HEYSTEK & CANFIELD CO.

WYOMING PARK
Grand Rapids' most beautiful Suburb
S. H. WILSON & CO., Owners & Builders

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

CLOTHING—HATS—FURNISHINGS
Dependable Merchandise at sensible prices
A. W. JOHNSON CO., 110 West Main

GILMORE BROS. carry most complete stocks of medium and high grade merchandise. Test them with trial order.

HARDWARE, Cut Glass, Silver, Cutlery and Royal Rochester Ware. THE EDWARDS & CHAMBERLIN HDW. CO.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE
N. C. TALL CO., 118 W. Main St.

J. R. JONES' SONS & CO.
Department Store—The Satisfactory Store for Quality and Service

LA MODE CLOAK HOUSE, 117 So. Burdick St.—Exclusive shop for Ladies' Suits, Coats, Dresses, Waists; popular prices.

VERNON R. McFEE
MEN'S WEAR
Across from Y. M. C. A.

DETROIT, MICH.

"BUILD FOR THE AGES"
With our building supplies. We have the best in all kinds. Largest stocks. Unequalled service.
Insist on Their Use
UNITED FUEL & SUPPLY CO. Chy-3800

Call Main 3338
P. N. BLAND PRINTING CO.
70 Larned Street, East

CARPETS, Oriental and Domestic Rugs cleaned by our new process in new fireproof building. 548 Mt. Elliott Ave. STAR CORSET CLEANING CO.
JAMES J. TRUDELL Tel. East 3401.

CATERERS to weddings, luncheons and dinners at your home. Ice Creams, Cakes, Cafe service. BELTRAMINI & RUSH, 292 Woodward Ave. Cadillac 861-2-3.

CLOTHES Satisfaction for Man and Boy—Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes. F. G. CLAYTON CO., 53-61 Michigan Av.

COAL, COKE, CHARCOAL, WOOD
"We Heat Detroit"
UNITED FUEL & SUPPLY CO. Chy-3860

CONFECTIONERY—KERWIN. Perfect candies, perfect ice cream, perfect soda. 249 Woodward Ave., Fisher Arcade.

CENTRAL

DETROIT, MICH. (Cont.)

CROSS & CROWN Jewelry. Illustrations mailed upon request. TRAUB BROS. & CO., Jewelers, 205 Woodward Ave.

DIAMOND MERCHANT AND SILVERSMITH—HUGH CONNOLLY, State and Griswold Sts. Main 2180.

FLOWERS ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED Floral Decorations. Mail orders filled. FETTERS, 237 Woodward Ave., cor. Clifford

FURNITURE, RUGS, Carpets, Draperies, Pictures, Frames. PRINGLE FURNITURE CO., 121-123 Gratiot Ave.

GROCERIES AND MEATS
W. P. ALLEN AND SON
2328 Woodward Ave. Hemlock 159-160

GROCERIES, MEATS, FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
THEODORE M. GRAY
751-753 Woodward Ave. Grand 3, 4, 5 or 6.

HAIRDRESSERS — Easton - McKelpine Marinello Hair Shop—Marcel waving, manicuring, shampooing, hair and shell goods, Marinello preparations. Scherer Bldg., 27 E. Grand River. Cherry 4480.

JEWELRY, Diamonds, Watches, Silverware and Stationery. CHARLES W. WARREN & CO., 104-106 Washington Ave., Washington Arcade Building.

JEWELER—HUGH CONNOLLY, State and Griswold Sts. Diamonds, Watches, Silverware and Cut Glass.

LADIES' TAILOR
CHARLES A. VITALE
606 Gas Office Bldg., Clifford & Washington

PRINTING—WINDER PRINTING CO.
"The Big Hurry Up Printers"
81-83 Park Place Phone Main 4433

QUALITY GROCERS SELL
JENNINGS'
QUALITY FLAVORING EXTRACTS

SHOES for Women and Men Who Care
YE BOOTERYE
ROGERS SHOE COMPANY
David Whitney Building
Our New Home

STORAGE FURNITURE, nearly new, at bargain prices. SUMNER CO., Cor. Michigan and 4th Ave.

STYLECROFT SHOP
Exclusive Ladies' Wearing Apparel and Furs. J. D. PETERSON & CO., 607 Woodward Ave. Grand 3626.

TAILOR—CHAS. W. HERBST
102 Broadway, Detroit
Main 3425

COLUMBUS, OHIO

A CAFETERIA serving food like mother's. Equipped to serve you right. COULTER BROS. CO., High and State Sts.

BE SURE TO
"SEE OUR WINDOWS"
WALK-OVER SHOE CO., 39 N. High St.

Compliments of NEW METHOD LAUNDRY, 73-77 North Fourth St. Bell Phone 1230. Citizen phone 3230.

GITLIN BROS.—Gentlemen and Ladies' Tailor. Workmanship unexcelled. Remodeling a specialty. 1232 Oak st. Cit. 5718.

GOODMAN BROTHERS
JEWELRY, DIAMONDS WATCHES, etc.
98 N. High St.

KENYON MILLINERY
Individuality and Style Our Motto
High and Goodale Sts.

LAUNDRY and Dry Cleaning. Family Washing 6c lb. We clean Window Shades. Troy Laundering Co., Main 2527. Cit. 11136

MacDONALD'S SHOP FOR WOMEN—Outfitters for women, misses and girls. Goodwin Corsets, Social Stationery, Hair Goods, Hair Dressing, Manicuring. Luncheon room second floor. 50 North High St.

MISS GROSS, 50 N. HIGH
Correctly fitted hats, "Different" than elsewhere found here at moderate prices

SNOW CLEANING and PRESSING CO. Satisfies Clean People
Call Main 3661 Citizen 3749

THE PARISIAN DYE HOUSE
14 East Spring St.
Benn Main 1715 Citizen 3715

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

CLEANING, Pressing and Repairing of Ladies' & Men's Garments. A. Joe Levy, $10 Suit Store, 22 S.FountainAv. Bell 916

PERFECTION LAUNDRY
WE LAUNDER TO PLEASE
508-510 W. Main St. Phone 2300

T. B. REAM & SONS, Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables, Meats. 225 Chestnut ave. Both phones. Bell 430 and 4517; Home 430.

THE KAUFMAN CO.
CLOTHING—HATS—FURNISHINGS
FOR MEN AND BOYS

"THE MODERN"
Up-to-date Millinery at Popular Prices
35-37 East High Street

TOLEDO, OHIO

A COMPLETE BANK
Commercial—Safe Deposit Boxes—Savings
SECOND NATIONAL BANK, TOLEDO.
Strongest Bank in Northwestern Ohio.

ARE YOU THINKING OF BUILDING?
If you use face brick—we have them
THE TOLEDO PULP PLASTER CO.
2240 Albion Street

CARBON PAPER, Typewriter Ribbons, Office Supplies—Stenography a specialty. GERTRUDE WOODWARD, 415 Ohio bld.

CHALMERS LIGHT SIX
PRICE $1275.00
CORNELIUS BROWNING AUTO CO.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING AND ENGRAVING. DON C. SHERMAN, 3234 Monroe St. H. Ph. Main 7082.

CONVENIENCE
COURTESY
SERVICE
Pianos—PlayerPianos—Victrolas—Records
THE J. W. GREENE CO.
801-803-805 Jefferson Ave.
The House of Quality

DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry, Emblems, Silverware. HASTEN TO HEESEN, 315 Summit; Home Phone Main 472.

ELECTRIC AND GAS LIGHTING FIXTURES for residences and commercial lighting. WESTERN GAS FIXTURE CO., Manufacturers, 613 N. St. Clair St.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING, repairing, wiring, batteries, supplies. Mazda electric globes. Both phones. FRED W. SCHAFER, 244 Summit St., Suite 308.

GIBSON GIRL CORSETS, ready-to-wear, $5. Made to individual order, $8.50 and up. Mail orders promptly filled. Send for samples and order blank. We have an excellent proposition for agents. GIBSON GIRL CORSET CO., 1009 Jefferson Ave.

HOLMES SNOWFLAKE LAUNDRY
LAUNDERERS—DRY CLEANERS
RUGS CLEANED AND RENOVATED
Bell Main 1525 Home Main 7000

IMPORTED & DOMESTIC PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
NEWCOMERS' STORES

MRS. FREEMAN OF THE FLOWERS
Our Business is "Growing"
336 Superior St. Both phones 527

PIANOS PIANOLA PIANOS
VICTROLAS AND RECORDS
THE WHITNEY & CURRIER COMPANY
New Building, Adams and Huron Sts.

RUGS—Curtains—Furniture—Wall Paper
House painting. RADCLIFFE CO., 220-222 Superior St., Toledo, Ohio.

THE A. BENTLEY & SONS CO.
General Building Contractors. Department for Small Jobs in Carpentry, Mason work and Painting. Offices, Toledo and Dayton, Ohio, Louisville, Ky.

THE RELIABLE LAUNDRY
AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
Family Washing 6c per lb. Our dry cleaning is absolutely odorless
Home 2288 Bell A. F. Wunderlich, Mgr.

TOLEDO'S OLDEST BANK
3% on Savings Accounts
First National Bank—Organized 1863
Safety First and First for Safety

CENTRAL

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

FURNITURE That Is Good—In design, in construction, in finish. Prices reasonable. Complete home outfitters. THE OILAR BROS. CO., 205 E. Washington St.

GROCERIES & MEATS, FIRST GRADE
C. G. STEDTFELD
2403 N. Illinois North 1479—New 6192

BOOMINGTON, ILL.

A. LIVINGSTON & SON
DRY GOODS OF QUALITY
Retailers
The greatest showing of
DRY GOODS, SUITS, COATS AND MILLINERY
In Central Illinois

BRAND'S
319 N. Main Street
A Store of Dependable Furniture

Insurance—Real Estate—Farm Loans
GARVER EVANS & CO.
409 N. Main St.

MODEL LAUNDRY CO.
210-212-214 E. Market St. (Est. 1892)
"Model" Laundering and Dry Cleaning

CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

HAMERSMITH & PEARCE—Electrical Contractors, Gas & Elec. Supplies, Bicycles, Motorcycles, Sporting Goods, Repairing.

H. W. MOORE, 202 Logan. Market. Fresh home prepared and smoked meats. Vegetables from own gardens.

REAL ESTATE, LOANS, Fire and Automobile Insurance. F. G. CAMPBELL & SON, 112 E. Univ. Ave., Champaign, Ill.

WALKER & MULLIKEN handle high-class Furniture, Bundhar Rugs, Sunfast Draperies, Lace Curtains, Linoleums.

CHICAGO, ILL.

A BETTER GRADE OF SHOES for Women and Children correctly fitted by experienced shoe men.
F. E. FOSTER & CO.
125 North Wabash Ave., opp. Field's

ART DEALER, Picture Framing and Regilding, manufacturer of picture frames
G. U. GAIRING
4935 Broadway 3219 N. Clark
1613 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Ill.

ART—MILLER'S ART SHOP
4719 Lake Park Ave.
Expert Service in Framing and Gilding

BAKER GOODS—Our Own Bakery, Groceries and Meats. KOLBE BROS., 3000 Broadway, cor. Wellington. Tel. L. V. 236; L. V. 2256; Wel. 2206.

BURNETT'S POP CORN AND NUTS—Pop Corn Balls furnished for all occasions. 468 N. Parkside (Austin).

CANDIES of all kinds. Made fresh every hour. Shipped everywhere. Party favors. Imported wori baskets, etc., etc. Light Lunches. JONAS N. BELL, Inc., 1617-1619 Madison St., Chicago.

CARPENTER—General Jobbing, Repairing and Remodeling. G. R. MARTIN, 3611 N. Clark. Tel. Lake View 87.

CARPENTER, repairing & alteration specialist. Screens made to order. E. ANDRESEN, 2413 N. Clark St. Tel. Lin. 8834

CHOICE MEATS SMITH'S MARKETS
4711 Sheridan Rd. Tel. Edge. 1491
1042 Leland Ave. Tel. Rav. 4309

CLEANERS, DYERS. Also Glove Specialists
BLACKSTONE
6128 Broadway Tel. Sunnyside 4629
Send gloves by parcel post

CLEANERS—Gowns, Rugs, Gloves, Curtains and Plumes. All men's apparel. WM. E. BLACK, 6330 Dorchester Ave. Tel.H.P. 178.

CLEANER—Tel. Drexel 9358. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel and Household Goods Cleaned and Dyed. KRAUS BROS. LOEWY CO., 4918 Wabash. See Tel. book for branch stores.

CLEANING SHOPS
KATHRYN'S
2624 N. Clark St. Tel. Diversey 2794
3917 Sheridan Road Tel. Graceland 3616

CLEANERS AND DYERS
STURTEVANT SHOP, 4616 Broadway
Phone Edge. 1432. Auto Service

DRESSMAKING, Suits and Gowns. MISS M. G. QUIRK, 645 Wrightwood Ave., Chicago. Tel. Lincoln 3902.

ELECTRICAL WIRING of Old Buildings. Repairing. MARTINS ELECTRIC SHOP, 3011 N. Clark St. Tel. Lake View 87.

FASHIONABLE FURNISHINGS
HATS AND TAILORING
FOR MEN
HUBERT SCHUMACHER
409 NORTH AVE., NEAR SEDGWICK

FOR EVERY OCCASION
FRAMHEIN SHOES
1002 East 63d St.

FURRIER—E. WAINWRIGHT
EXCLUSIVE FURS
3937 Drexel Blvd. Phone Drexel 1114.

FURS — STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE
ARTHUR FELBER
4547 N. Racine Av., around Cor. Wilson Av.

GEORGE HEWITT—Fine Furniture and refinishing. Upholstering and Drapery. 1325 E. 47th St. Phone 340 Oakland.

GROCERIES, FRUITS, VEGETABLES
DANIGER, 1050 Leland Ave.
Tel. Sunnyside 3382

GROCERIES AND MEATS
E. HAUG
3531 Milwaukee Ave. Tel. Irving 6333

GROCERY and Market—H. E. Drewes, 719-21 Wrightwood Ave. Tel. Linc. 3329 and Diversey 9665. Orders called for.

GROCERY AND MARKET
GARBERS BROS.
Austin Oak Park
418-419-847 2300-01-02-03

GROCERY AND MARKET—ROBERT MILLER, 2154 W. Madison St., Tel. West 1730 and 4743, and 3254 W. Madison St., Tel. Kedzie 108-109.

GROCERY AND MARKET
A. H. WILMOT
401 N. Laramie Tel. Austin 165

GROCERY and Market—ROSENHEIM'S (A. S. Lazarus). Cor. Argyle and Broadway. Tels. Rav. 45-110-111. High-class goods at reasonable prices.

GROCERIES, FRUITS and VEGETABLES
JOS. HILFER, 1453 Devon Ave.
Phones Edge. 389, Rog. Pk. 9

GROCERIES—"Service," quality, fair price, efficient delivery. ORCHARD & ORCHARD, 1443 E. 53d st. Tel. Hyde Park 635.

GROCERIES, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. ALBERT WENDT, 1836 Foster Ave. Phone Edgewater 6055.

GROCERY AND MARKET
NISSEN BROS.
448 N. Parkside Ave. Tel. Aus. 140

GROCERIES, Fresh Fruit and Vegetables JOSEPH A. DANZ, 957 Webster Ave. Phone Lincoln 4437.

GROCERY AND DELICATESSEN
M. J. ALBRECHT
4301 N. Whipie St. Tel. Mont 309

HAIRDRESSING, Artistic Methods. Manicuring. BERT KENNEDY, 1464 E. 55th St. Tel. Midway 3081.

HAIRDRESSING, manicuring, hair goods, toilet articles. Trial invited. Tel. Lin. 7481. JEAN D. WARE, 2532 N. Clark.

HAIRDRESSING, MANICURING
MRS. ANNA M. FREDERICK
2567 Milwaukee Ave. Belmont 1144

MEAT MARKET
DIER BROTHERS
Tel. Lake View 5622. 3253 N. Halstead

MEATS—BUENA MARKET
H. C. CHRISTENSEN, Prop.
946 Irving Park Bl. Tel. L. V. 1143

MILLINERY—Panamas cleaned and pressed satisfactorily. CORA M. LUDOLPH, 3406 Carroll Ave., Kedzie 1494.

CENTRAL

CHICAGO, ILL. (Cont.)

PAINTING AND DECORATING
OTTO F. HAHN, paints, glass, wall paper
1230 Clybourn Ave. Tel. Superior 1633

TAILOR TO MEN AND WOMEN
MAX VOLKMANN
1407 Belmont Ave. Tel. Grace 1952
2369 Lincoln Ave. Tel. Div. 2389

TAILOR—Ladies' and gentlemen's. Cleaning, repairing and pressing. WALTER J. UHR, 1409 E. 47th St., Chicago.

VISIT THE B-TRIO STORES for Nuts and good Buttered Pop Corn. 3262 and 1614 W. Madison St.

DANVILLE, ILL.

A BARBER SHOP that really aims to please you.
GORDON'S, AETNA HOUSE

GAMMEL & LEWMAN—Fancy Groceries and Bakery Goods. Fine Fruit Our Specialty. 124 N. Vermilion.

Good Office Printing and a square deal.
THE COCKERTON PRESS
20 East Harrison Street

GROCERIES, FRUITS & VEGETABLES
WALTER KININGHAM
Phone 1726 607 N. Vermilion St.

H. W. MOORE, 202 Logan. Market. Fresh home prepared and smoked meats. Vegetables from own gardens.

KININGHAM COAL CO.
All kinds of coal. 606 Walnut St. Phone 25. We give Surety Coupons.

PHILLIPS LAUNDRY CO.
Launderers of Men's Fine Linens
17 and 21 S. Vermilion. Phones 241-221

WATERMAN'S LADIES' SHOP—Art needlework, millinery, ostrich feathers dyed and cleaned. Stamping. 126 Vermilion St.

WEBBER and TURNELL
Jewelers and Diamond Merchants.
Experienced.

EVANSTON, ILL.

CITY NATIONAL BANK
Commercial and Savings Departments
Safe Deposit Vault

CONFECTIONS, CANDY, ICE CREAM AND SODA. Everybody goes to THEOBOLD, 600 and 617 Davis St.

CORSETS, BRASSIERES, Accessories. Corsets cleaned and repaired. (Home fittings.) MISS BOLTON, 610 Davis St. Phone 607.

DRY GOODS—WILLIAM S. LORD
Enlarged Millinery Section
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS
Exclusive Patterns in Model Hats

EVANSTON CARPET CLEANING CO.—Native cleaners and repairers of Oriental and Domestic Rugs. Reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. H. KOSHGARIAN, Mgr., 920 Church St. Phone 277.

EVANSTON FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE—Storage, Moving, Packing. Chairs and Tables for rent. Main office 1621 Benson Av.

GROCERIES—HENRY J. SUHR, the Reliable Grocer. Gives personal attention to wants of customers. 604 Davis St.

HAIRDRESSING, MANICURING, SHAMPOOING, Hair Goods, etc. WM. S. LORD. Appointments by Tel. Evanston 1924.

MEAT MARKET
With H. J. SUHR, 604 Davis St.
ED. R. OSCHMAN. Tel. 4944

MILLINERY. Leaders in Exclusive Styles Best material and workmanship. M. McPHERSON & CO., 610 Davis St.

SEIDEL'S
GOOD BREADS, ROLLS AND CAKES
Phone 1200 909 Chicago Ave.

TAILOR
JOSEPH F PIERSEN
619 Davis Street

WM. PARKER & CO.
Fancy Cleaners and Dyers, 506 Davis St.
PARKERS. PHONE 3638.

OAK PARK, ILL.

FRED H. BLASE. Market and Grocer
6317-19 Lake St., Oak Park, Ill.
Tel. Oak Park 340-341.

PEORI

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

STOCK MARKET MARKED BY IRREGULARITY

Specialties Have Large Advances and Some of the Railroads Gain at Times—Calumet & Hecla Up

The New York stock market continued yesterday afternoon's strength in the first dealings this morning, although prices jumped around a good deal at times. New York Central, on the basis of the good earnings statement for July, moved up a point and then reacted a fraction. National Biscuit, Steel common, Willys-Overland, Studebaker, Baldwin, Colorado Fuel, Crucible Steel and General Motors were leaders in the advance. General Motors and Willys-Overland gained several points each.

The Boston market sold higher. Alaska Gold advanced half a point and Massachusetts Electric preferred a substantial fraction. Ahmeek, Swift and Anaconda also gained some ground.

At the end of the first half hour the New York market has slid off some on profit-taking, but the undertone was strong.

In Boston Calumet & Hecla moved up several points.

The New York market had a setback later on and prices ruled very irregular at the beginning of the afternoon. Some stocks were very strong, but others reacted to their lowest.

New York Central opened up a point at 93½, but soon eased off to 92½, and subsequently to 92. Steel common was 1¼ higher at 76¼ at the start and went a shade higher before it lost all but a fair-sized fraction. General Motors opened up 5½ at 146, went to 168 and later dropped to 142½. Southern Pacific became heavy among the railroads; it closed yesterday at 89 and opened this morning at the same price. It advanced to 89⅜ and then eased off to 87⅝. National Lead was another strong speciality and sold at 66⅞ compared with 64¼ last night. National Cloak & Suit rose over two points. Beet Sugar was a feature at an advance of 3¼ points. American Coal products moved up four points at the opening to 154 and then lost nearly half its advantage. Montana Power was strong.

In Boston prices did not move very far either way. The undertone was firm but quotations were rather mixed. Calumet & Hecla opened up four points at 561 and around noon sold at 575. United Fruit lost a couple of points, selling at 132 compared with an unchanged opening of 134. Butte & Superior was one of the heaviest Boston issues.

Fluctuations in prices continued intensely uneven and wide as the session waned. Some issues that had been very strong had large recessions, while others reached their best and held well. General Motors, for instance, receded to 140¼, after having reached 148 earlier. Crucible Steel sold below yesterday's closing at one time in the afternoon and then rose higher than ever to 88 and held within a point or so of its best. The preferred advanced a point. American Car & Foundry became rather heavy. Third Avenue on the statement of earnings for the year sold more than two points higher to 56 after opening up a small fraction at 53⅞. American Locomotive started the session up ¼ at 54⅛ and touched 56. Electric Storage battery opened at 70, went to 76, and then dropped back somewhat.

Boston was irregular also. Calumet & Hecla eased off from its highest in the afternoon. Granby also slid down to half a point below its opening of 84½. United Fruit lost 1½ points from its earlier best figure, and Butte & Superior was heavy.

The New York market went off considerably in the last hour.

Total New York sales, 628,500 shares; $3,314,000 bonds.

IRON PRICES DOWN

NEW YORK—Virginia iron makers advanced prices 50 cents on foundry grades to $14, for delivery in first quarter of next year.

FURNACE COKE ADVANCES

PITTSBURGH—Spot Connellsville furnace coke is selling at $1.60 ovens, or 10c above the previous minimum price.

WEATHER

BOSTON AND VICINITY PREDICTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU: Cloudy tonight and Friday, probably followed by rain, strong northeast winds.

WASHINGTON — The United States weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Threatening tonight and Friday; probably rain near the coast; strong northeast winds, probably increasing.

The weather is unsettled in Atlantic coast sections and in the Northwest, generally without rain. It is clear to partly cloudy elsewhere. It is slightly warmer in nearly all sections. Pressure is low in the Northwest and thence southwesterly to the coast. It is generally high in eastern half of the country.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m.	59	10 a. m.	66
12 noon	69	2 p. m.	76

IN OTHER CITIES
(8 a. m. today)

Albany	68	New Orleans	70
Buffalo	64	New York	64
Chicago	66	Philadelphia	62
Denver	54	Pittsburgh	58
Des Moines	54	Portland, Me.	56
Jacksonville	70	San Francisco	58
Kansas City	60	St. Louis	62
Nantucket	64	Washington	60

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises	5:09	High water.	
Sun sets	6:19	5:21 p.m.	5:38 p.m.
Length of day	13:10	Moon rises	10:51 p.m.

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 6:49 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	33½	33½	33	33
Al-Chal Mf Co	39⅞	40⅞	38½	38½
Al-Chal Mf Copf	69½	69½	69½	69½
Am Ag Chem	62¾	63⅞	62	62
Am Ag Chem pf	95	95	95	95
Am Beet Sugar	65¼	68¼	65½	66⅝
Am Can	60	60½	59	59⅛
Am Can pf	105½	105¾	105½	105½
Am Car Fy	70⅜	70⅞	68	68
Am Car Fy pf	116½	116½	116½	116½
Am Coal Prod	154	154	151¼	151¼
Am Cotton Oil	51¼	51¼	50	50¼
Am Cotton Oil pf	92½	99½	99½	99½
Am H & L	9½	9¾	9	9
Am H & L pf	40⅛	40⅝	39⅝	39½
Am Ice Sec Co	23¼	2.⅜	23	23⅜
Am Linseed Oil	21½	21¾	19¾	20
Am Lin Oil pf	38	33	37	37
Am Loco	54¼	56	53⅜	53⅜
Am Smelting	82⅛	82½	81¼	81⅝
Am Steel Fy	53⅝	54¼	52	53
Am Sugar	109	111¼	109	109
Am Tel & Tel	123	123	122	122
Am Woolen	34½	34½	34½	34½
Am Woolen pf	91	91	91	91
Anaconda	73⅝	73⅝	71¼	71⅝
Atchison	101	101¼	100¾	100¾
Atchison pf	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
At Coast Line	103	103	103	103
Bald Loco	83⅝	83⅝	80½	80⅞
Balt & Ohio	81⅞	81⅞	81½	81½
Balt & Ohio pf	71½	71½	71½	71½
Beth Steel	293	294	290	290
Beth Steel pf	141	141	141	141
B F Goodrich	63	63	60⅝	60⅝
Brooklyn R T	85½	86⅜	85¼	85½
Brown Shoe pf	79	81	79	81
Butte & Super'r	66¼	66¼	64	64⅝
Cal Petroleum	18½	18¾	18	18
Cal Petroleum pf	45¼	45½	43½	43½
Can Pacific	151	151	150⅜	150⅜
C C C & St L	35	35	35	35
Cent Leather	44	44¼	43¾	44
Cent Leather pf	104⅞	105¼	104⅞	105¼
Ches & Ohio	47¼	47⅜	46	46
C M & St Paul	82⅜	82⅜	81⅝	82
C M & St P pf	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞
Chi & G West	12	12	12	12
Chi & G West pf	30	30⅛	30	30⅛
Chi R I & Pac	23	23⅛	22⅛	22⅝
Chino Copper	46	46	45½	45½
Col Fuel	44¼	46⅜	43¾	43¾
Com Tunnel	14c	15c	14c	15c
Con Can	85	86	84¾	86
Corn Products	18¼	18¼	17¾	18
Corn Prod pf	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
Crucible Steel	84	88¾	82½	83¼
Crucible Steel pf	105	106⅛	104	104
Cub-Am Sugar	118	119	118	119
Domes Mine Ltd	21⅜	21½	21⅜	21½
Elec Stor Bat	70	76	70	74½
Erie	29⅛	29¼	28	28
Erie 1st pf	44¼	44¼	43⅞	43⅞
Gen Electric	175	175	173½	173½
Gen Chem	298¾	298¾	298¾	298¾
Gen Motor	246	248	240¼	243
Gen Motor pf	110½	112½	110½	112½
Gt Nor Ore	42⅜	42⅝	41⅞	42½
Gt Nor pf	117¾	118½	117¾	118
Gug Ex Co	66⅞	67⅛	66⅝	66⅝
Harv of N J	106½	106½	106½	106½
Harv of N J pf	115½	115¼	115⅛	115½
Inspiration	35⅞	36¼	35¼	35¼
Int Agr Corp	22	22	22	22
Int Ag Corp pf	38¾	38¾	37½	37½
Inter Con Corp	22¼	22⅞	21	21⅜
Int Cons Corp pf	75⅞	76¾	75⅛	75½
Inter Met	21	22¼	21	21
Inter-Met pf	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
Inter Paper	11	11⅛	11	11⅛
Inter Paper pf	38	38⅛	38	38⅛
J I Case pf	78½	78½	78½	78½
Kan City So	27	27	26⅜	26⅜
Kan City So pf	57¾	59½	57¾	57¾
Lack Steel	71	72⅜	70	70
Lehigh Valley	143	144	142	142
Long Island	42½	42½	42½	42½
L-Wiles Co 1 pf	93	93	93	93
Maxwell Motor	44⅝	44½	44½	44⅜
Max Motor 1stpf	92	92⅛	91¾	92
Max Motor 2d pf	37¾	38½	37¾	38
May Co pf	96	96	96	96
Mex Petrol	85¼	85½	83⅝	84
Miami	27⅝	27¾	27	27
Mon Power Co	56	59	56	58
Mon Power Co pf	107½	107½	107½	107½
Mo Pacific	3½	4½	3½	3⅞
M & St L pf	30	30	30	30
Nat Enamel	27¼	29	27⅛	28
Nat Biscut	123	124	123	123½
Nat C & S	84⅞	86½	84½	84½
Nat C & S pf	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
Nat Lead	65	66⅞	65	65
Nevada Con	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
N Y C	93¼	93¼	91¾	91¾
N Y N H & H	67	67	65⅝	65⅝
*N Y Air Brake	147	152	146	150
*N & W	106¾	107¾	106¼	107¾
North Am	74	74	72½	72½
N & W pf	80½	80½	80½	80½
Northern Pac	106⅞	106⅞	106	106
O & W	26½	26½	26½	26½
Pac T & T	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
Pennsylvania	109	109	108¾	109
Phila Co	88	88	88	88
Pittsburg Coal	35	35¼	33¾	33⅞
Pitts Coal Pf	103¼	103¼	101	102
P C C & St L	70½	70½	70½	70½
Pressed St Car	6 ¼	60½	59½	59½
Pub S Corp	100½	100..	100½	100½
Pullman Co	159	159	159	159
Quicksilver	3	3	3	3
Quicksilver pf	4	4	4	4
Ry Steel S	39¾	39¼	39⅛	39⅛
Ray Con	22⅞	22⅞	22⅜	22½
Reading	149⅛	149¼	148	148⅜
Rep I & S	43½	44¼	42½	42½
Rep I & S pf	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101⅝
Rock Island pf	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Rumely	6½	6½	6	6
Rumely pf	10¼	10¼	10	10
Seaboard A L	14⅜	14⅜	13¾	13¾
Seaboard A L pf	32⅜	32⅛	31¾	31¾
Sears-Roebuck	154⅛	154¾	154⅜	155¾
Sears-Roe pf	125	125	125	125
*So Pacific	89	89⅜	87½	87½
So Pac ctfs	113	113	104¼	104¼
Southern Ry	15¾	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜
So Ry pf	48	48⅜	48	48
St L & S F	5	5	4⅝	4⅝
StL & SF 2d pf	6½	6¾	6½	6½
Studebaker	114¾	114¾	110½	110⅝
Studebaker pf	104	104	104	104
Tennessee Cop	58	58	55¼	55¼
Third Av	53⅞	55¾	53¼	54¼
Texas Co	155	155	154	154
Tex Co full pd	149	149	149	149
Underwood pf	1.2	104	103¼	104
Union B & P	7¼	7¼	7	7⅛
*Union Pacific	12 ¾	129⅞	128¼	128⅜
*Union Pac pf	80⅜	80⅜	80	80
U Rys Inv	24¾	24¾	24⅜	24⅜
U Rys Inv pf	40¼	40¼	39½	39¾
U S C I P	20¼	20½	20½	20½
U S R & R pf	5½	5½	5¼	5¼
U S Rubber	50½	50¼	50	50
U S Rub 1st pf	105	105	105	105
U S Steel	76	76⅛	74⅞	75
U S Steel pf	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
Utah Copper	67½	67⅝	66¼	66¼
Va I C & C	58	60	58	59
Va-Car Chem	40¾	41	39	39
Va-Car Chem pf	105	106¾	105	106¾
Wabash pf	¼	¼	¼	¼
Western Union	75⅜	75⅝	74½	74½
Westinghouse	116¾	117	115⅝	115⅝
W Maryland	29	29	28	28
W Maryland pf	44	44	44	44
Willys-Overland	189	190	186	186
WivllysO'lnd pf	107½	107½	107½	107½

*Ex-dividend.

WAR LOANS ARE ACTIVE ON THE LONDON BOARD

Americans Show Strength in Spots —Canadians Steady—Home Rails Receive Support — Business Dull

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON — Markets more cheerful; new war loan 98 3-16 cum rights, 97¾ ex rights; rubber and copper stronger.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—There was no improvement in general business on the stock exchange today, but the undertone was firm.

The war loans were active after advancing. They reacted a little.

Americans showed strength in spots under the lead of New York Centrals which were helped by improved earnings. Canadians were steady.

Home railways received support and the feeling with regard to the group was cheerful. Argentine rails rested. Russians were firm on the statement by minister of finance.

Mines hesitated. De Beers were easier. Oils and rubbers were dull.

Rates for loans and discounts were easier today notwithstanding the American exchange position. Bankers are still awaiting an official statement as to remedial measures.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

		Decline
Atchison	100⅞	⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	80	1⅜
Canadian Pacific	149½	1⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	46¼	⅞
Chicago Great Western	11¾	
St. Paul	80⅝	2⅛
Denver & Rio Grande	5⅞	
Erie	27¾	1⅛
do 1st pf	44	½
Illinois Central	101½	½
Louisville & Nashville	115	
Kansas & Texas	7⅜	*⅛
New York Central	91½	¼
Norfolk & Western	103½	½
Ontario & Western	26	½
Pennsylvania	108¼	½
Reading	145½	3⅜
Southern Railway	15¼	⅛
Southern Pacific	87½	1½
United States Steel	74⅞	1¼

*Advance.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

	NEW YORK Open	High	Low	Last sale
Oct	9.72	9.92	9.67	9.83
Dec	10.03	10.26	9.96	10.16
Jan	10.18	10.41	10.15	10.30
March	10.42	10.64	10.39	10.50
May	10.66	10.85	10.62	10.74

Spots, 9.85, pp .10.

LIVERPOOL, 2 p. m.—Cotton futures easier, 2 to 2½ points decline. Sales 20,000 bales, including 18,000 American: Oct.-Nov. 5.80½d; Jan.-Feb. 5.89½d.

CHILE GETS LOAN

NEW YORK—It is announced that the Republic of Chile has borrowed $6,000,000 from J. P. Morgan & Co. The Guaranty Trust Company also has loaned $500,000 to the Santiago de Chile Water Works Company.

BAY STATE RAILWAY LOSS

Bay State Street railway August earnings decreased $45,000, or 4.7 per cent. This follows a decrease in July of $42,500 or 4 per cent. In June the shrinkage was $85,000, or 10 per cent.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK— Metal exchange quotations are: Lead 4.90; tin 33.75; market dull.

BANK CIRCULATION FALLS

WASHINGTON—National bank circulation for August decreased $10,814,566.

BAR SILVER

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 47¼c.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ahmeek	100	100½	99½	99½
Alaska	33½	33¾	33⅛	33⅜
Algomah	3	3	2¾	2¾
Allouez	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Am Ag Chem	63	63	63	63
Am Ag Ch pf	95	95	95	95
Am Pneu pf	15½	15½	15½	15½
Am Sugar	110	111	110	110
Am Sugar pf	115	115	115	115
Am Tel	123	123⅜	121⅞	122
Am Woolen pf	91⅜	92	91¼	92
Am Zinc	54½	54¾	53¾	53¾
Anaconda	73¼	73¼	71½	71½
Ariz Com	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
Atl Gulf & W I	12⅞	13	12½	12⅞
Atl Gulf pf	29½	29⅞	29¼	29¾
B & A	182	182	182	182
Boston Elevated	77	77	76¼	76¼
Boston & Maine	24½	24½	24½	24½
Butte & Sup	66	66	64½	64½
Calumet & Ariz	64	64	63⅝	63⅞
Calu & Hecla	565	575	565	570
Copper Range	55¼	55¼	54	54½
East Butte	12½	12½	12⅜	12½
Edison Elec	232	232	232	232
Franklin	9¼	9¼	8¾	9
General Elec	174	174	173½	173½
Gen Motors	242⅝	242⅝	242⅜	242⅝
Granby	84½	84¾	83¾	84
Greene-Can	39¼	40	39¼	40
Indiana	5½	5½	5½	5½
Lake Copper	14¼	14¼	13¾	13¾
La Salle	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
Maine Central	97	97	96¼	96¼
Mass	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Mass Elec	7¼	7⅞	7¼	7⅞
Mass Elec pf	40	40	39¼	39¼
Mass Gas	91	91	90½	90½
Mass Gas pf	87½	87½	87½	87½
Miami	27¼	27½	27¼	27½
Mohawk	73	73	72¼	72½
New Arcadian	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
New Idria	8½	8½	8½	8½
Nipissing	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
North Butte	30	30	30	30
North Lake	2	2	2	2
N Y N H & H	67	67	65½	66
Old Colony	140	140	140	140
Osceola	83	83	83	83
Pond Creek Coal	17¼	17¼	17	17¼
Pullman	160	160	160	160
Quincy	85	85	85	85
Shannon	7½	7½	7½	7½
Shattuck & Ariz	25⅜	25⅜	25	25¼
South Lake	6¾	7	6¾	7
Superior	28	28	28	28
Sup & Boston	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Swift & Co	120	120	119	119½
Tamarack	52½	53	52½	53
Uni Shoe Mac	48¾	49½	48¾	49
Uni Shoe M pf	29½	29½	29½	29½
United Fruit	134	134	131½	132
U S Smelting	41	41	40¼	40½
U S Smelting pf	46¾	47	46⅝	46⅞
U S Steel	76¼	76¼	74⅞	74⅞
U S Steel pf	112	112	112	112
Utah-Apex	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
Utah Cons	13	13	13	13
Ventura	12	12	11¾	11¾
Ver & Mass	115	115	115	115
Western Union	75¼	75¼	75	75
W H McElwain	98	98	98	98
Wollaston	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Wolverine	64¾	64¾	64	64

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Am Agri Chem 5s 1924	92½	92½	92½
Atl Gulf & W I 5s	71½	71½	71½
Mass Gas 4½s 1931	92	91¾	92
New River 5s	76	76	76
Swift & Co 5s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
Western Tel 5s	96¾	96½	96¾

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Wheat—	Open	Close
September	.96½	.97¾
December	.94⅛	.94⅜
May	.98½	.98⅜
Corn—		
September	.71⅞	.72¾b
December	.59½	.60¼
May	.61⅝	.61⅝
Oats—		
September	.36½	.36⅝
December	.36½	.36½
May	.38¾	.38½b
Pork—		
September	12.05	12.85b
October	13.30b	13.00
January	16.05	15.90
Lard—		
September	...	8.10
October	8.70	8.22
January	...	8.05

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—Another firm market was witnessed. The buying was not entirely by shorts, there being evidence of active absorption for foreigners and commission houses. Sentiment was helped by the sharp advance in foreign exchange rates and by the belief that export business would soon amount to liberal proportions, unless the market rose very sharply.

Corn—Was quite weak at the outset, under favorable weather conditions, expectation of larger country offerings from the Southwest and the lower country offerings. Snow estimated the crop at 2,986,000,000 bushels compared with 2,673,000,000 a year ago. The bulge in wheat and relative strength in the Chicago September corn delivery helped the market.

Oats—Were quite steady, despite hedge selling. The demand came from cash houses and from shorts. Snow's crop estimate was bearish at 1,540,000,000 bushels compared with 1,140,000,000 a year ago.

PIG IRON LEVEL UP

PITTSBURGH—In August prices for pig iron reached the highest level in two years.

PROVISIONS

Arrivals

Str Katahdin, Jacksonville, 64 crates pineapples.

Str Ontario, Norfolk, 1490 watermelons, 276 bbls sweet potatoes, 15 bbls pears.

New York steamers, 86 bxs raisins, 19 crates pineapples, 135 bgs potatoes.

Str Etonian, Liverpool, 540 cases onions.

Boston Receipts

Apples, 456 bbls, 225 boxes; cranberries 25 bbls, berries 632 cts, peaches 7410 pkgs, watermelons 3 cars, cantaloupes 2 cars, California oranger 2147 bxs, grape fruit 213 bxs, lemons 732 bxs, California fruit 23 cars, pineapples 83 cts, grapes 6795 carriers, raisins 111 bxs, potatoes 12,170 bu, sweet potatoes 902 bbls, onions 2108 bu.

Poultry Receipts

Today, 983 pkgs, last year 878 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour — New wheat, spring patents, $5.20@5.60; special short patents, $5.70@6.10; spring clears in sacks, $4.25@4.75; winter patents, $5.25@5.65; winter straights, $4.75@5.50; winter clears, $4.50@5; Kansas patents in sacks, $5.40@6.10.

Millfeed—Spring bran, $24@24.50; winter bran, $24@24.50; middlings, $28@31; mixed feed, $28@31; red dog, $34; cottonseed meal, $32@33; linseed meal, $38.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow, 91½c; No. 3 yellow, 91c; ship No. 2 yellow, 90@90½c; No. 3 yellow, 89½@90c.

Oats—New No. 1 clipped white 44½c; No. 2 clipped white, 43½c; No. 3 clipped white, 42½c; fancy, 40 lbs, 43@43½c; new fancy, 38 lbs, 42½@43c; new regular, 38 lbs, 42@42½c; new regular, 36 lbs, 41½@42c.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal — Granulated cornmeal, $4.20 per bbl, bag meal, $1.69@1.71; cracked corn, $1.71@1.73; bolted, $4.15; rolled oatmeal, $5.15; new, rolled, $5.15; cut and ground, $5.66; feeding corn meal $1.72@1.74.

Hay—New hay No. 1 grade, $25@26; No. 2 grade, $23@24; No. 3 grade, $19.50@20; stock, $19.

Straw—New rye, $15.50@16; new oat, $8.50@9.

Beans—Carlots choice pea, $3.25@3.35; No. 2, $3; yellow eyes, $3.10@3.25; red kidneys, $3.75@3.85, California small white, $3.15@3.25; Scotch green peas, $2.35@2.45; Canadian peas, $3; lima beans, 5¼c lb.

Butter — Northern creamery extra, 27½@28c; western creamery extra, 26½@27c; western first, 25@26c.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby 38@39c; eastern extra, 34@35c; western extra 33@34c; western prirme firsts, 27@28c; western firsts, 24@25c.

Fruit—Oranges, California, $4@6.50 box; cantaloupes, 50c@$1.25 crt; blueberries, 10@14c; watermelons, 15@20c ea; peaches, 75c@$1.50 per 6-bskt carrier; bskts 25@50c; Delaware grapes, $1.50 per 8-bskt carrier; Moore's early 75c; bskt, 5@10c; grapefruit, $3@5 box.

Onions—Native, 40@45c bu.

Apples—Williams, $2.50@3 bbl; Astrachans, $2.25@2.75; Duchess, $2.50@3; Wealthies, $2.50@3; Wolf River, $2.50@3; Gravensteins, $2.50@3.50; bu boxes, 75c@$1.25; pears, $1@1.50 per bu box; crabapples, 75c@$1 box.

Potatoes—New, $1@1.10 bag; sweet new, $275@3.50 bbl.

Sugar—The Boston market advanced 5 points Monday on all grades of refined sugar. The Arbuckle and American refineries now quote, granulated and fine as a basis, 5.65c per pound in 100-barrel lots and 5.70@5.80c per pound in 20 bbl lots. Wholesale grocers hold firm at 5.95c per pound in 100-pound bags and barrels.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 6662 tubs, 2860 bxs, 416,854 lbs butter; 546 bxs cheese, 4031 cases eggs; 1914, 6033 tubs, 3720 bxs, 351,834 lbs butter, 678 bxs cheese, 3938 cases eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 7386 pkgs butter, 1845 bxs cheese, 9361 cases eggs; 1914, 8497 pkgs butter, 1630 bxs cheese, 10,207 coses eggs.

Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1—Eggs scarce and strong at 22c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1—Butter market firm; extras 25c, extra firsts 24½c, firsts 22½c@23½c; packing stock 19@20c; receipts 11,424 pkgs. Egg market steady; firsts 21@21½c, ordinary firsts 20@20½c, storage firsts 22½@23c; receipts 10,255 cases.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK—Failure of the British bankers to arrive on the St. Paul was reflected in some selling of foreign exchange toward noon, when the sterling rate for sight bills fell to 4.57 bid. At this level, however, the market steadied again, and through the noon hour was more settled with transactions at 4.57½ to 4.58 for demand, and one cent higher for cables. Continentals were still quoted nominally, but underlying firmness was in evidence.

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK — Curb market quiet: Submarine Boat 52⅞@53; Lake 13½@15; Kennecot 56¾@57; Braden 7⅞@8; Hendee 36½@37½; Can Car & Fdry 101@103; Int Mer Marine 4½@4¾, do pfd 14½@14¾; Int Motors 32@34, do pfd 65@70; Standard Motors 11½@12; St. Joseph Lead 13⅛@13⅝.

NO HOLIDAY SATURDAY

NEW YORK—Board of governors of the New York stock exchange has denied the petition of the members to close the exchange on the Saturday before Labor day.

FLOUR SALES AT RECORD

MINNEAPOLIS—Sales of flour here lately have been the largest on record.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Am H & L 6s	102¾	102⅝	102¾
Am T&T cv 4½s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
Armour 4½s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
Atch g 4s	90	90	90
Atch 5s	101	101	101
Atch cv 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾
Atch aj 4s	81½	80½	80½
Atch cv 4s '60	101	101	101
At C Line 4s	85	85	85
Beth Steel fd	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
B R T 5s 1918	100	99⅞	99⅞
B & O 4s	85¾	85½	85½
B & O cv 4½s	86	86	86
B & O 3½s	88¾	88¾	88¼
Cent Leather 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾
Cent Pac 1st 4s	84	83¾	83¾
C & Gt W 4s	65⅝	65½	65½
C B & Q 4s	95¼	96¼	96¼
C B & Q gm 4s	88¾	88¼	88¾
C & O cv	74⅜	74	74
C & O 4½s	84½	84½	84½
C & O 5s	102½	102½	102½
Con Gas cv 6s	116½	116½	116½
D & H fd	90	90	90
Erie cv A	61½	61¼	61¼
Erie cv B	68½	68½	68½
Erie gm lien	65½	65½	65½
Erie g 4s	78¼	78	78¼
Gen Electric 5s	102½	102	102
Gen Motors 6s	100⅛	100⅛	00⅜
Hud & Man fd	70½	70¼	70½
Ill Cent fd	84	84	84
Insp Cop cv 1919	142½	142½	142½
Insp Copper cv	144½	143	143
Inter-Met 4½s	74	74	74
I R T fd 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼
Iowa Cen 4s	48	48	48
Lack Steel 5s 1950	85⅜	85¼	85¼
L S & M S 4s 1931	90	90	90
Mont Power Co 5s	90⅛	90⅜	90⅜
M K & T 4½s	54½	54½	54½
Mo Pac 5s 1917	78¼	78½	78½
Mo Pac 6s	92½	92½	92½
Mo Pac 4s	29	29	29
NY NH & H 3½s'54	67½	67½	67½
NY NH & H 6s	110¼	110¼	110¼
N Y State Hys 4½s	109½	109½	109½
N Y C 4½s w i	103⅞	103⅞

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

NEW OUTPUT RECORDS MADE BY U. S. STEEL

For the First Time in Several Years it Is Getting Full Benefit of Vast Outlays for New Construction

NEW YORK—For several weeks the United States Steel Corporation has been establishing new records in output. It has been operating about 95 per cent of ingot capacity, which means that for the first time in several years it is getting the full benefits from its vast outlays for new construction.

Its steel ingot capacity was 19,188,400 tons annually on Jan. 1 last; pig iron capacity, 16,748,800 tons, and "steel products for sale" capacity, 13,842,900 tons. These figures, were compiled by the corporation for Dow, Jones & Co.'s "Tabulated History of United States Steel."

Capacity must be somewhat larger than Jan. 1 and will be much larger by close of this year when the big new Duluth plants are ready for operation. At least 1,000,000 tons will be added to capacity as a result of completed construction in 1915.

Operating at 95 per cent of capacity, United States Steel must be turning out at rate of close to 18,500,000 tons of ingots annually. Record output for the full year was in 1912 with 16,901,223 tons. That year also established a new record in finished steel production with 12,506,619 tons.

Finished steel production has recently been running at rate of close to 13,000,000 tons annually, and is likely to exceed that figure with a continued good demand for steel.

Net income is now approaching the high record of 1907, the best year in the corporation's history. Earnings in that year were $160,964,673.

In 1907 the high record for quarterly earnings was established, reaching $45,503,705 in the second quarter. In the current quarter estimates place net above $40,000,000. However, prices in 1907 were several dollars a ton higher than at present, and big earnings in the current quarter will come largely from increased production.

The following gives net by quarters since the organization of United States Steel when net earnings were in excess of $40,000,000: Second quarter, 1913, $41,219,813; second quarter, 1910, $40,170,960; fourth quarter 1909, $40,982,746; second quarter, 1907, $45,503,746; third quarter, 1907, $43,804,285; second quarter, 1906, $40,125,032; fourth quarter, 1906, $41,750,126.

Net earnings per ton sold were $15.24 in 1907. If this rate prevailed over the next 12 months United States Steel would be able to earn nearly $215,000,000 on full capacity. But, as stated, prices are considerably lower than they were in 1907, and earnings as large as this are not looked for.

Record earnings a ton were established by the corporation in 1902, when they were $16.25. The lowest profit per ton was $7.95 in 1914.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway has ordered 7600 tons rails.

New Orleans branch of the federal reserve bank will open Sept. 10.

Atlantic Coast Line road's July operating income decreased $78,837.

Demand for dollars in London Wednesday forced sterling down to $4.48.

Negotiations are said to be pending for sale of remaining seven vessels of Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The United States, as a whole, is in a prosperous condition, the American Exchange National Bank, N. Y., finds after collating reports from over 1000 representative bankers and business men throughout the country.

Western Pacific railroad has formally defaulted on its $50,000,000 first mortgage bonds. Equitable Trust Company, as trustee, will take foreclosure proceedings, and on behalf of the bondholders' committee Alvin Krech, chairman, will bid in the property. About 90 per cent of the bonds have been deposited.

Incorporations in eastern states with a capital of $100,000 or over during August totaled $148,186,000, compared with $132,675,000 in July and $95,785,000 in August 1914. Companies chartered with $1.000,000 capital or over contributed $67,100,000 compared with $71,000,000 in July and $50,600,000 in Aug. 1914.

The British treasury has not officially announced the members of the British financial commission, but private advices from London are that it is comprised of the following: Sir Edward Hopkinson Holden, Bart., chairman and managing director of London City & Midland Bank, Ltd.; James Hope Simpson, general manager of Bank of Liverpool, Ltd.; Baron Reading (Sir Rufus Daniel Isaacs), chief justice of England: Viscount St. Aldwyn (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach), formerly chancellor of the exchequer; Sir Henry Babington Smith, president of the National Bank of Turkey.

GAS OUTPUT DECREASES

The output of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for the month of August shows a decrease of 3.1 per cent as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

TONNAGE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE DOUBLED

Vessels Which Before War Earned £5000 a Trip Now Earn More Than £25,000—Is Among War Stocks—Minority Stockholders Strive Against Assessment

NEW YORK—International Mercantile Marine stocks are war stocks. Stupendous profits accredited to manufacturers of munitions and war supplies cannot be realized unless transportation abroad is furnished.

Value of tonnage owned by Mercantile Marine has, since the war, increased not less than 50 per cent, and probably has almost doubled. Vessels which before the war earned, say, £5000 a trip, are earning between £25,000 and £40,000. Net earnings, barely enough to pay charges in 1913-1914, for the first six months of 1915 were $11,000,000, after $2,750,000 depreciation. They are expected to run better for the last six months of the year.

Assuming as much in the last as in the first six months, net after depreciation should amount to $22,000,000. This will be equivalent to more than 36 per cent on the old preferred. More than 72 per cent dividends accumulated on the preferred.

On capitalization proposed in reorganization plan, current earnings, after charges, will amount to more than 42 per cent on both the $31,464,000 new preferred and $18,370,000 new common. The plan provides that both stocks share equally after 6 per cent has been paid on both.

Some minority stockholders, in view of altered position of the company's finances, have contended that the company should not have been placed in receivership; further, that the stock should not be asked to pay assessment of $2.50 per share. It is also claimed that when the company was placed in receivership ample funds were on hand to pay charges defaulted; and that the company, when it purchased Pacific Mail steamships, had cash of nearly $20,000,000.

Irrespective of merits of these contentions, the fact remains that early in 1914 the company was in precarious situation, and current liabilities, loans, etc., exceeded current assets by about $4,000,000. Such liabilities could not be paid in property. The company's building program was too extensive, requiring additional cash more rapidly than could be realized out of earnings or assets, and loans were held largely in England and could not be readily extended after outbreak of the war. Earnings for 1914 about met interest requirements. The big improvement did not arrive until 1915.

Undoubtedly if the company had been tided over the uncertain period after outbreak of the war, and until war business had increased to present proportions, there would have been no occasion for receivership. The company is earning more than six times its old charges, or 10 times charges on proposed reorganization basis.

Assets now far exceed liabilities if tonnage is figured at cost, and cash in bank, which was nearer $20,000,000, is placed at $15,000,000. This takes no account of present unusual value of ships due to the war, because the company would hardly dispose of its tonnage to get the benefit of this situation. The company's position as of July 1 last, therefore, figures out:

ASSETS

Tonnage, 1,115,000 tons at cost $110 per ton	$122,650,000
Less depreciation	49,004,000
Net value of tonnage	73,646,000
New tonn. at $110 cost per ton.	26,331,000
Insurance—Titanic	5,000,000
Cash in bank	15,000,000
Dividend—Leyland Line	800,000
Total assets	$120,777,000

LIABILITIES

Interest, one year, on bonds	$3,150,000
Payments due on new tonnage	19,748,000
All bonds at par and acc'd int.	75,000,000
Possible loss Titanic disaster	2,000,000
Total liabilities	$99,898,000
Excess assets	20,879,000

Latter figure allows values of bonds at par and leaves approximately value of $40 per share for the preferred. If 50 per cent accretion in value of tonnage on account of the war is included, this would add $49,988,000 to values, or nearly 100 per cent on $51,730,000 preferred. But assuming continuance of present conditions for current six months and taking no account of increased value of tonnage, assets value of the preferred by Dec. 31 should figure out at around $60 per share.

On proposed reorganization basis, assets of $120,777,000 would be increased by $2,539,967, representing cash assessment on stock, or to $123,317,000. Against this should be deducted prior lien and new bonds to be issued of par value of $51,536,000. Possible Titanic loss $2,000,000; balance due on new tonnage, $19,748,000; new preferred at par, $31,414,232, and new common at par, $18,370,920, or a total of $123,069,152, giving both new and preferred stocks an assets valuation of par, with nearly $250,000 to spare, no account being taken of appreciated value of tonnage or probable costs of receivership.

The miraculous recovery from destitute circumstances to considerable affluence, which will be further solidified with any continuation of the war, has begun to attract attention of bankers. A large national bank has been putting customers into the old 4½ per cent bonds on contention that financial position of the company is now sound and the bonds possess a liquidating value of par on basis of assets and earnings. Holders of these bond, whether the plan of reorganization fail or succeeds, are amply covered by assets. In addition, the holders, if plan of reorganization goes through successfully, will receive 50 per cent in new 5 per cent bonds and 50 per cent in preferred. As the new 5s are convertible into preferred, holder of the bonds has a further call on a war stock in a company earning at rate of 42 per cent on all outstanding stock. Even if all the new convertible 5s are converted, rate of earnings is nearly 25 per cent on both preferred and common that would be outstanding.

PLANS FOR TEXAS & MEXICO ROAD

Reorganization plans of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railroad Company are well under way. A syndicate, headed by the Guaranty Trust Company and the Columbia Trust Company of New York, has been formed to underwrite the plan, and this presages complete rehabilitation of the road.

The New Orleans, Texas & Mexico is one of the subsidiaries of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad and went into the hands of receivers with the parent system. All the capital stock of the company is held by the St. Louis & San Francisco and under the terms of the reorganization the stockholders will get nothing, consideration being given the bondholders only.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CHICAGO & ALTON

	1915	Increase
July gross	$1,188,357	*$91,079
Net	206,358	*88,358
Other income	79,512	29,369
Total income	126,845	*117,928

NORTHERN PACIFIC

July—		
Oper revenue	$5,349,783	*$442,278
Net revenue	1,795,349	*261,487
Oper income	1,417,823	*227,924

THIRD AVENUE

Year ended June 30—		
Oper revenue	$10,885,859	$27,643
Oper expenses	6,976,179	*29,856
Net revenue	3,909,680	57,499
Taxes	731,035	250
Oper income	3,178,645	57,249
Other income	81,128	5,912
Total income	3,259,773	63,162
Int sinking fund	2,565,730	*4,575
Surplus	694,043	67,737

*Decrease.

CLEARING HOUSE

At the Boston clearing house today New York funds sold at par.

Exchanges and balances compare:

Thursday—	1915	1914
Exchanges	$24,805,492	$18,843,699
Balances	1,534,756	623,383

The United States subtreasury had a credit balance at the Boston clearing house today of $146 924.

EXPOSITION FREE OF DEBT

SAN FRANCISCO—The executive committee of the Panama-Pacific exposition board of directors announces the adoption of a resolution authorizing the controller to pay $110,159 to the Union Trust Company of this city in settlement of all indebtedness. The original debt to finance the exposition was $962,340.

FEWER DIRECTORS FOR CAPE COD CANAL CO.

The Boston, Cape Cod & New York Canal Company, at its annual meeting Wednesday, reduced its directorate from 14 to 11 members. F. de C. Sullivan remains on the board; with him the following were elected to complete its membership: August Belmont, Charles A. Allen, DeWitt C. Flanagan, W. A. Harriman, Francis R. Appleton, E. F. Loree, J. W. Miller, William Barclay Parsons, F. D. Underwood and H. P. Wilson.

Those who have retired from the company are Vice-President and Director Charles H. Slattery, city treasurer of Boston, and Director Willard Howland of Chelsea, August Belmont, Jr., Adolph Frank, Theodore Schmueckle, E. M. Davison, C. B. Ludlow, B. Hamburger, G. W. Oldham, Louis Struller, S. Candrian, Adolph Pons and U. A. Murdock.

METAL PRICES IN LONDON

LONDON—Copper, spot £68 5s up 10s, futures £89 10s up 10s, electrolytic £84 10s unchanged; lead £22 13s up 7s 6d; spelter £72 unchanged; tin, spot £153 10s up £1 15s, futures £155 up £2, straits £153 12s 6d up £1 12s 6d. Sales, spot 40 tons, futures 60 tons.

LACKAWANNA & WESTERN

NEW YORK—Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad reports for quarter ended June 30 last, as follows:

	1915	1914
Oper revenue	$11,309,432	$11,035,053
Net revenue	4,232,476	3,737,936
Balance	1,568,441	1,869,122

DOW CHEMICAL PLUM

CLEVELAND—It is understood that the directors of the Dow Chemical Company have finally decided on the terms for a distribution of preferred stock as a bonus to shareholders to an amount covering accumulated profits.

ELEVATED RECEIPTS INCREASE

The gross passenger receipts of the Boston Elevated for the month of August show an increase of approximately $26,000 or 2 per cent, as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE SAME

LONDON—The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

STERLING RATE DROPS TO $4.50 IN WEAK MARKET

NEW YORK—Foreign exchange rates, the pound sterling leading, went up and down, Wednesday, recovering in the afternoon from the extreme depression of the opening and finally dropping at the close. From reasons not apparent on the surface optimism seemed prevalent in the face of the fact that an analysis of the situation seemed not to warrant it.

There was less talk Wednesday of the possibility that rates would fall so low as to result in curtailment of American exports. A persistent report circulated that relief was in sight.

From extreme depression of $4.50 registered at the opening of the market, sterling made its faltering way by leaps and falls to $4.55½ in the late afternoon and fell back at the end to $4.54.

Francs dropped at a single stroke from 6.23 to 6.09, reaching their lowest value. Lires hovered around 6.54, approximately 26 below their normal worth, remaining there because they virtually amounted to nothing in the day's dealings.

Reichsmarks zigzagged between 80⅝ and 80⅝. The entire market was very uncertain throughout the day, although the tendency toward demoralization lessened toward the close.

Big local bankers were inclined to be calm. One expert asserted Wednesday night that he doubted if £10,000 sterling had been bought in this market. The divergent quotations he ascribed purely to speculators.

This view, however, was not generally accepted and there were indications that there had been large dealings in small amounts after sterling had strengthened to $4.52.

It was said that the delegation of British financiers and treasury officials, sent here to mend England's battered credits, were almost within sight of land.

The blue pencil of the censor has crossed out all news of their sailing, but it was thought they might be on the American liner St. Paul, due to dock here today.

Discussion centered on Great Britain's remedial plans, none of which, New York bankers profess, is known here.

In the absence of these plans, it was assumed that the contemplated credit loan would be of such proportions that it would be a national, rather than a New York affair, in respect to participation.

Bankers from all the reserve centers, it was said, would be invited to share. The collateral probably would consist not only of approved American securities, but also of carefully selected Canadian and South American bonds.

In addition, bankers here plan to have the British borrowers cover it with an issue of notes, thus doubly riveting the security.

Investigation shows the present situation teems with unusual developments. Of all the American institutions sending money to foreign countries or receiving it from abroad, the United States government alone could not profit by the low rates in its money order business.

Although the English pound was selling in Wall street at $4.50, at the post-office senders had to pay $4.87 to the pound; recipients were given that sum.

The same situation prevailed so far as other foreign moneys were concerned. This was due to treaties which fixed in rigid terms the exchange of values of money between the United States and its associate powers in the issuance of postal orders.

Enormous profits to American importers owing bills abroad appeared to be in sight with the prevailing low rates Wednesday, and not a little of the bills bought, it is said, was to discount foreign bills.

BANK OF ENGLAND WEEKLY REPORT

LONDON—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows these changes: Total reserve £54,558,000, increase £611,000; circulation £32,324,000, increase £521,000; bullion £68,433,000, increase £1,138,000; other securities £145,105,000, increase £2,968,000; other deposits £87,921,000, decrease £1,544,000; public deposits £137,935,000, increase £3,881,000; government securities £44,418,000, decrease £1,237,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 24.20 per cent compared with 24.10 last week and compares with an advance from 17⅞ to 19 per cent in this week last year. Clearings through London for week £275,980,000 against £155,707,000 last year. Clearings last week were £258,870,000.

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston which may vary according to locality, follow:

Flour — Bread flour, $8.50, $8.75 and $9.50 bbl, $1.10 bag; pastry, $7.75 bbl, $1 bag.

Butter—Print, 36@38c lb; tub, 33c.

Eggs, fancy brown, 47c doz; fresh laid Maine and New Hampshire 42c doz; fresh western first, 27@30c.

Sugar—Granulated, 6½c per single lb, 5.95c per lb in 100-lb bags.

Beans—Medium pea 14c qt, $1.10 pk; California, 14c qt, $1.10 pk; yellow eyes, 14c qt, $1.10 pk; red kidney, 15c qt, $1.15 pk.

Potatoes—New, 4c qt, 20 pk; Maine, 15c pk, 55c bu, $1.40 per 2-bu bag; selected, 30c pk, $1.10 bu.

Oranges — California navels, 35@45c doz.

READING'S STATEMENT FAVORABLE

Gross Earnings for July Exceed $4,000,000—Operating Expenses Reduced $47,420—Surplus More Than Doubled

PHILADELPHIA—Reading's statement for July, the first month of the fiscal year, is a fairly favorable exhibit. The gross earnings of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company were above the $4,000,000 mark, which is considered quite a good volume for this season of the year and was about 7 per cent, or $261,398, greater than in July, 1914. Operating expenses were reduced $47,420, and the road was able to show a surplus for the month just reported of $666,171, which is more than double that of the similar month last year.

Reading's general merchandise traffic and the movement of iron and steel, limestone and other products is contributing to the current showing. The anthracite shipments in July were only a nominal gain over July a year ago, but bituminous coal shipments have been running a little ahead of similar periods in 1914.

The substantial increase in July gross and surplus earnings of the railway contrast with decreases reported in May and April. The report of the company for June to the interstate commerce commission has not yet been made public, but the July earnings a year ago marked a period of dull business in the Reading. The comparative earnings for July, May and April follow:

Gross—	1915	Increase
July	$4,083,198	$261,398
May	4,081,702	*140,928
April	4,272,566	21,299
Net—		
July	666,171	308,236
May	530,418	*42,817
April	656,111	183,749

*Decrease.

The annual report of Reading will not be available until the annual meeting next month. In 11 months of the fiscal year, the gross earnings of the Philadelphia & Reading railway were $43,404,762, a decrease compared with the 11 months ended May 31, 1914, of $3,178,682. The surplus was $4,873,560, a decrease of $1,082,045.

The Reading Coal & Iron Company earnings in July show only slight changes—all decreases—from the figures for that month in 1914. The collieries continued their policy of restricted output in July, 1915.

BETTER PRICES FOR COTTON ARE EXPECTED SOON

Staple at 12 1-2 Cents Not Improbable—Present Crop May Be as Low as 10,500,000 Bales

NEW YORK—In cotton trade circles the low condition report of 60.2 as of Aug. 25, a loss of 6.1 per cent within a month, is regarded as warranting a much more favorable price prospect than a year ago.

W. S. Halliburton of Daniel O'Dell & Co., says: "The present crop may be as low as 10,500,000 bales. It is entirely within reach of present conditions that we shall see 12½ cent cotton before end of the season. The people who have been waiting for opportunity to get cotton under 10 cents have, in all likelihood, missed their chance.

"The outlook for growers is much better than last year, partly because the banking system is more largely at the service of the cotton interests, and partly because this season there is a market for the crop, whereas last year at this time there was no such thing as a market. The grower is so much better off in the matter of prices that he is going to come out of the season much more satisfactorily to himself and to his creditors."

The view that average yield may be as low as 160 pounds an acre is not generally accepted. While it is agreed that fertilizer demand has been cut down about 45 per cent, it is also agreed that growers have more than ever before relied on fertilizers of home make for forcing of this year's crop. This will tend to bring up average yield per acre, which was 209.2 pounds last year and 182 in 1913.

Carry-over from the preceding season of 2,000,000 bales with a crop of 11,000,000 would give 13,000,000 bales total supply for the next 12 months. If United States mills succeed in developing large orders for textile exports, home mills will absorb much that would otherwise have gone to Germany and Austria-Hungary, now shut off from the American cotton market.

PORTLAND LIGHT & POWER

The Portland (Ore.) Railway, Light & Power Company's report for July and for 12 months ended July 31 last, shows these changes when compared with similar periods of 1914:

	1915	Decrease
July gross earnings	$467,946	$43,059
Net earnigs	207,460	23,525
Surplus	23,513	25,169
12 months' gross	5,694,808	949,703
Net	2,591,650	712,606
Surplus	381,116	706,014

NEW BOND DEPARTMENT MEMBER

Hornblower & Weeks of Boston, announce that after September 1, 1915, Mr. John B. Moulton, formerly with Messrs. Harvey, Fiske & Sons, will be associated with their bond department.

FIVE LEADING GRAIN CROPS SURPASS LAST YEAR'S TOTAL

Reported as Largest Gross in Country's History—Greater by More Than 600,000,000 Bushels — Extra Care Has Been Taken in Gathering Crops

CHICAGO — Production of the five leading grain crops of the country surpasses last year's by more than 600,000,000 bushels, and in the aggregate is the largest in the country's history, possibly not in average yield per acre, but in gross amount, the increase in acreage giving the unusual record in production, according to the Annual Crop Report issued by the Continental and Commercial National Bank of this city.

The summer harvests, however, have been attended with great difficulty in many sections, on account of the frequent rains, and for this reason more than usual care has been used in gathering the crops, and the advantage of the high prices that resulted from the war has caused extra exertions to be put forth by the farmer to secure his grains.

The harvest of wheat and oats is completed over two thirds of the area, and the final stages of the ripening period have been passed in the northern portion of the country. Only the corn remains subject to about a month of growth. The estimates are based on the harvests completed and under way, together with estimates of probable results of the growing crop considering the present conditions.

For the first time in the country's history the wheat crop tops a billion bushels. The high price of last year's crop that developed with the early weeks of the war, with the certainty that wheat would be needed in large quantities for export, caused the acreage of the fall-sown wheat to be largely increased the country over. Also, further additional land was seeded in the northwestern states this spring for the late wheat harvests, and yet this acreage, on account of the lateness of the spring in that region and the unfavorable weather for field work during most of the seeding period, was less than had been contemplated.

Reports show a total acreage of 59,400,000 in wheat, a gain of nearly 6,000,000 acres over last year. The yield is given us as 1,003,000,000 bushels comparing with the final government figures for last year of 891,000,000 bushels on the smaller area. The average yield per acre is about the same as last year, the increase being in the acreage. Winter wheat yields a total of 663,000,000 bushels and spring wheat 340,000,000 bushels. There is a loss of 2½ bushels on the average yield of winter wheat and a gain of six bushels per acre in the spring wheat region.

Last year's crop of 891,000,000 bushels gave an exportable surplus of 330,000,000 bushels and at the highest price at which wheat had been sold since the season of 1897-8. This year, with a supply of the old crop of 25,000,000 bushels less, the present crop, on last year's basis would provide an exportable surplus of 420,000,000 bushels, or four fifths of the total amount taken by the importing countries in the season which ended with Aug. 1. The country is therefore in a position to feed all of Europe, if it should become necessary.

However, the conditions which gave this country its big crop, operated in Canada to raise its exportable surplus 100,000,000 bushels, and with a large crop forecast in Australia, the first country of the southern hemisphere to harvest the present season, the supplies for Europe are more than ample, and there is no reason to expect the large return realized upon the crop of the previous season.

The higher cost of wheat last season affected Americans as well as those of Europe, and while the money value of the exported surplus figured more largely in the foreign trade than that of any other product of the country, the high price at home, at a period when work was scarce, weighed heavily upon the bulk of the population. The large crops in the exporting countries this year assure cheaper bread, a reduction in the cost of living, and a larger expenditure for products of the manufacturers.

For the first time in many years the South seeded considerable land to wheat, and the results were fairly good, some of the states showing yields as high as the central wheat region, and while the quantity is not large, it has shown the planter that diversification of crops is feasible, and that his land will grow foodstuffs as well as cotton.

The estimated yields for 1915 are as follows: Wheat, 1,003,000,000 bushels; corn, 2,983,000,000; oats, 1,352,000,000; rye, 45,700,000; barley, 224,000,000; hay, 78,000,000 tons; cotton, 10,500,000 bales.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 2)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta—J. K. Orr of J. Kyle Orr Shoe Co.; Tour.
Atlanta—S. Edison of the Rothschild Co.; Essex.
Baltimore—H. W. Strauss of Baltimore Bargain House; Adams.
Birmingham, Ala.—Mr. Bernstein of B. & B. Shoe Co.
Chicago—Frank Hansel; U. S.
Dallas, Texas—Leon Kahn; Essex.
Fulton, N. Y.—E. L. Lamb of E. L. Lamb Shoe Co.; Essex.
Havana—Juan Ussia of V. de Aedo Uasit & Vincent; U. S.
Louisville—M. J. Streng of Streng Thalheimer & Co.; Lenox.
Milwaukee—Mr. Ballman of Schuster Stores; Thorn.
New Orleans—Mr. Rosenwasser of F. Levy Co.
New York—A. Bass; U. S.
New York—A. Newbaur of Bloomstein Bros.
Newport News, Va.—H. Wegar; U. S.
Nouzales, Ariz.—Nathan Leeker; Essex.
Philadelphia—Jacob Schwartz; U. S.
Pittsburgh—Joe Glaser of Kauffman & Co.; Essex.
San Francisco—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.
San Francisco—J. T. Reedy of The Emporium; 82 Lincoln st.
Savannah—Mr. Cassell.
Springfield, Mo.—E. E. Headon; U. S.
St. Louis—A. Palan; U. S.
St. Louis—F. Levy; U. S.
Wilmington, Del.—F. Levy of Morris Levy.

LEATHER BUYERS

Frankfort, Ky.—J. F. Montgomery of Hoge & Montgomery.
Moscow, Russia — Jacques D. Sarlakoff; Parker.
Petrograd, Russia—A. Sarbnovsky and Mr. Avinoff; Parker.
Waalwijk, Holland—G. Van Roon; Tour.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 160 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

ST. PAUL'S EARNINGS GAIN

St. Paul road's July gross and earnings compare as follows:

	1915	1914
Gross	$8,219,281	$7,824,983
Net	2,811,727	2,383,297

SEARS-ROEBUCK SALES UP

Sears-Roebuck sales for August and the eight months ended Aug. 31 last, show these increases:

	1915	Increase
Aug sales	$7,103,581	$1,041,177
8 months	67,327,283	6,947,700

INCREASED DIVIDEND BY WESTERN UNION PROBABLE

Probabilities are very strong that within the next six months Western Union directors will give the holders of the company's $99,786,000 stock an increased dividend return. This return is hardly likely to take the form of an increase in the regular rate from 4 per cent to 5 per cent. So far as current earnings are concerned, directors would not be stretching beyond the bounds of conservatism to increase the rate to 5 per cent. But the additional distribution is more apt to take the form of an "extra," and in that event a payment of 1 per cent for the last quarter of the year may reasonably be expected.

So long as the war continues, Western Union is thought fairly certain to be the recipient of an unusual bounty in the form of enlarged cable business. The great advance in cable profits which has featured the operations of the past 12 months has had the net result of giving Western Union the largest balance for the stock in its recent history.

For the first half of 1915 Western Union earned at the rate of not far from 8 per cent on its stock. The June quarter did even better than this in accumulating profits at the rate of 9.2 per cent per annum.

It is reasonable to assume that Western Union for all of 1915 will earn not less than 8 per cent, and it may go as high as 9 per cent. This is a decided shift from a position where three years ago the company was apparently barely earning its 3 per cent dividend return to shareholders.

The question may well be asked why, if an extra of 1 per cent is to be paid on account of the 1915 dividend distribution, the rate is not regularly organized on a 5 per cent basis.

The answer is that Western Union is partially a war stock. Its cable business cannot rationally be expected to hold at the present level, after Europe settles back into the ways of peace. No one can foresee whether a 5 per cent rate would be conservative with war settled. It might be that the revival in land line traffic would offset the shrinkage in toll income and then again general business in this country might easily not be in a position to support expectations of enlarged telegraph income.

H. L. STEVENS & COMPANY
910 S. MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO
DESIGNERS & BUILDERS

THE STEVENS SYSTEM of Design and Construction eliminates much of the waste and friction common in building operations and induces cooperation and efficiency among those engaged in the work of construction.

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

MANY UPSETS IN NATIONAL GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Francis Ouimet, Present Title Holder, and J. D. Travers, National Open Champion, Put Out of the Running

TODAY'S MATCHES

R. A. Gardner vs. D. E. Sawyer.
Max Marston vs. Howard Lee.
J. G. Anderson vs. Nelson Whitney.
J. D. Standish, Jr., vs. Sherrill Sherman.

DETROIT—Today's matches in the third round national amateur golf championship tournament over the course of the Country Club of Detroit will be followed with unusual interest, after the upsets and unexpected results of Wednesday's round. No greater upsets were ever recorded in a national golf tourney than resulted in the second round match play Wednesday, when two champions, Francis Ouimet and J. D. Travers, were eliminated. These holders of the national amateur and open titles, respectively, were defeated by J. D. Standish, Jr., and Max Marston, both practically unheard of in national competition. Standish won his match by 5 up and 4 to play, providing the biggest surprise of the day, while Marston's margin was 2 and 1.

Marston was forced to play record breaking golf to beat Travers, who was decidedly off his game, making the afternoon round of 18 holes in 71, bettering the course record of 72 strokes set by H. E. Lee of the Country Club one year ago. At that time fewer traps handicapped the play and the fairways were wider, making drives and approach shots easier. Marston had his match won after halving the seventeenth hole, but the final hole was played to give Marston an opportunity to set the record, which he easily did when he showed a 33 for the inward journey, three better than par.

Another record was established when R. A. Gardner, the former Yale track athlete, made the seventh hole in one, his drive hesitating somewhat on the green and then rolling into the cup. It was the first time that a hole on the Detroit course was ever made in one stroke, and it was also the first time that a ball was holed in one in any tournament under the auspices of the U. S. G. A. The seventh is the shortest hole on the course, 144 yards, and par for it is 3. Gardner made his one on the morning trip out.

With the defeat of Ouimet and Travers, the big three—Travers, Ouimet and Evans, all champions—are eliminated and the highest amateur golfing honors in the United States lie among players practically unheard of in the East. J. G. Anderson, Siwanoy; Sherrill Sherman, Yahundasis, and Max Marston, Baltusrol, are the only easterners who came through the second round of match play, which permitted only eight survivors for the third round.

The other five are westerners, and it is generally conceded by close observers of the qualifying rounds and the two match rounds already decided that the next national amateur titleholder will be a western player.

J. D. Standish, Jr., Detroit C. C.; H. E. Lee, Detroit C. C.; Edward Sawyer, Wheaton C. C.; R. A. Gardner, Hinsdale C. C., and N. T. Whitney, Audubon C. C., are the others who still have a chance for the championship.

There was no excuse for the defeat of Ouimet. Ouimet was outplayed from beginning to end and was fortunate in not being defeated by a greater margin.

Standish should have had Ouimet 3 down for the morning instead of being 1 down himself. Poor putting placed Standish in this position. Similar mistakes lost the match for Ouimet. He realized that his title was gradually slipping from him, and this, together with the loud applause accorded Standish's shots, affected him a trifle. He tried to figure his shots too closely and usually by the time he was ready to meet the ball with his club he had lost the sense of direction and distance and flubbed shots repeatedly.

Ouimet used 42 going out in the afternoon and was doing little better when the match was terminated with the halving of the fourteenth hole. He sliced into the rough on the sixth going out in the afternoon and placed his second behind a tree. He lifted the ball into the ditch with his mashie and did not get onto the green until five strokes had been spent. He holed out in six on a 4 hole, requiring more strokes for that hole than he needed for any other or than was used by his opponent during the entire match.

Standish continued his remarkable play on the last five holes, having a medal card of 18, par for them being 20.

Results of the second round:

J. D. Standish, Jr., Detroit C. C., defeated Francis Ouimet, Woodland G. C., 5 and 4; Edward Sawyer, Wheaton G. C., defeated Gardner White, Flushing C. C., 6 and 5; H. E. Lee, Detroit C. C., defeated H. K. Kerr, Ekwanok C. C., 9 and 8; Max Marston, Baltusrol C. C., defeated J. D. Travers, Upper Montclair C. C., 2 and 1; N. T. Whitney, Audubon C. C., defeated A. C. Ulmer, Florida C. C., 9 and 8; Sherrill Sherman, Yahundasis C. C., defeated J. N. Stearns, 3d, Williamsport C. C., 1 up, 37 holes; J. G. Anderson, Siwanoy C. C., defeated J. B. Schlotman, Detroit C. C., 4 and 3; R. A. Gardner, Hinsdale C. C., defeated Thomas Sherman, Yanundasis, 2 and 1.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Cleveland 12, Louisville 4.
Cleveland 4, Louisville 2.
Minneapolis 2, Kansas City 1.
Minneapolis 10, Kansas City 5.
Milwaukee 12, St. Paul 3.
Columbus 3, Indianapolis 1.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Atlanta 3, Memphis 1.
Birmingham 2, Nashville 1.

BAKER MAY PLAY WITH NEW YORK AMERICAN CLUB

Move to Place Famous Philadelphia Star With That Club to Aid Game There

PHILADELPHIA—The sale of J. F. Baker, third baseman of the Philadelphia Athletics, will be announced today unless Manager Connie Mack refuses to go through with a deal that was talked over here Wednesday. B. B. Johnson, president of the American league; President J. J. Lanning of Boston, Vice-President Huston of the New York Americans and President B. F. Shibe of the Athletics were in conference all the afternoon and the transfer is expected to be made at once. The sale was outright and the price is believed to be $15,000.

The sale of Baker is part of a plan American league magnates have to strengthen the New York club and help the game in New York, where baseball interest has decreased, owing to the poor showing of the Giants and the falling off of the New York Americans after they had made a good start. More than one American league club will contribute a share to building up the New York club, but Baker is the only player who is known to have been settled upon for transfer.

President Johnson stopped off in New York Tuesday and came here Wednesday accompanied by Captain Huston of the New York club. As soon as the magnates got together, however, Johnson started the Baker deal, and Huston expressed his willingness to pay a liberal price for the player. There is no doubt but that New York will play well for Baker, for Manager Mack has declared emphatically that he would not allow Baker to go to any other major league club.

Baker is at his home at Trappe, Md., and will come here at once to meet the New York club representatives. Baker has a contract with the Athletics that has three years more to run, and calls for a salary of $20,000 for three years. Not long ago Baker agreed to play this season with Mack, if the latter would tear up the contract for the next two years, but the manager would listen to no proposition.

MEDDLER WINS IN PUTNAM CUP RACE

MANCHESTER-BY-THE-SEA — The eighth in the series of races for the Putnam cup, was sailed Wednesday by the one-design boats of the Manchester Yacht Club in a fine breeze from the northeast, some of the boats finding it necessary to carry a single reef. The boats went twice around the course giving them a reach, a beat and a run for the three legs. The Meddler was first in, the Shad withdrawing being far in the rear on the second round.

Name and owner—	El. time H.M.S.
Meddler II., M. Pratt	1 54 12
Kiowa II., J. A. Jeffries	1 54 20
Palmetto, Thomas Taylor, Jr.	1 55 06
White Wings, C. K. Cummings	1 55 29
Tulip, Thomas Cabot	1 57 00
Shad, P. S. Sears	withdrew

SALLAWAY WINS MAPLEWOOD GOLF

MAPLEWOOD, N. H.—G. H. Sallaway, Jr., of Dorchester, led a field of golfers in Maplewood's annual fall handicap tourney Wednesday, obtaining a net score of 69. Victor Hockmeyer of Lowell, finished a close second with 70. The best gross was secured by W. L. Richards of New York, who went around in 78. Two sixteens qualified for match play.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C. 1915	P. C. 1914
Boston	80	39	.673	.585
Detroit	81	43	.653	.504
Chicago	73	49	.599	.488
Washington	63	57	.525	.517
New York	55	63	.466	.459
Cleveland	47	74	.388	.314
St. Louis	47	75	.385	.454
Philadelphia	36	82	.305	.686

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 6, Philadelphia 0.
Detroit 5, Chicago 4.
Washington 2, New York 1.
Cleveland 6, St. Louis 2.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Detroit.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
New York at Washington.

RED SOX SHUT OUT ATHLETICS

PHILADELPHIA—Boston defeated the Philadelphia Americans here Wednesday afternoon by the score of 6 to 0. Foster pitched fine ball for the winning team, and was given fine support, not an error being made during the game. He allowed three hits, but kept them scattered, while the Red Sox batters made eight hits off Wyckoff and Nabors. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	6	8	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3

Batteries, Foster and Cady; Wyckoff, Nabors and Lapp. Umpires, Dinneen and Nallin. Time, 1h. 35m.

DETROIT 5, CHICAGO 4

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	.	5	10	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	10	4

Batteries, Coveleskie, Boland and Stanage and Baker; Scott, Benz and Schalk. Umpires, Chill and Evans. Time, 1h. 44m.

WASHINGTON WINS LONG GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R.	H.	E.
Wash.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.	2	7	0
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0

Batteries, Ayres and Henry; Caldwell and Nunamaker. Umpires, Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time, 2h. 5m.

CLEVELAND IN SIXTH PLACE

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	10	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	8	3

Batteries, Carter and O'Neill; Koob, Hoff, and Severeid. Umpires, Wallace and Connolly. Time, 1h. 43m.

FAST MATCHES IN CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS TOURNEY

Play in the Second Round Brings Out Some Keen Competition—Stars Are Scheduled to Meet Today

FOREST HILLS, N. Y. — Several matches are scheduled for today aside from the interscholastic championships, which start today, in the national lawn tennis championship on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club here, that should bring out some very fine play, and which will give followers of the sport a chance to see several of the greatest stars of the United States in action against one another.

Thirty-two tennis playres came through the second round Wednesday after a series of matches in which exceptional tennis was the rule. The group included the entire California contingent, a number of eastern experts and a few southern and middle western entrants.

The chief interest of the spectators who followed the various matches centered in the showing of R. N. Williams, 2d, the present champion, and M. E. McLoughlin, the former title-holder and Williams' chief opponent for the championship. While both the eastern and the Pacific coast stars won their contests, it remained for other players of lower ranking to furnish the excitement of the day.

Williams defeated F. C. Inman of New York, 7—5, 6—1, 9—7, and McLoughlin defeated Dean Mathey, the Princeton University star, by scores of 6—1, 6—2, 8—6. Of the two American internationalists, the showing of Williams was the better.

Williams, in his contest against Inman, exhibited his usual game, giving the impression of having something in reserve for the crucial stroke. He opened with some beautiful placement shots in the corners and on base lines repeatedly. Williams easily won the second set, his strokes and generalship being well nigh perfect. In the third he appeared to grow careless and Inman, taking advantage of this, lifted his game to a high point, forcing the champion to play hard at the end in order to finish without the loss of a set. While Inman used both his service and cleverness in length and placement shots it was Williams' repeated outs and netted balls that prolonged the set to 16 games.

In some respects McLoughlin's first match on the grandstand courts resembled that of Williams. He won his first two sets against Mathey by one-sided scores, but the Princeton player covered his court well and made McLoughlin play for every point. It was during these rallies that the famous expert showed that he had not as yet reached the point in his play that gave him victory over both Brookes and Wilding in the Davis cup matches of a year ago.

McLoughlin was unsteady, netting and outing the ball far more frequently than has been customary for him to do. He evinced a disposition to play deep court most of the time and when he rushed to the net for smashes he appeared to lose his distances, for he drove the ball into the net almost as often as he did into his opponent's courts. Nevertheless, he held Mathey in check until the third set, when the Princeton man made a strong try and carried McLoughlin into a 14-game contest before he could win the match.

Mathey opened with three games in a row, won partly on placement shots and partly on McLoughlin's errors. McLoughlin then came to the net and, by smashes and chop strokes, took the next two games. Retiring to the back of the court, again, he failed to hold his advantage and soon Mathey was within a game of the set. Although his service was not working smoothly and he was missing many of his first twisting serves, McLoughlin made it five-all by a slashing attack that showed what he could do with the ball when the need arose. Once on even terms with Mathey, there was no further doubt regarding the set. The point scores of these matches follow:

FIRST SET

McLoughlin ..... 4 7 4 7 4 5 4—35—6
Mathey ..... 0 5 0 9 2 3 0—19—1

SECOND SET

McLoughlin ..... 6 1 2 4 4 4 4 4—20—6
Mathey ..... 4 4 4 2 1 2 2 1—20—2

THIRD SET

McLoughlin ..... 5 3 3 4 4 3 1 4 4 4 2 4 4 4—49—8
Mathey ..... 7 5 5 2 2 5 4 2 0 1 4 1 2 2—42—6

More evenly matched players of high skill furnished the real matches for the spectators in the other grandstand contests of the day, in one case establishing a new national tournament record in their efforts to win. The record occurred in the match between W. M. Hall of New York and W. F. Johnson of Philadelphia, for the first set went to 18-16 before Hall could conquer his opponent. This is the longest set in the history of modern American championship tourney play.

Notwithstanding this hard set of 34 games, which abounded with the highest class of tennis, Johnson took the next set, 6—4. Then Hall added another to his credit, at 6—2, and Johnson won the fourth at 6—4. Hall finally won the match when he won the fifth set at 6—2.

Another very hard match was that between G. M. Church of Princeton, the present intercollegiate champion, and W. M. Washburn of New York, which was won by the latter 7—5, 9—11, 6—4, 6—2.

While there were a number of other closely contested matches there were no surprising upsets, most of the winners coming through according to predictions. T. R. Pell of New York defeated E. H. Whitney, also of this city and former intercollegiate title-holder, 6—3, 6—4, 0—6, 6—3. Ward Dawson of Los Angeles won from Louis Graves of New York, 6—2, 8—6, 10—8; C. J. Griffin of San Francisco defeated C. S. Garland of Pittsburgh, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3; D. S. Watters of New Orleans won from Hugh Tallant of New York, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4; W. M. Johnston of San Francisco defeated C. C. Pell of New York, 8—6, 6—4, 6—4; K. H. Behr of New York won from G. W. Phillips of Salisbury, Md., 6—1, 6—3, 6—4.

The interscholastic championships open here today. The schoolboy champions from various parts of the country will take the courts in the following order: L. H. Bauman, Westchester county, vs. Sidney Thayer, Jr., Harvard; J. Virden, University school, Cleveland, O., vs. C. S. Garland, Yale; C. Boocock, western New York, vs. Harold Throckmorton, Princeton; W. R. Harland, Pennsylvania, vs. H. O. Tremanne, Columbia. The summary:

SECOND ROUND

G. W. Wightman defeated E. D. Toland, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2.
D. S. Watters defeated Hugh Tallant, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1.
R. N. Williams, 2d, defeated F. C. Inman, 7—5, 6—1, 9—7.
L. I. Grinnell defeated L. L. Knox, 7—5, 6—2, 6—1.
William Rand, 3d, defeated W. I. Plitt, 6—0, 6—0, 6—2.
S. H. Voshell defeated C. L. Johnston, Jr., 6—2, 3—6, 6—2.
B. C. Law defeated J. S. O'Neale, Jr., 4—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.
R. C. Thomas defeated C. L. Copeland, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3.
W. L. Pate defeated J. H. Blackstone, 6—1, 6—1, 6—4.
F. T. Hunter defeated W. S. Anderson, 7—5, 4—6, 4—6, 6—1, 6—1.
W. A. Campbell defeated J. T. Allen, 7—5, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2.
B. M. Phillips defeated R. L. Baggs, 7—9, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4, 6—0.
F. T. Frelinghuysen defeated H. D. Harvey, 3—6, 6—1, 9—7, 4—6, 6—4.
J. B. Adoue, Jr., defeated Richard Stevens, 6—3, 1—6, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5.
J. S. Pfaffman defeated C. I. Post, Jr., 6—3, 6—0, 6—0.
Leonard Beekman defeated W. H. Wood, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2.
T. R. Pell defeated E. H. Whitney, 6—3, 6—4, 0—6, 6—3.
Craig Biddle defeated E. W. Peaslee, 6—2, 6—1, 6—0.
G. A. L. Dionne defeated P. A. Valle, 6—3, 6—0, 6—2.
Ward Dawson defeated Louis Graves, 6—2, 8—6, 10—8.
C. J. Griffin defeated C. S. Garland, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3.
W. M. Johnston defeated C. C. Pell, 8—6, 6—4, 6—4.
K. H. Behr defeated G. W. Phillips, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4.
Robert Leroy defeated H. S. Parker, 6—2, 6—4, 10—8.
M. E. McLoughlin defeated Dean Mathey, 6—1, 6—2, 8—6.
F. B. Alexander defeated Philip Roberts, 6—4, 6—1, 6—1.
I. C. Wright defeated G. C. Caner, 6—2, 0—6, 6—1, 6—3.
F. H. Harris defeated H. A. Plummer, 6—4, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.
W. M. Hall defeated W. F. Johnson, 18—16, 4—6, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2.
B. S. Prentice defeated G. M. Church, 7—5, 9—11, 6—4, 6—2.
C. M. Bull, Jr., defeated A. Bossford, Jr., 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2.

RICHARD RUDOLPH
World's champion Braves

WESTERN MEN IN COLLEGE TOURNEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO—Individual play in the western intercollegiate golf championships at Ravisloe will start today with 26 players registered from half a dozen western schools. The entries are as follows:

Chicago—Allan Loeb, C. F. Grimes, Lee Tabor, J. J. Donahoe and R. W. Davis.
Northwestern—Joseph Grant, Ridgway Allen, Kenneth Little, Raymond Hunt, Staver Moulding, Fred Stiles and Palmer Kiser.
Illinois—J. M. Simpson, Oliver Davis, C. L. Weems, H. R. Walton, C. F. Olsen, F. H. White, J. M. Whitelaw, and Harold White.
Wisconsin—A. T. Peaslee, George Gilfus, James Barton, William Barnes, and A. M. Rogers.
Armour—Maurice Wilcox and Howard Maguire.

LINART WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

Victor Linart of Belgium won the world's championship 100-kilometer motor paced bicycle race at the Revere track Wednesday night, covering the distance, which is equivalent to 62½ miles in 1h. 27m. 48 4-5s. George Wiley, the American entrant, finished second.

MOTOR BOATS TO RACE FOR TITLE ON SEPTEMBER 8

Noted Speed Craft Will Take Part in Contests for American Championships Over the Courses at Chicago

CHICAGO—Opening races in the fourth annual American speedboat championships are scheduled to start here Sept. 8 with a field of speedy craft that promise some exciting sport along this line. The race was originally planned for Aug. 28, but because of the Canadian entry, the Peter Pan Seven, which was unable to get here in time, the race was put over. The boats that will take part are of the highest type of motor speed craft and the entry is large, with many new boats and many well known.

The Miss Detroit, which is considered the most likely of the visiting boats, is in fine shape for the contest. The boat did not have to be repaired after its three straight races a few weeks ago in New York and stands out as the boat which Commodore A. Pugh will have to defeat if he wants to retain the championship of America.

Detroiters are so confident their pet craft will win the American championship that they are coming over here by special train to view the contests. If the boat takes the championship, it is quite likely that other American cities will follow the patriotic move of Detroiters and build boats for the purpose of spreading the name and fame of their home town.

Harbor Master A. F. Weckler states that the local course for the small boats will be laid out in Grant park basin and that it would be two miles long to the inch. The boats will have to make 15 circuits of this to make the 30-mile heats that are customary in motor-boat racing.

The racing in the harbor here is about the best test to which the drivers can be put. The water is not always smooth and when the boats are coursing around it at great speed it gets more choppy than the drivers like. But the spectators can get an excellent view of the events and this is why the local course is the best in the country.

Besides the inside course there is the famous crib course, where the races can be held when the lake is not too rough. About a dozen boats in all will be in the competition. Among these is the Little Joker, H. S. Ford's 20-footer, which was in the Gold Cup races. Another is Count Casimir Mankowski's Ankle Deep, which, although a big, powerful boat, has never been able to show its real speed this summer.

BONITWO WINNER AT GLOUCESTER

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The Bonitwo sailed by R. R. Smith, was the winner in Wednesday afternoon's race of the Gloucester Yacht Club 18-footers. A strong northeasterly wind prevailed. The Mouse led at the eastern and western marks, but was displaced on the beat back to the line by the Bonitwo and the Winsome; the Lachica finished second, but was disqualified for having five in the crew. The summary:

Name and owner—	El. time H.M.S.
Bonitwo, R. R. Smith	2 04 15
Winsome, M. C. Wick	0 25 15
Mouse, W. J. Brown, Jr.	2 05 50
Aurora, R. W. Pigeon	2 06 40
Moslem, W. A. Rowe	2 08 50
Arrow, J. S. Raymond	2 09 40
Scaler, E. A. Flye	2 11 30
LaChica, D. S. Greenough	Disqualified

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C. 1915	P. C. 1914
Philadelphia	66	52	.559	.465
Brooklyn	66	57	.547	.461
Boston	63	56	.529	.553
Chicago	59	60	.496	.525
St. Louis	60	65	.480	.529
New York	56	61	.479	.558
Pittsburgh	59	66	.472	.452
Cincinnati	55	67	.451	.458

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Cincinnati 4, Boston 0.
New York 6, Philadelphia 5.
St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 0.
Pittsburgh 7, St. Louis 0.
Brooklyn-Chicago not scheduled.

GAMES TODAY

Brooklyn at Boston.
Philadelphia at New York.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

CINCINNATI SHUTS OUT BRAVES

Cincinnati shut out the world's champion Boston Braves at Braves field Wednesday afternoon by the score of 4 to 0. The Boston batters were helpless before the work of the visiting pitcher, Toney, who held them to one hit, and the fielding of the Boston team was anything but perfect. Ragan was hit hard and was replaced by Tyler, after allowing seven hits in eight innings.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	8	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Batteries, Toney and Wingo; Ragan, Tyler, and Whaling and Gowdy. Umpires, Byron and Eason. Time, 1h. 41m.

GIANTS 6, PHILADELPHIA 5

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
New York	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	.	6	8	3
Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	7	1

Batteries, Ritter, Stroud, and Schang; McQuillan, Mayer, and Burns. Umpires, Klem and Emslie. Time, 1h. 55m.

PITTSBURGH DIVIDES DOUBLE

FIRST GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	

Batteries, Sallee and Snyder; Hill, Cooper, Adams and Murphy and Wagner. Umpires, Rigler and Orth. Time, 1h. 45m.

SECOND GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	.	7	15	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1

Batteries, Harmon and Gibson; Perdue, Niehaus and Ganzales. Time, 1h. 46m.

PAIRINGS GIVEN FOR WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Record Field of 105 Will Take Part in Tourney for National Title Next Week

NEW YORK—With an entry list of 105 women golfers, the field for the women's national championship at the Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill., next week promises to establish a record for this event. The pairings were announced here Wednesday at the offices of the United States Golf Association and it is possible that some post entries may be accepted. This is the first time in the history of this event that the entry has reached the 100-mark. In 1902, in Brookline, Mass., there were 96 and last year at the Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, L. I., there were 93, all but one of whom started in the qualifying round.

The majority of entrants this year are from western clubs, but the East is fairly well represented. Mrs. H. A. Jackson of Boston, the champion, will not defend her title this year, but the metropolitan, New England and Philadelphian divisions will be formidably represented.

Only two foreign players are among the aspirants. These are Miss Vera Ramsey of England, who is entered from Canada, and Mrs. W. A. Gavin of Shirley Park, England.

Play will begin next Monday with an 18-hole medal round in which the 32 leading players will qualify for the championship rounds at match play during the week. Each day the match play rounds will consist of 18 holes, the final being set for Saturday, Sept. 11. Following are the pairings:

Miss Ethel Chatfield, Kiswaukee C. C., and Miss Kathryn Motley, Morris County G. C.; Mrs. E. J. Warner, Jr., Onwentsia, and Miss Marjorie Miller, Milwaukee C. C.; Mrs. A. K. Maxwell, Lake Geneva C. C., and Miss E. V. Rosenthal, Ravisloe C. C.; Mrs. B. S. Farrend, Wheaton G. C., and Mrs. G. A. McKinlock, Onwentsia; Mrs. H. F. Whitney, Nassau C. C., and Mrs. Philip Armour, Onwentsia; Mrs. F. H. Newcomb, Wheaton, and Miss R. B. Steele, Flossmoor; Mrs. S. L. Smith, Beverly, and Mrs. W. F. Anderson, Hinsdale; Miss Sarah Padden, Wheaton, and Miss Ernestine Pearce, Flossmoor; Miss Jennie Jones, Sioux City, and Miss Julia Thompson, Onwentsia; Mrs. Charles Adsit, Onwentsia, and Mrs. F. H. Seymour, Inverness; Miss Caroline Painter, Midlothian, and Mrs. C. L. Frailey, Chevy Chase; Miss L. M. Kaiser, Flossmoor, and Mrs. J. M. Ely, Onwentsia; Mrs. E. H. Sprague, Omaha, and Miss Eleanor Hill, Westmoreland; Mrs. Caleb Fox, Huntingdon Valley, and Miss Bruce Smith, Onwentsia; Mrs. H. B. Newell, Inverness, and Mrs. Stanley Keith, Onwentsia; Mrs. Elizabeth Winkler-Evanston and Mrs. J. C. Ferbell, Onwentsia, Mrs. Marvin B. Pool, Midlothian, and Miss M. L. Dodd, Cincinnati G. C.; Mrs. Mason Phelps, Chicago G. C., and Miss D. L. Higbie, Midlothian; Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Pittsburgh C. C., and Mrs. J. E. Davis, Piping Rock; Mrs. Bertrand Walker, Onwentsia, and Miss A. W. Alken, Beverly; Mrs. G. S. Haskell, Beverly, and Mrs. E. J. Cudahy, Onwentsia; Miss E. K. Banning, Cincinnati G. C., and Mrs. Kimsbadter, Idlewild; Mrs. C. L. Deering, South Shore C. C., and Mrs. C. G. Alexander, Exmoor; Mrs. M. P. Noyes, Skokie, and Miss Marion Hollins, Washbrook; Miss G. S. White, St. Louis C. C., and Miss Eleanor Alley, Oakley C. C.; Miss Winters Coldham, Inverness, and Mrs. E. L. Belfield, Ravisloe; Mrs. Hugh Whitney, Beverly, and Mrs. G. S. McLoughlin, Onwentsia; Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Shirley Park, England, and Mrs. H. Vanderback, Philadelphia Cricket Club; Miss Vera Ramsey, Canada, and Mrs. Ronald Barlow, Merion; Miss Elizabeth Folds, Onwentsia, and Mrs. William West, Huntingdon Valley; Mrs. Stanley Widney, Beverly C. C., and Mrs. W. R. Kelley, Wheaton; Mrs. Margaret Knapp, Skokie, and Mrs. E. W. Bowles, Beverly; Miss Edith Hoyt, Onwentsia, and Mrs. E. H. Reynolds, Onwentsia; Mrs. Edwin Fitler, Merion, and Miss Lillian Hyde, South Shore C. C.; Mrs. S. E. Edmonds, St. Louis C. C., and Miss F. C. Smith, Indian Hill; Miss E. N. Chandler, Huntingdon Valley, and Miss Louise Ferguson, Glen View; Mrs. A. A. Heaning, Wheaton, and Mrs. F. S. Colburn, Glen View; Miss Frances Hadfield, Blue Mound, and Mrs. C. F. Ott, Wheaton; Mrs. E. L. Ray, St. Louis C. C., and Mrs. W. A. Alexander, Onwentsia; Miss Isabel Bridge, Westmoreland, and Mrs. D. R. Calhoun, St. Louis C. C.; Mrs. W. L. DeWolf, Onwentsia, and Mrs. W. M. Davidson, Beverly; Miss Isabel Gilmore, Onwentsia, and Miss Marie Powers, Glen Oak; Mrs. F. E. Wilhelm, Onwentsia, and Mrs. W. G. Deemer, Wheaton; Mrs. J. P. Gardner, Flossmoor, and Mrs. ——— F. Hunneberry, Glen View; Mrs. Herbert Galt, ——, and Miss Gwenhelm Jones, Onwentsia; Miss C. D. Kubnart, ——, and Mrs. C. A. Hardy, South Shore C. C.; Mrs. A. W. Armour, Onwentsia, and Miss Honorys Palmer, Onwentsia; Mrs. H. D. Hammond, Highland C. C., and Mrs. W. P. Martin, Onwentsia; Miss Marjorie Edwards, Midlothian, and Miss Elizabeth Allen, Rock Island Arsenal; Miss L. H. Mide, Jackson Park, and Mrs. Howard Linn, Chicago G. C.; Mrs. F. D. Payne, Windsor G. C., and Mrs. Arthur Liverlight, Philmont; Miss Lucille Reed, South Shore C. C., and Mrs. P. J. Lawler, Beverly; Mrs. R. H. Donnelly, Onwentsia.

FEDERAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P C
Pittsburgh	69	53	.566
Newark	65	52	.556
St. Louis	67	56	.545
Chicago	66	59	.528
Kansas City	65	58	.528
Buffalo	61	67	.477
Brooklyn	57	68	.456
Baltimore	41	78	.344

RESULTS YESTERDAY

St. Louis 7, Pittsburgh 2.
Baltimore 7, Brooklyn 4.
Buffalo 5, Newark 2.

GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at Kansas City.
Baltimore at Brooklyn.
Newark at Buffalo.

ST. LOUIS FEDERALS WIN 7-2

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	7	12	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	9	3

Batteries, Davenport and Chapman; Rogge, Hearn, Berthwood and Berry, Kerlin.

BALTIMORE 7, BROOKLYN 4

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	1	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	7	11	0
Brooklyn	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	2

Batteries, LeClaire, Bailey and Owens; Falkenberg, Marion, Wiltse, Walker and H. Smith.

BUFFALO 5, NEWARK 2

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	.	5	12	4
Newark	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	7	1

Batteries, Schulz and Allen; Kaiserling and Rariden.

COLONIAL LEAGUE

New Haven 4, Springfield 2.
New Haven 4, Springfield 2.
Hartford 2, Brockton 1.
Brockton 1, Hartford 0.
New Bedford 5, Pawtucket 1.
New Bedford 7, Pawtucket 0.

KEEN SHOOTING IN RIFLE MEET AT WAKEFIELD

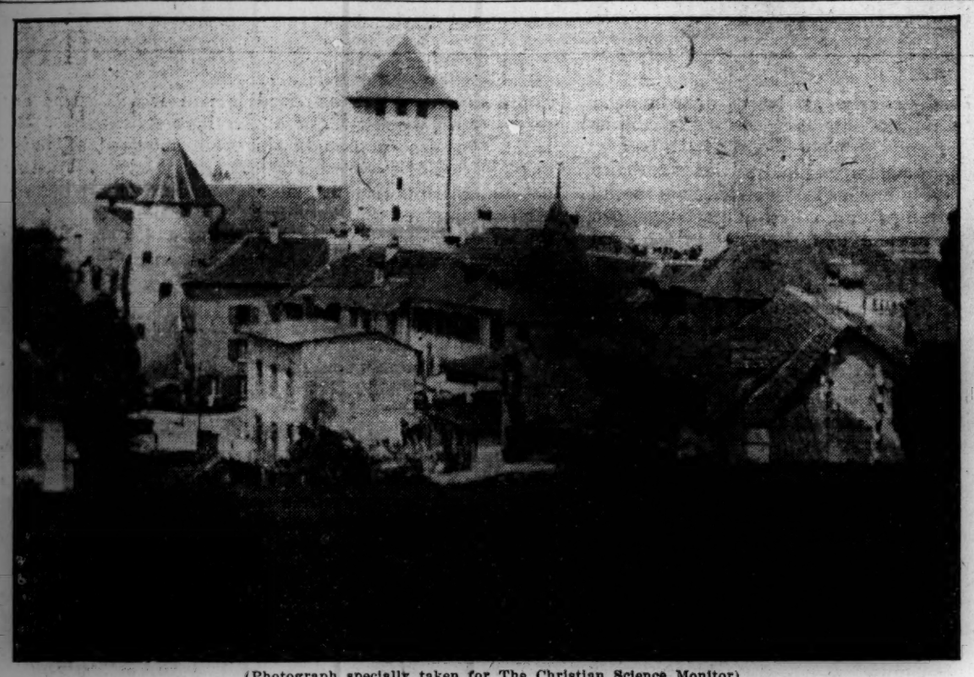
U. S. Marine Corps Experts Take First Honors—Most of Today's Matches to Be Individual Competitions

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Corp. J. F. Coppedge, of the United States marine corps, won the General Abbott match in the New England Military Rifle Association at the Bay State range here this morning. The match was shot on the 300-yard range, rapid fire. Eight riflemen entered the match, and 11 perfect scores were made. In winning the match and the trophy, Corp. Coppedge made 40 consecutive bulls-eyes, a world's record. Today's events in the shoot, with the exception of the Fusileer Veteran Association team match this afternoon, are all individual competitions. Winchester match, 1000 yards; Governor Walsh match, 200 yards; and Vaughn match, 500 yards.

The Fusileer Veteran Association match will be open to teams of six men from any veteran association in New England and will be shot at 200 yards, slow fire. Unique conditions govern the Vaughn match this afternoon. Each competitor will fire two sighting shots at 500 yards and then continue shooting as long as his shots remain in the bull's-eye. When he fails to hit the bull's-eye, he drops out.

The feature of Wednesday afternoon's work was the perfect score of 50 made by Capt. H. F. Wirgman of the United States marine corps at the longest range on the field—1000 yards. Captain Wirgman won the Berwick

THE HOME FORUM



(Photograph specially taken for The Christian Science Monitor)

Morat, on Lake of the Same Name, Switzerland

There is a wonderful sense of peace and rest about Lake Morat in Switzerland, for it is quite off the beaten tourist track and unspoiled by sightseers or hurrying crowds. A small steamer sails all around the lake, touching at Praz and Motier. Motier is the native place of the great naturalist, Louis Agassiz, and the steeple of the little church of which his father was pastor is plainly seen from the quai. The tiny village lies below Mount Vuilly on the opposite side of the lake from the little fortified city of Morat. Then back the steamer goes to Faoug and across to Vallamond, so that although the lake is quite small, the trip takes some time, and is delightful on an evening filled with soft coloring—lavender, pale pink, and purple—with deep reflections in the water of mountains far away. The great scarred range of the Fribourg mountains rises apparently close at hand, while far off are seen the giants of the Oberland, the Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau. In the foreground Avanches stands proudly upon its hill, with its tower and remains of Roman wall, reminding one of its ancient glory as the capital city of Helvetia. As twilight falls the little red and brown and cream-colored villages on the lake shores, surrounded by varying tints of green and blossoming trees, and deep bronze of copper beech, grow softer and more vague, while the lake takes on more delicate and yet vivid tints.

Back of the villages rise the solemn stately pine forests crowning the lower slopes, leading the eye gradually towards the Alps—where distant, towering, shimmering silver pink, the vast Oberland reigns supreme. As the sun sinks red behind Mount Vuilly the lake takes upon its surface a series of indescribable colors, and all the land and water turns opalescent in the gently failing light.

HOW THE SQUIRREL WON

"In the autumn pasture stands a tall hickory clad in the golden tan of autumn foliage, dropping gray nuts and blackened husks upon the pasture grass beneath it," writes Winthrop Packard. "Taking his pick among these was a splendid great gray squirrel, and as I approached, instead of bounding across the open to the thick wood, . . . he sprang to the trunk, and hiding behind it eyed me over the lowest limb.

"There was something of roguish defiance in his look and I accepted the challenge. I dropped my coat on the grass . . . and swung into the tree toward the squirrel, who promptly scampered up the trunk fifteen feet or so, poked his head over another limb, and undeniably winked at me.

"The gray squirrel is clever, but even on his own tree his reasoning did not go very far. I was steadily driving him to the top, where he would be cornered, but he did not run out on a limb and drop to a lower one and then scramble down the tree and away, as he so easily might. He went straight on toward the top and I after him. Hickory is tough and even its small limbs will hold much weight. I could go as high as the squirrel could. On the topmost bough he poised. I was within arms reach."

"But before my hand reached him the squirrel launched himself into the air with a bound that carried him in his flight clear of all limbs. It was forty feet to the pasture turf. . . . He spread his legs wide, stiffened his tail, and fairly seemed to flatten himself as he went down, scaling to the ground instead of falling inertly, and though he struck with a considerable thud, he was up and scampering for the wood immediately.

"The squirrel had won, though I can but think it was a foolhardy trick, and he would have done much better to slip down from tip to tip of the hickory limbs and circumvent me by circumnavigating me."

Helpfulness a Debt

Such help as we can give each other in this world is a debt we owe to each other.—Ruskin.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Terms from Newsdealers in New England

Single copy, 2 cents. By carrier within delivery limits, 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month.

By Mail, Prepaid

In Boston Postal District

Daily, one year, $7.25; six months, $3.65; three months, $1.85; one month, 75 cents; single copy, 3 cents.

Outside Boston Postal District

In United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila, Shanghai, Panama, and the Canal Zone: Daily, one year, $5.00; six months, $2.50; three months, $1.25; one month, 50 cents; single copy, 2 cents. Elsewhere, add postage at the rate of $5.00 yearly.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

For advertising rates make application to the advertising department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

European Bureau and Advertising Office, Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand, London.

Washington Bureau, 923 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

Eastern Bureau and Advertising Office, Suites 211-211A Metropolitan Tower, 1 Madison Avenue, New York.

Western Bureau and Advertising Office, Suite 1313, People's Gas Building, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street, Chicago.

Pacific Coast Bureau and Advertising Office, 815 Hearst Building, San Francisco.

Postage Required for Mailing Copies of the Monitor

	In North America	To other Countries
Up to 16 pages.....	1 cent	2 cents
Up to 24 pages.....	2 cents	3 cents
Up to 32 pages.....	2 cents	4 cents
Up to 40 pages.....	3 cents	5 cents
Up to 48 pages.....	3 cents	6 cents

Should any reader of the Monitor wish to purchase this paper regularly at any particular news stand and be unable to procure a copy at that stand, prompt notification to the Circulation Department of the Monitor, stating the time of day and the place where request has been made, will be appreciated.

WORSHIP

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"IT HAS long been a question of earnest import," writes Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 106), "How shall mankind worship the most adorable, but most unadored,—and where shall begin that praise that shall never end?" In the sense that worship is a man's religious convictions seeking outward expression, all mortals are worshipers; for religion, as a belief in some unseen and mighty power or being on whom mortals feel themselves to be dependent, or by whom they at least believe themselves to be controlled for good or evil, is a human characteristic. How to worship aright, that is, to "worship God," is a question that can find answer only in a true conception of Deity, since worship is modeled after and tributary to the belief which inspires the worship. Whatever passes as worship among mortals, in so far as it savors of praise or service to anything less than absolute infinite Spirit, God, is in fact a counterfeit of that spiritual worship which expresses an intelligent understanding of God, or, in other words, which is itself a reflection of the Mind which creates all that worships God. In the exact ratio, then, that a man's religious belief advances into spiritual understanding of divine Principle, does the worship which expresses his religion lose materiality of form and gain the spiritual power which accompanies intelligent adoration, as understood in Christian Science.

The history of the development of humanity's religious sense is a record of many diverse beliefs concerning good and evil, with the correlative worship always suiting itself in form to the character and quality of the religion it expressed. Thus, from the lowest forms of fetishism and sorcery, on through tribal and national religions, elaborated myths and allegories, or even the more ethical religions based on law and having a law-giver, the human mind has worshiped, not something greater than itself as it supposed—except only that the whole of mortal mind is greater than its parts, if, indeed, an entire unreality can be called greater than the illusions which represent that unreality—but it has rendered homage to its own beliefs in good and evil, which, with pagan superstition, this same mind first formulates and then fears.

Through the curious array of the world's religions, the ages trace a gradual progress out of materialism toward a more spiritual concept of God. To the Israelites belongs the glory of having perceived the truth of monotheism, and of having kept alive at least the desire to worship the one true God, even though imperfect realization of the oneness and allness of God led them frequently to go astray after the strange gods of materialistic religions surrounding them. The fact, however, that they had discerned the truth of one Spirit, was potent enough to lift the nation morally above the plane of the pagan nations; but their outward worship betrayed how materialistic still was their concept of the eternal Truth which they professed to believe. In other words, the human mind, ignorant of its own unreality, was unable to grasp what spiritual sense alone can understand. "In Jewish worship" Mrs. Eddy writes on pages 350 and 351 of Science and Health, "the Word was materially explained, and the spiritual sense was scarcely perceived." "The Israelites centered their thoughts on the material in their attempted worship of the spiritual. To them matter was substance, and Spirit was shadow. They thought to worship Spirit from a material standpoint, but this was impossible."

The vital acknowledgment of God as One nevertheless remained and increased until the faith of the race was able to perceive Jesus, whose religion, passing beyond belief into the understanding of God, was expressed in his perfect worship of Spirit, that is, in his manifestation of the Christ. He made it clear that neither place nor rite nor doctrine constituted worship of God. "The true worshippers", he said, "shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth." When the temptation came to him, as it approaches all mortals, to worship God through acceptance of material power, methods, honor—"the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them"—he saw through the subtle plea of mortal mind for an acknowledgment of its reality, and he made the separation between the truth or intelligence of divine Mind, and the error or false intelligence of carnal mind. "Get thee hence, Satan:" he said with finality, "for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve." He understood that, as Mrs. Eddy says, "We worship spiritually, only as we cease to worship materially. Spiritual devoutness is the soul of Christianity. Worshipping through the medium of matter is paganism." (Science and Health, p. 140.) Jesus' dominion over all forms of matter, material law, sin, disease, death, attested his true worship of God as Spirit. The materially-worshipful priests were enraged by his disregard of their cherished forms and conventions, devoid of healing power because they were a virtual admission of the reality of mortal mind and its manifestation, matter, which constitutes the whole delusion of sin, disease, death.

A man's religion comprises his highest ideal, and his worship is his manner of making that ideal practical. A man's character is formed by his ideals, that is, his character is his worship. Daily living, habits, and methods tell what a man is worshiping, to what beliefs he is paying homage. In so far as he believes in the reality of carnal mind and its phenomenon, matter, his thoughts and his life must inevitably partake of this materiality. If he pray to God for the healing of the sick, and at the same time administer material medicine to the patient, his prayer is lacking that much of true worship. A divided trust is at least poor trust and betrays the finite belief in a semipotent God, if such a thing could be, rather than the spiritual understanding of God which heals the sick on the basis of divine Mind and its reflection as All, and mortal mind and its manifestation as naught. Failure in any case to heal the sick on this basis, does not in the least prove the reality of sickness and death; it simply indicates the insufficiency of present human understanding of divine Principle, and the need of more devout self-abnegation.

Genuine worship of God can be expressed only "in the beauty of holiness." When God is understood as divine Principle, Love, and a man's life attests that because of his adoring affection for divine Love, he is allowing his understanding of Principle to cleanse his consciousness of all belief in the reality of carnal mind and matter, the sign of his worship will be the disappearing of sin from his thought and life, the conquest of self, and the overcoming of disease. It was because of Jesus' uncompromising worship of Principle that he was enabled to overcome the world, and he said that all those who followed him in pure spiritual worship should vanquish evil in all its forms.

Ben Jonson as Critic of Shakespeare

Yea, you masters all must ask
Some sweet forgiveness, which we leap to give. —Lanier's "Crystal."

"I remember the players have often mentioned it an honour to Shakespeare that in his writing (whatsoever he penned) he never blotted out a line," wrote Ben Jonson. "My answer hath been, 'Would that he had blotted a thousand,' which they thought a malevolent speech. I had not told posterity this but for their ignorance who chose that circumstance to commend their friend by wherein he most faulted; and to justify mine own candour, for I loved the man, and do honour to his memory on this side idolatry as much as any. He was, indeed, honest, and of an open and free nature; had an excellent phantasy, brave notions, and gentle expressions, wherein he flowed with that facility that sometime it was necessary he should be stopped. 'Sufflaminandus erat,' as Augustus said of Haterius. His wit was in his own power; would the rule of it had been so, too! Many times he fell into those things could not escape laughter, as when he said in the person of Caesar, one speaking to him, 'Caesar, thou doest me wrong.' He replied, 'Caesar did never wrong but with just cause'; and such like, which were ridiculous. But he redeemed his vices with his virtues. There was ever more in him to be praised than pardoned."

John Galsworthy on Realism in Art

"What is realism?" asks John Galsworthy in one of his published essays. "What is the meaning of that word so wildly used? Is it descriptive of technique, or descriptive of the spirit of the artist; or both, or neither? Was Turgenev a realist? No greater poet ever wrote in prose, nor any one who more closely brought the actual shapes of men and things before us. No more fervid idealists than Ibsen and Tolstoy ever lived; and none more careful to make their people real. Were they realists? No more deeply fantastic writer can I conceive than Dostoievsky, nor any who has described actual situations more vividly. Was he a realist?" "Stephen Crane was called a realist. Than whom no more impressionistic writer ever painted with words. What then is the heart of this term still often used as an expression almost of abuse? To me, at all events—I thought—the words realism, realistic, have no longer reference to technique, for which the words naturalism, naturalistic, serve far better. Nor have they to do with the question of imaginative power—as much demanded by realism as by romanticism. For me, a realist is by no means tied to naturalistic technique—he may be poetic, idealistic, fantastic, impressionistic, anything but—romantic; that in so far as he is a realist, he cannot be." The word characterizes that artist, Mr. Galsworthy thinks, who reveals character and thought, "with a view to enlighten himself and others"; as distinguished from that artist, whose purpose is "invention of tale or design with a view to delight himself and others." "Realist—Romanticist! Enlightenment—Delight! That is the true opposition. To make a revelation—to tell a fairy tale! And either of these artists may use what form he likes—naturalistic, fantastic, poetic, impressionistic. For it is not by the form, but by the purpose and mood of his art that he shall be known, as one or as the other."

English Autumn

The fields are bathed in shades of filmy mist
Beneath low skies set deep in amethyst,
Shot through with thousand rays;
Beyond, the hills lift up their crowns of wood,
As if to render thanks for every good,
In silent sign of praise.

Across the bladed corn the shadows fall
From risen mist, sent upward to the call
Of sunbeams and the breeze;
The grass inwoven with a silvery lace
Fashioned within the loom and fretted grace
Of autumn-laden trees.

The shadowy vales have opened wide their doors,
Through which the morn its sweet refreshment pours
Over the drowsy flowers,
Whose fragrance gladdens like an incense mild,
The happy hearted swain and prattling child—
Companions of the hours.

—Edward William Dutcher.

Lenbach in His Studio

In his "Köpfe," or "Word Portraits," as Julius Gabe has called the English translation of the volume, Maximilian Harden gives us an interesting glimpse inside the studio of the great German portrait painter, Lenbach. "I see him in his studio," he says. "To the right of the house the beautiful fountain he has somewhere discovered, small pillars, everything as old-fashioned as possible; it was noticeable: nothing is there here to recall everyday life, contemporary art. In the first apartments renaissance of all kinds. 'Like in Watts' studio. Old pictures (a few masterpieces among them), old furniture, gobelins, brocades, glorious rubbish. Adjoining the workshop. The first thing to strike one is the large quantity of pictures. Six, eight, or even more on easels; and on the floor in the corners whole stacks of them. This alone seems already a lot. While talking he reaches under the leather-covered settee and produces a dozen paintings on sheets of cardboard, and a second and third dozen from a cupboard. And that is not all. Only when I was staying with him for a few days did I discover how much was piled up in the passages, on the stairs, in the attics. . . . This parvenu possessed the industry of a genius of the stoutest growth. He worked practically all day; it was working with him. How many of his pictures, how many of his most delicate studies, were done at Friedrichsruh after dinner while scattering his Bavarian epigrams among the guests!"

Herr Harden describes how once when Lenbach was in his studio, "he happened to be engaged on a Bismarck, one of his best—the one with Bismarck sitting in the open, with a slouch hat and his hands crossed on the walking-stick; he was painting leisurely, con amore," when a new subject suddenly attracted his attention. "Away with the brush, his back turned on Bismarck, cardboard and crayons are produced, and in five and twenty minutes a little gem is completed."

"Watch in hand," the writer relates, "I said to him, 'If all trades fail, a tolerable living might be made out of . . . painting on the music-hall platform.' And he had talked almost without a pause. Similar scenes occurred frequently." "Sometimes he would interrupt his work. . . . Then he would sit down beside his guest on a slightly raised dais in the corner and let off his rockets. This never lasted long. From his raised seat he would soon begin to glance about; stepped down and painted, scraped, wiped out something here and there on this or the other painting. And his talk was almost always just as good as his painting."

Giving

Be charitable before wealth make thee covetous, and love not the glory of the mite. If riches increase, let thy mind hold pace with them; and think it not enough to be liberal, but munificent.—Sir Thomas Browne.

FREMONT AT GREAT SALT LAKE

John C. Fremont made the following entry in his journal when he reached Salt Lake, during his exploration of the American Northwest for the United States government:

"The cliffs and masses of rock along the shore were whitened by an incrustation of salt where the waves dashed up against them; and the evaporating water which had been left in holes and hollows on the surface of the rocks, was covered with a crust of salt about one eighth of an inch in thickness. It appeared strange that in the midst of this grand reservoir one of our greatest wants lately had been salt. Exposed to be more perfectly dried in the sun, this became very white and fine, having the usual flavor of very excellent common salt, without any foreign taste."

"Carrying with us the barometer and other instruments, in the afternoon we ascended to the highest point of the island,—a bare, rocky peak, eight hundred feet above the lake. Standing on the summit, we enjoyed an extended view of the lake, inclosed in a basin of rugged mountains, which sometimes left marshy flats and extensive bottoms between them and the shore, and in other places came directly down into the water with bold and precipitous bluffs. Following with our glasses the irregular shores, we searched for some indications of a communication with other bodies of water or the entrance of other rivers; but the distance was so great that we could make out nothing with certainty. To the southward, several peninsular mountains, three thousand or four thousand feet high, entered the lake, appearing, so far as the distance and our position enabled us to determine, to be connected by flats and low ridges with the mountains in the rear. At the season of high waters in the spring it is probable that all the marshes and low grounds are overflowed, and the surface of the lake considerably greater. In several places the view was of unlimited extent,—here and there a rocky islet appearing above the water at a great distance; and beyond everything was vague and undefined. As we looked over the vast expanse of water spread out beneath us, and strained our eyes along the silent shores over which hung so much doubt and uncertainty, and which were so full of interest to us, I could hardly repress the almost irresistible desire to continue our exploration." "We felt pleasure also in remembering that we were the first who, in the traditionary annals of the country, had visited the islands, and broken, with the cheerful sound of human voices, the long solitude of the place."

A Mountain Waterfall on the Island of Arran

The swift mountain stream, with the "flash and cloud of the cascade," is a never-failing source of joy and beauty. Writing in the Glasgow (Scotland) Herald, J. S. M. describes a linn among the rugged hills of the island of Arran.

"From the head of the linn," he says, "you can see its waters gather in an amphitheater of stony hills that are purple, and green, and umber, and stone gray. Under lowering clouds these tints are stern and repellent; but when softened shade and shine lie in alternate swathes, or sweep over the expanse like trailers from some invisible car of Olympus, they become as the freshest and most lustrous velvet. The burns that bring the waters either spray themselves in silver braid upon barren precipices or creep hidden in lirks, their presence indicated by trees and bushes, whose squat and rounded forms are quaintly reminiscent of the grotesque woodcuts of the earlier printers. The wall cliffs of the linn gorge come up to the head of the linn, where the waters make their first dip down shelving slides, with the grim plutonic rocks shoaling up between the foaming spouts ere they take their last sheer plunge.

"One descends to the linn head from the outer ridge through palisades of bracken, and finds an inner niche where all things are verdantly fresh from the influence of the waters. Even the black central rocks have been softened from their primary austerity by vegetation. Goldenrod and Scots bluebells and honnets (Scabious) lift their trembling beauty in the shining mists of spray, and the fragrance of wild thyme rises from crimson beds to mingle with the sweetly pungent scent of the bog myrtle that fringes the upper burn."

"The linn waters slip down a further gorge shaded by bush and bracken and blaeberry; but, before they take their first dip down the threefold stairway, they pass under the aegis of a full-fruited rowan tree, which sets upon the rippling waters the illusion of tangible blossom of an inimitable coraline sweetness that is ever taking form and ever dissolving. A wagtail darts up from the lower gorge in undulating flight, rests for an instant on one of the central rocks of the linn, and in a flash is gone upstream. He had the air of a hurried stranger; but here, in his place, comes a water ousel. His is the attitude of ownership; he is the true water kelpie. He potters confidently about the shallows, walks deliberately in overhead, emerges without flurry, shakes himself, looks around, emits a wheepling note, then seeks the lower waters, where in the green, waving conferva that streams from the partly submerged bowlders, he guddles like a duck."

MANY GREAT WRITERS AMATEURS

"It is not too much to say that, of the great writers of the world, at least one half have been amateurs," wrote P. G. Hamerton. "Chaucer and Milton were; and even in the case of Shakespeare, though his plays made money his authorship was secondary to his business of theatrical manager. Scott and Talfourd were both lawyers, not bred especially to literature; Kingsley is a clergyman, Ricardo was a banker, so was Grote; and John Stuart Mill was a hard-working servant of the East India Company. . . . Samuel Warren is an industrious lawyer, Mr. Trollope a clerk in the Civil Service, and the author of 'Tom Brown's School-days' a barrister, whom I have heard solicitors speak highly of in his professional capacity. These are names which occur to me whilst writing rapidly. If I took time to reflect, I should find a host of other instances of amateurs who have succeeded in literature; but this is needless. . . . It can require no accumulation of evidence to show, what all men's experience proves, that the faculty of expressing oneself well in written language is by no means peculiar to those who earn their living by it. The contributors to our best reviews are not invariably writers by profession, and their editors are only too happy to receive good articles written by intelligent men in the intervals of quite different avocations. The last phrase reminds me of a book called 'Essays written in the Intervals of Business,' which has passed through many editions,—a fact which of itself proves that a man of business may successfully occupy himself with literature."

Science
And
Health
With
Key to
the
Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

Address

Allison V. Stewart

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.

BOSTON, MASS. U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1915

EDITORIALS

New York's Proposed Constitution

After four months of continuous work on the framing of amendments to the organic law of the state, it is expected that the New York constitutional convention will have practically completed its task by next Saturday night. A short recess will be taken, it is understood, to enable a committee properly to insert the amendments so that the entire instrument, in its amended form, may be in readiness for submission to the people. The new constitution is to come before the electorate for ratification or rejection in November. No doubt is entertained with regard to its popular acceptance.

As amended the new constitution of New York will be neither ultra-conservative nor radical. Instead of containing provisions for the initiative, referendum and recall, it undertakes to safeguard public interests through improvement of the public service. Under what is known as the short ballot and Tanner reorganization plan, if adopted, it is expressly stated by Chairman Elihu Root, invisible government in the state will in the future be impossible, and responsibility will center in the Governor. There are some important amendments pending, but enough is known of their status to justify presumption as to their final disposition. Some of those of greatest consequence that are safely through the convention, or are safely on the way, are provisions for the Tanner plan just referred to for an executive budget; for permission to allow the people to vote separately next November on the question of granting the ballot to women; provisions to safeguard from corruption the construction of public works; increase of the Governor's salary from $10,000 to $20,000 from Jan. 1 next, and the term of his office from two to four years; increase of salaries of state senators; revision of the judiciary article and the making of some very important changes; enlargement of tax commissioner's power; giving in several particulars wider lawmaking latitude to the Legislature; simplification of impeachment proceedings; abolishment of state census and acceptance of federal census as standard; revision of canal government and abolishment of courts and boards that have fallen into desuetude.

The work of the convention, even at a cursory view, is no less remarkable for the proposals rejected than for those that are offered for incorporation into the fundamental law. A number of amendments tabled were either extremely radical or reactionary. The instrument as amended is not, it would seem, one calculated to call out either great enthusiasm or serious opposition. It is framed apparently to meet the average view which on basic propositions is usually to be found looking for the safe and sensible.

Nationalizing the Liquor Traffic

Friends of state control of the liquor traffic in Canada, such, for instance, as has been instituted in Saskatchewan and seems likely to be adopted in other provinces, find very welcome support in reports that reach them of addresses made by Sir Joseph Compton-Rickett, Bart., M. P., a noted and able English temperance champion. Sir Joseph is described as an open and pronounced advocate of the national ownership and control of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. In the course of a speech at Pontefract, England, recently, it appears, he went into the efforts made in behalf of temperance reform in the House of Commons during the last session, pointing out, according to published accounts, that the opportunity for the promotion of prohibition which that occasion afforded was lost not so much because of the opposition of manufacturers and retailers as because of the antagonism of prohibitionists themselves, who feared that nationalization would fasten the traffic permanently upon the country. One of our Canadian contemporaries quotes the baronet as claiming that if the prohibitionists had been willing to accept nationalization as a step toward prohibition, they would have found themselves immediately surrounded by powerful allies, not the least of which would in all probability be the labor organization, since the labor position in Great Britain and Ireland is more or less in favor of state ownership. Under the nationalization policy all bars would have been wiped out and secrecy in drinking would have been eliminated. The road to total prohibition would thus he paved.

There are prohibitionists on the Canadian as well as on the United States side of the line who are fully as uncompromising as their English friends. They believe that nationalization of the traffic will have the effect of stamping it with legitimacy. The experiment is now being tried in Saskatchewan, so far as state control goes. If this experiment is successful there is evidently no reason why the method should not be successful as applied to the whole Dominion. Success will of course be measured by the speed with which state control or national control shall be replaced by total abolition of the commerce in liquors. As opposed to the no-compromise element, which in most particulars is performing an important and useful part, there are thousands of thoughtful and earnest prohibitionists in the United States and Canada who are ready to welcome and to commend every better expedient looking to the attainment of this end.

Teachers as Civil Servants

If, as now seems probable, the issue is squarely drawn between the board of education of Chicago and the public school teachers of that city as to the right of the latter to organize, to promote group interests, to make formal claims as to rights and emoluments while in the city employ, then the attention of educators throughout the United States will be concentrated on the conflict and its outcome. We say conflict, for the issue, whenever tested, takes on forms of belligerency that often are far from admirable, forms that indirectly as well as directly influence adversely the morale of the schools. A stubborn contest in Chicago might become a national issue, as far as educators are concerned, for there is apparently as much difference of opinion as there is intensity of conviction as to the issue involved.

The extreme position of high officials who would deny to teachers any right to federate for mutual protection as over against a bureaucracy with centralized power, is not tenable. There are oligarchic systems of popular education in some states and cities that have to be fought by subordinates of the administrative and teaching staff as well as by civilians in general, if there is to be anything vital and just in the working of the community's educational program. On the other hand there can be group-selfishness, the audacity and covetousness that sometimes go with newly discovered massed power and indifference to general welfare interests of the community and the schools when subordinates federate and begin to dictate time of labor, rates of compensation and other details of administration. The public, we believe, will not tolerate either extreme. It does not intend to allow tyranny from above to make sycophants and puppets of the rank and file of the teachers. Nor does it intend to have the latter settle questions that boards of education, superintendents and principals are commonly supposed to settle. The public school system of a state or a city is not an instrument to be wielded for exalting the few, neither is it a department of government to be exploited for the self-interests of those who teach.

Only of late years has this controversy become acute in the United States, and in many sections of the country it still is not keen. Most school officials and school teachers understand each other well; they seldom have friction, and neither group assumes a steady critical or belligerent attitude toward the other. But where propaganda flourishes that tends to accentuate class and group distinctions, and to array the employed and the employer against each other, the teacher in a community-supported school inclines steadily toward assertion of what is called group rights. Public opinion the country over shows little sympathy for the claim. When aroused it teaches both boards of education and instructors that the community is supreme, and that it will not have an essentially peaceful, constructive, social task turned into a feud between the community's agents.

War Tax and Other Revenues

Whatever may be thought of the product of the war tax, it seems to be clear that without it the revenues of the United States for the last fiscal year would have shown a serious falling off. As matters stand they do not appear to be sufficient to meet charges, but an analysis of them leaves but little ground for pessimism from a purely financial point of view, if all the circumstances are taken into account. The war revenue tax passed on June 22, 1914, produced more than $52,000,000, less the cost of collection. It is not regrettable, as we see it, or as a large proportion of the American people are coming to regard it, that the tax on liquors fell off many millions of dollars. Whatever deficit may result from the growing disinclination of the people to indulge in harmful habits will, we are confident, cheerfully be made good in some other and more legitimate way.

No right-thinking person, we believe, can go into anything like a detailed examination of the sources of the United States internal revenue without feeling ashamed of the manner in which a large part of the tax is raised. It is a fact that might as well be understood and faced by those who are looking forward to a more wholesome and efficient citizenship, that in the conduct of their government more than $144,000,000 in one instance and more than $133,000,000 in another is yielded by commodities that would have no legal standing under a strict enforcement of prohibition legislation. Even $25,000,000 of the total of $52,000,000 raised by the war or emergency tax law was drawn from the consumption by the people of things that make for moral and physical degeneration.

To say that the United States government is carried on to a great extent upon revenues levied upon the weaknesses and vices of the people may sound harsh to the ears of those unacquainted with the facts; but it is true, nevertheless, and it is only through realization of this fact, and wider and deeper appreciation of its meaning, that the hands of the government will eventually be made clean.

Labor Interest in Suffrage

Organized labor's inclination toward the extension of suffrage to women has generally been assumed, and the formal declaration by the Federation of Labor in Massachusetts occasions no surprise. Having, of necessity, recognized women in its own body on the same terms as men, it could hardly fail to carry the rule into broader effect in holding that there should no longer be a distinction between men and women in citizenship. The presence of women in industries and their distinct interests here constitute one of the most familiar grounds for the claim that they should be given the means of effective expression. The federation plants itself, however, upon the ground that the labor cause has to gain by the extension, and thereby makes its appeal on the lower level of a class advantage. The votes that would be added seem to have been counted in advance and the conclusion reached that the labor strength in the electorate would make a relative gain. This may be the sort of logic that will appeal to the unions and induce their activity in the cause, but it is open to the criticism that it cheapens the issue. Universal suffrage is not made more attractive by a claim in its behalf that it will advantage one or another special interest. And there is little ground for the expectation that it will have that effect.

Upon the broader ground that all manner of questions will reach their right solution only when the entire body of people who have a concern in them have a voice in their answer, the labor interest is amply justified. Labor's interests, subjectively at least, are humane interests. They are no more the concern of the laborer than of the employer and the whole body of the people, whose benefit and happiness are linked to the prevalence of justice, fairness and humanity in the state. No special gain to labor, no shortened day, no minimum wage, can be thought of as permanent that does not in the final test of experience justify itself as a common advantage. It is at this point, if anywhere, that the labor interest finds its real ground for alliance with the movement for general suffrage. The verdicts of a part of the people are liable to be unfair, open to the suspicion of partiality, and needing always the correction of the voice of all who have a stake in them. This is the basis of the suffrage claim, and its application is no more to one than to another specialized interest.

Practically, as affecting the probable result in an industrial state like Massachusetts, the declaration of the federation is unquestionably valuable to the suffrage cause. But it would hardly be regarded as fortunate to have the plea turned from its general grounds to a class appeal. Apparently there is little reason to expect that it will be so diverted. Too much and too little may be claimed for specific results of woman's sharing in the use of the ballot. The experience of those states in which it has been well tested is that it is neither revolutionary nor immediately and conclusively reformatory. That it does bring an accession of a new and helpful force may indeed be claimed and supported out of the evidence that is at hand. But the superior claim is that it is the completion of representative government, that it is both essentially and practically right. It would be unfortunate if it should appear that its merit rested in its advantage to any class, and neither the effort of the opponents to give it that aspect, nor the assertions of any organized interest seems likely to avail to give such color to the issue.

For Lack of a Middle Class

It is the affectation of some very clever authors, who have the patronage of not a few editors and readers, to make light of the middle-class strata of society. With many of them it is a pose. With others it is the ripe fruit of a hectic radicalism. Yet again to some who thus sneer the deed apparently grows out of envy. Defeated himself the critic sometimes asperses the victor.

But a reader of history does not enlist in this campaign of detraction. The facts are against the slanderers, go back as far as you please in the procession of civilizations and in the rise and fall of nations. Nor do statesmen viewing contemporary events think differently. Witness the comment of Theodore E. Burton, whose recent visit to South America has prepared him for more intelligent discussion of Pan-American affairs, whether he remains a civilian or returns to high public office. Speaking broadly of conditions as he saw them he notes the poverty of the great mass of the people, especially of the non-Caucasian race; and, on the other hand, the concentration of land and wealth in the hands of the few. The result of these conditions, he says, "prevents the rise of a prosperous middle class of large average consumption." Thus viewing South America solely from the economic standpoint, it is vastly richer in natural products than in consumers, and this because of the lack of industrial democracy and that free movement upward in economic and pecuniary status which goes with the virtues upon which "middle-class" standards are based. Coincident with this gap between the poor and the rich, the many and the few, so far as material possessions go, is that lack of centered attention on social problems and the rights of labor, as compared with western Europe or the United States, which attracted the attention of Viscount Bryce when he toured the southern continent and studied it from the comparative standpoint.

Analysis of the Mexican republic's record as a democracy does not go very far before it is apparent that had church and state favored policies of land tenure, education, free thought and free speech, conservation of property rights and protection of individual liberty, that nation would have had assets at the present time that would have saved it from anarchy within and from supervision from without. A Mexican middle class might have long since rid the nation of an agrarian oligarchy and protected it from the ravages of an alien plutocracy leagued with the surviving oligarchs.

If closer banking, trading and political relations are to be built up among the Americas the process, from the standpoint of the United States, will be facilitated by rapid increase in the southern republics of a thrifty, independent, intelligent, self-reliant, middle-class consuming public.

Appreciation and the Standard

The point of view: this is what painters tell us we should gain first, if we are really to see a picture. One does not look at a Corot from the mental standpoint that suits a Winslow Homer, nor at a historical painting by John Trumbull with the attitude that one takes in the Raphael Stanze. But this apparent change of standpoint may be reduced to a single definite concept if we say rather that there is a key which opens every door, and admits us to comradeship with all the great and good. This is appreciation. It is discernment. It is the power of referring everything to a standard. When it is really gained, and the standard is not mere opinion or prejudice, we can surprise evanishing beauty even in its crudest expressions. One who has seen Florence, for example, with the aspiring cypresses and the deep brooding eaves gains Florence again and its immemorial charm in the long line of pointed poplars that crosses a Boston park, beyond which the slanted eaves of a commonplace American caravansary record some architect's dream of old-world beauty. Those who do not know Florence miss this picture, perhaps, or if they feel its beauty, they want the added grace of association.

Then the key of appreciation in its turn is simply familiarity with the standard. As the flag borne by a representative of a strong nation is an open sesame to closed doors, so the standard is that which opens the way. Great books, as, for the highest example, the Bible, establish in thought this pure standard of judgment in regard to moral and spiritual worth. We may not all visit Florence to gain the standard of art but the highest standard of thought and conduct is for all; and the art of character building is that at which we all labor perforce, even as it is the highest human calling.

Notes and Comments

The educator is held pretty strictly to his work. He may write textbooks, but it is not thought dignified for him to be a jack of all trades and a maker of money on the side like men of other callings, if they please or if necessity demands. Yet no one who knows the disparity between the income of the teacher and the service done to the community by a person who trains its youth, should begrudge him or her any extras. But as a detail of fact, how much "extra" pin money does a teacher have a chance to earn without incurring official displeasure or the community ban? An investigation in Illinois has shown that 45 per cent of the men and 13.7 per cent of the women teaching earn something besides their salaries. For the men it averages $231 per year; for the women $107. Be it said to the credit of the thrift of both groups that a major part of this extra income is derived from investment.

That there should be any reason for differences of opinion at this stage of the merger of the Harvard graduate school of applied science and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is regrettable; but since the trustees of the fund upon which the merger rests for its success (pecuniarily speaking), have not been able to assent to the plan on the basis defined by champions of the merger, it seems well that the Massachusetts supreme court approve or disapprove the contract agreed upon by the two institutions. The funds of the Gordon McKay endowment were given in trust to Harvard University to use in training youth to be engineers, chemists and physicists of the higher sort. To justify conversion of the fund under an arrangement which, it is claimed by the trustees, assigns control and direction of the policies of the merged institution to the president and faculty of the Institute of Technology, the court must decree it equitable and consonant with the donor's intentions. The judicial answer will have more than local interest. Fine points of ethics and law are involved.

The latest bulletin of the New York public library lists 332 publications pertaining to the war, acquired by it during the previous month and now in use by a population whose cosmopolitanism makes it exceptionally eager for literature of the kind. In reflecting upon the labor of many sorts imposed upon civilians by the vast struggle at arms, thought should be given to librarians, bibliographers and other folk charged with purchase, cataloguing, housing and distributing the ever-mounting aggregation of pamphlets, maps, pictures and books that come from the world's press. Nor should the new duties of universities be forgotten. Specialists in this unfinished combat—viewed historically—must at once be engaged and set studying the data and teaching students in the graduate schools.

Canada is greatly pleased over the honor that has been bestowed upon Maj.-Gen. Sam Hughes. The general is now a K. C. B. As minister of militia, everybody of intelligence in the Dominion knows, he was quick to grasp the full meaning of the situation for Canada and the empire upon the outbreak of the European war. The daughter was as unready as the mother country. One of the very first things demanded of the former was that she organize, equip, drill and dispatch an overseas expeditionary force, and by common agreement the minister of militia was the man to take the task in hand and put it through. This he did in quick order and well; and the work he accomplished in assembling and training the Dominion's force at Valcartier is believed in Canada to entitle him to all the honor that has come to him and much more besides.

With the freeing of the toll bridge which connects Eastport, Me., in the extreme easterly corner of the United States, with the mainland, another step is taking in the elimination of a kind of institution that was formerly familiar in every part of New England. The Eastport bridge is ninety-five years old, and so links itself with the period when every considerable bridge was built by private enterprise and the public was put under contribution at the gate. It has not always been easy to dislodge the corporate possessors, and in this instance a payment of $5000 has to be made by the state for the privilege. There was a certain justice in the old plan of making the actual users of bridge and road pay for the maintenance, and a consistency with the idea that prevailed as to nearly all semi-public accommodations, the school included, when academies were the rule, with their tuition charges to supplement the privately raised funds. It is a modern discovery that the benefits of the existence of roads to town and to learning are not confined to those who travel them.

Reproductions of the ironical cartoons of Raemaeker, the Dutch artist, which appear in De Telegraaf of Amsterdam, begin to appear in the American press. The demand which they will satisfy is not of a wholly commendable kind, but it is intense, owing to the technical proficiency of the artist. So that an æsthete who puts execution above motive and form above content will endure complacently scrutiny of the wholesale indictment against civilization which the artist makes. The moralist will question the justness of the charge. Humanity as a whole is not so culpable as Raemaeker says it is. The times demand more discrimination as between offenders. While there is much in contemporary affairs to tempt sages to cynicism, there also is much to provoke them to admiration for the surrenders that individuals will make for the collective good.